SUNDAY TIMES, August 31, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—INDIA PEACE MOVES

# Sunday Times

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Some 15 months ago I purchased a new Willys Knight sleeve valve car, and, according to the makers' instructions, I used your CW grade oil.

A fortnight ago I had the car decarbonised for the first time, not because I thought it required it . . . no pinking was noticed . . . but because I considered 30,000 miles as quite far enough without having the engine "Spring Cleaned." Imagine my surprise therefore when I saw the engine dismantled and no more carbon to be seen than on an ordinary poppet valve engine after 6,000 miles.

The garage where the work was done told me that it was a great surprise to them since only the week before a car EXACTLY like my own had been taken down for decarbonisation after doing ONLY 10,000 miles and had been in shocking condition.

Surely this is sufficient evidence to prove the EXCELLENCE of your oil. You may rest assured that for me it is the only oil.

Yours faithfully,
G. C. McIntyre (Signed).

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# CITY CHATTER.

## A STRIKING RECOVERY—WELDONS' IMPROVEMENT —WARING MEETING—AFRICAN MINES ADVANCE —ERRATIC OILS.

***(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)***

Consequent upon the circulation of rumours of coming political developments, the Stock Markets after a dull opening underwent a surprising change for the better. In all directions the bears started to cover their commitments, and such was the scarcity of stock that the resultant rise in prices suggested a far greater volume of purchases than actually existed. Most brokers experienced little if any increase in orders from the public, but it was noted that stop-loss orders were freely cancelled and clients were more than usually eager to obtain guidance as to the best shares to buy.

Until it is seen if the revival rests upon anything more solid than a reversal of market sentiment it would be unwise to rush in on top of the recovery. If trade has really taken a turn for the better there will be good ground for optimism, but if nothing more can be expected than experiments with political nostrums for relieving unemployment, caution will be more than ever necessary. Any scheme, for instance, which involved the raising of a huge Government Loan for public relief works would be fatal to the hopes of those who counted upon a reduction of the National Debt burden as a consequence of the favourable money conditions.

Towards the close the rumour was revived that the 4 per cent. War Loan of about £80,000,000 will be repaid and that an issue of Treasury bonds will be made. While this may be intelligent anticipation there is nothing definite to go upon at present.

A good impression was caused by the renewal of the Australian Treasury Bills on favourable terms, but it is realised that the effects of the financial crisis in that country must be felt for a long time to come.

Home Rails, which had sunk to record low prices as the result of panicky sales by holders, the effect of which was accentuated by persistent bear attacks, experienced a notable revival but the stocks are still undervalued and holders should not sell at present levels, despite the uncertainty regarding the attitude of labour towards the L. and N.E.R. dismissals.

Peruvian Corporations have suffered from the revolution in Peru, the consequences of which remain to be seen. So far as the company's published earnings go, they do not justify such a fall as has taken place. Brazilians responded to an improvement in the milreis consequent upon the new coffee plan working satisfactorily. On the other side of the world Chinese bonds are being helped by the prospect of a period of more settled Government.

### *INDUSTRIAL POINTS.*

Industrials gradually began to develop a better tone when it was seen that the forced liquidation had apparently come to an end. Support for Internationals, based on more optimistic views of the American business situation, was followed by a general revival in the leading Industrials on this side, comparatively few bargain hunting purchases sufficing to send the bears rushing to cover.

Unilever new shares, which had been freely sold by holders unwilling to pay the call due on September 15, took the lead in the recovery, and there was vigorous bidding for Imperial Chemicals, while Dunlops and prominent Motor shares such as Leylands, Guys and Austins were bid for in the belief that an extension of safeguarding is inevitable. United Molasses, Pinchin Johnson and Turner and Newall are instances of sound shares which had been unduly depressed and the cheapness of which is now being recognised.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking shares headed a revival in the Overseas Banking group, while Indian Banks responded to the satisfactory dividends of the National and Mercantile, and a better demand arose for Au. lian Banking shares in consequence of the more reassuring aspect of the financial situation.

A welcome revival also took place in the Cotton Textile group, based on the idea that the worst of the depression in Lancashire has now been seen. The fact that the Calico Printers' Company was able to pay its Preference dividend, even with a draft on the reserve, helped to reassure the market. The practical elimination of competition from the smaller British companies served to encourage holders of Courtaulds.

In the Iron, Coal and Steel section the increase in the Staveley dividend provided a pleasant surprise, and these shares headed a fairly general though small recovery. In Shipping the receivership for Lamport and Holt revived fears for the future of the Royal Mail group.

Allied Newspapers after being 18s. 9d. recovered sharply to 21s. 10½d. and Kelly's Directories Debentures strengthened to 2 premium, while Amalgamated Press rose to 19s. 6d. A good demand still prevailed for the recently issued Debentures of Electric Lighting Companies, while little attention was paid to the Ordinary shares. Electrical Constructions remained dull under the influence of a pessimistic trade forecast, and Crompton and Parkinsons eased slightly on the creation of new capital.

Although the report added little to the information given by the preliminary figures Columbia Graphophones went ahead rapidly, while Radios and Gramophones also shaped better. Nickels and Hydro Electrics responded to the more bullish feeling in New York, and the Swedish Industrials were well supported, the fact that the Swedish Match Company has secured the Guatemalan match monopoly being a helpful factor.

The unexpected appointment of a receiver for Lamport and Holt, whose Debenture interest was met on the due date, has aroused fresh anxiety regarding the position of the Royal Mail group. On the other hand, the shares of the Argentine Navigation Company, of which Lord Kylsant is chairman, provided a strong feature.

A sudden revival in British Celanese, including the First and Second Preference shares, is regarded as a speculative movement, and in view of the conditions prevailing in the past year the report, which is due shortly, is not anticipated with any confidence.

Carreras, after being the sport of the bears, have now become the favourite "House" gamble in the Tobacco group. It does not follow that the public would be wise to join in the movement. British-American Tobaccos and Imperials, which are mainly held for investment, are moving up sedately.

### *WELDONS IMPROVEMENT.*

A striking improvement in earnings is announced by Weldons, the veteran producers of fashion publications. Whereas profits for the year to June. 1929, amounted to only £15,560, those for the past twelve months reached £27,336. The very satisfactory expansion recorded is all the more remarkable in view of the adverse trading conditions prevailing during the period covered by the latest accounts. It is the outcome of numerous and enterprising changes and improvements in the company's publications designed to extend their scope and appeal by the inclusion of articles dealing with a much wider range of home and feminine interests than in the past. The directors who are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts, are confident that when industrial conditions again become normal the beneficial effects of the improvements they have initiated will be still further felt.

While a year ago the guarantors of the Preferred Ordinary dividend were called upon to provide £10,474, they are on this occasion in the happier position of receiving a refund of £1,064. After payment for Preference and Preferred dividends the substantial balance of £35,259 remains to be carried forward. During the past year investments increased by £7,649, and their market value at the date of the balance-sheet is stated to have been appreciably greater than the balance-sheet figure of £85,623.

### *WARING MEETING.*

In view of the facts and figures disclosed in the report, an intelligent forecast of which appeared in these columns last Sunday, tomorrow's meeting of Waring and Gillow should be characterised by a certain amount of liveliness. There are still mysteries to be cleared up regarding the famous official statement of June last regarding the state of the company's affairs, which had become the subject of market rumours, since proved to be justifiable, but then denied.

Shareholders, whatever their disappointments and dissatisfaction may be, should avoid in their own interests the kind of acrimonious criticism that can never do a great business any good and may do it considerable harm. After all they possess an undertaking of great present and future value of earning power, and possessing an abundance of solid assets It is a remarkable fact that a century-old enterprise of this type with a world-wide reputation sets no value in its balance sheet upon what must undoubtedly be a very valuable good will. The new regime should be given a chance of making good the present shortage of liquid resources and restoring the company to its former state of prosperity, a prospect much less remote now that trade seems to have taken a turn for the better.

### *INVESTMENT HINTS.*

Under present conditions Queensland loans may be regarded by many as not offering first-class security, but those who believe in the ultimate restoration of Australian credit —and they are in the great majority—may like to note the high yields at present obtainable. The 5½ per cent. bonds due 1934-36 are on offer at 98, yielding £5 13s. 6d. per cent., or with redemption £6 2s. 6d. per cent. The 4 per cent. 1940-50 stock at 78 shows 5¼ per cent. raised by redemption to £6 1s. 6d. per cent. and the 3½ per cent. stock at 75½, £4 13s. per cent. increased by repayment in 1945 to £6 2s. per cent. Thus, provided there is no hitch in the redemption arrangements, the buyer at present prices will eventually receive a high return.

Czechoslovakia 8 per cent. bonds now standing at 113¼ are repayable at 108 per cent. in May, 1932. Despite this the bonds, which give a gross yield of almost 7 per cent. at the present price, are an attractive investment. The special security provided has been steadily growing in value, and for the March quarter the available receipts showed a substantial increase. No doubt these bonds will be replaced by a lower-interest security, but holders may expect fair treatment.

Daniell and Sons' Breweries at 27s. are a good investment of their kind, and on the basis of last year's 10 per cent. dividend yield 7⅜ per cent. Profits of this Colchester brewery have shown a tendency to increase gradually for several years past, and in 1928 the company distributed a capital bonus of 50 per cent. The additional £37,500 of bonus shares will rank for the current year's dividend.

Leyland 7½ per cent. Preference at 20s. 3d. offer an attractive yield and appear well covered. All arrears have now been cleared off, and only £54,600 is required to pay the annual interest on both the 6 per cent. and the 7½ per cent. Preference, whereas last year's profits, after meeting the Preference dividend, were £504,774.

Now that the Guatemalan Government has succeeded in arranging with the Swedish Match Company for a loan of £500,000 in 7 per cent. bonds at 90, the financial position of the country rests on a firmer basis. For many years past its obligations to bondholders have been scrupulously observed, and the outstanding balance of £867,760 of the External 4 per cent. Debt is approximately only one-half of the original amount. Quoted at 48, the 4 per cent. bonds yield over 8 per cent., and the operation of the sinking fund by purchase is a supporting factor. As a speculative foreign investment, they are worth considering.

### *AFRICAN MINES ADVANCE.*

So far only the African departments of the Mining market have participated to any extent in the Stock Exchange revival. No new factors have come to light as regards Kaffirs, although a strong impression exists that measures are afoot for the assistance of the low-graders. Amongst these, Randfontein, Luipaards Vlei and West Rands have been especially favoured on development rumours. The Cape has also supported New Modders and Sub Nigels—the former on the belief that the fall has been overdone; the latter on the expectation of a still further expansion in profits owing to the installation of additional plant. Diamond descriptions have benefited from publication of the half-year's statistics, showing a substantial falling off in the output with sales slightly in excess of production. Naturally, the shares of finance companies interested have regained some of their lost ground.

Northern Rhodesians have enjoyed the stimulus of further satisfactory drilling results. N'Changa borehole B.86 continues to show remarkable values. This bore has now been in ore for some 140 feet, the assays averaging about 11¼ per cent.; it is reported to be still in good sulphide material at 1,520 feet. The results from another bore are expected in the near future. Preliminary results of an encouraging character have been reported in respect of two boreholes on the Congo border property. Amongst Rhodesian gold shares, the Luiri issues have been absorbed on the strength of the developments.

A tendency towards improvement in base metal quotations has found little reflection in the shares of producing companies apart from Rio Tinto. A sympathetic movement can, however, only be a matter of time. Scarcely any interest has been taken in American and miscellaneous shares, but the coming visit to West Africa of Dr. Malcolm Maclaren has directed attention to some of the low-priced issues as well as to Ashanti Goldfields.

### *ERRATIC OILS.*

The new account in the Oil share market opened under a wave of depression, and on Monday and Tuesday, particularly during the earlier dealings on the second day, the tone was distinctly weak. For this state of affairs two factors were mainly responsible—forced liquidation, accentuated by the passing of the quarterly dividend by the Shell Union Oil Corporation, and adverse advices on Monday night from America as to the course of Oil shares on Wall Street and the views expressed in regard to the prospects of the industry in the United States.

Sentiment had been apparently undermined in New York by the passing of the dividend referred to above and by the number of poor earning statements. Furthermore, the statement by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to the effect that improved gasolene production methods will create a surplus and upset the price—failing a permanent rational curtailment of refining operations—did not help matters and led to short selling and heavy liquidation. Then, in mid-week, the market underwent one of those sudden and spectacular changes to which speculative markets are so often subject. Liquidation not only ceased, but a sudden demand sprang up induced by the low levels to which prices had drooped.

The reassuring statement issued by the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company to the effect that nothing had happened to change the optimistic views of the directors regarding the outlook caused hurried covering operations by numerous bear speculators. At first only the leading counters were affected, but on Thursday the movement became more widespread, and business was transacted both on local and provincial account. Paris and Amsterdam, previously centres of heavy selling, turned round and supported their favourites, the former buying the Eagle issues, Shell Bearer and Royal Dutch and the latter centre Royal Dutch and Phœnix. Shop support was accorded V.O.C., while Controlled issues and Leaseholds came into demand.

Daily average crude oil production in the United States in the week ended August 23 totalled 2,470,000 barrels, as against 2,463,000 barrels in the preceding week and 2,986,000 barrels for the corresponding week of 1929.

### *RUBBERS REMAIN IDLE.*

There was again little doing in Rubber shares, though at one time the more cheerful tone noticeable in other departments spread to this section. The raw material fluctuated narrowly with hardly any business passing. A waiting attitude is being pursued by Mincing Lane, where there appears little hope that anything will be done to cure the industry's ills.

The visit of the Governor of the Straits Settlements to Java to discuss with the Netherlands East Indies Government, among other things, the rubber crisis, was considered a bull point. Uncertainty still prevails on account of the opposition of some of the big producers, and the native question, but there are a few people who consider some form of restriction will eventually materialise.

Tea shares have been dull with price movements downward. At the leaf auctions the average price realised was 1s. 2.87d. per lb., in comparison with 1s. 2.82d. per lb. in the previous week, and 1s. 3.15d. per lb. in the corresponding week of 1929.

### *THE OUTLOOK.*

It was suggested in these columns that when recovery in markets came it would be the result of political developments, and this has proved to be the case, the bears promptly taking fright at the suggestion that a general 10 per cent. duty may be imposed on imports. In markets that are so denuded of stock the effect of a few bear repurchases is sufficient to cause a disproportionate advance, and it need not be assumed that the tide has definitely turned until the public, having come back from their holidays, have shown unmistakably that they have recovered from their panic.

This is a strong word but it is justifiable in describing the conditions prevailing in the last few weeks The mere fact that liquidation was in progress and that the source was not disclosed set the rumour mongers talking, and the discovery that one of the most widely circulated of these rumours was entirely baseless has had a tonic effect all round. Industrial shares of good quality have been selling at ridiculous prices because of the idea that some tangible "crisis" was coming Now that it is being discovered that there is no likelihood of any such crisis the recovery should make further progress.

The necessity which has so frequently been stressed in these columns of placing safety first, still exists. Although British Government securities stand at very high levels they should be bought by all who value the safety of their capital, and should form the major portion of any substantial holding of investments. At the same time there is every appearance of a revival of speculative interest in markets, and the activities of the bargain hunter are likely to be much in evidence unless anything happens to destroy the feeling of confidence in the outlook which appears to be gradually returning.

### PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES

| | Aug 22. | | Aug. 29. | + Rise or — Fall. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GILT-EDGED.** | | | | |
| War Loan 5% | 104 16/32 | ... | 103 13/32 | — 1/8 |
| Conversion 5% | 106 1/4 | ... | 105 15/16 | + 1/8 |
| Consolidated 4% | 88 1/2 | ... | 89 | + 1/8 |
| Funding 4% | 91 7/8 | ... | 92 3/8 | + 1/2 |
| India 3% | 64 1/4 | ... | 65 1/4 | + 1 |
| Australia 5% ('45-'75) | 92 1/2 | ... | 93 1/2 | + 1 |
| **FOREIGN.** | | | | |
| Brazil 6% | 79 3/4 | ... | 80 | + 1/4 |
| Chinese 5% (1912) | 31 | ... | 40 | + 9 |
| Do. 5% (1913) | 58 1/2 | ... | 61 1/2 | + 3 |
| Peru Corp. Pref... | 36 | ... | 35 | — 1 |
| **HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.** | | | | |
| Gt. Western | 66 | ... | 69 3/4 | + 3 3/4 |
| L.M. and S. | 32 1/2 | ... | 33 1/2 | + 4 |
| L. & N.E. Prefd. | 17 1/4 | ... | 19 1/4 | + 2 |
| Southern Defd. | 23 1/4 | ... | 24 1/4 | + 1 |
| Can. Pacific | 176 | ... | 181 1/2 | + 5 1/2 |
| Cen. Argentine | 72 1/4 | ... | 71 | — 1 1/4 |
| **INDUSTRIALS.** | | | | |
| Allied Newspapers | 20/- | ... | 21/10½ | + 1/10½ |
| Amal. Press | 19/- | ... | 19/6 | + -/6 |
| Kelly's Directories Deb. | 1 3/8 prem. | ... | 2 prem. | + 1/4 |
| Daily Mail Trust | 2 5/8 | ... | 2 9/16 | + 1/16 |
| Unilever New | 10/3 | ... | 18/- | + 7/9 |
| Imperial Chem. | 19/- | ... | 21/9 xd | + 3/3 |
| Dunlop | 10/- | ... | 10/10½ | + -/10½ |
| Columbia Graph. | 2 3/4 | ... | 3 1/2 | + 3/4 |
| Gramophone | 2 3/8 | ... | 3 1/2 | + 1 1/8 |
| Intern. Nickel | 22 1/4 | ... | 23 3/4 | + 1 1/2 |
| Hydro-Electric | 33 1/4 | ... | 37 | + 3 3/4 |
| Radios Corp. | 40 3/4 | ... | 42 | + 1 1/4 |
| Fine Spinners | 17/6 | ... | 20/- | + 2/6 |
| Coats | 56/- | ... | 58/9 | + 3/9 |
| Brit. Amer. Tobac. | 4 3/8 | ... | 5 5/8 | + 1/4 |
| Leyland Motor | 2 3/4 | ... | 3 1/8 | + 3/8 |
| Staveley Coal | 18/9 | ... | 20/9 | + 2/- |
| Waring & Gillow | 5/6 | ... | 4/9 | — /9 |
| Cables & W. "A" | 20 | ... | 26 | + 6 |
| Lamport & Holt Deb. | 40 | ... | 34 | — 6 |
| Swedish Match 'B' | 13 7/8 | ... | 14 1/2 | + 1/8 |
| Carreras | 6 1/8 | ... | 7 3/8 | + 1/4 |
| Austin Motor | 23/9 | ... | 27/4½ | + 3/7½ |
| **MINES.** | | | | |
| Anglo-American | 3/8 | ... | 1 1/2 | + 1/8 |
| General Mining | 3/4 | ... | 7/8 | + 1/8 |
| Randfontein | 11/6 | ... | 13/1½ | + 1/7½ |
| Sub Nigel | 2/6 | ... | 2 3/8 | + 1/8 |
| New Modder (10/-) | 3/8 | ... | 3 1/2 | + 1/8 |
| Bwana | 10/9 | ... | 12/3 | + 1/6 |
| Congo Border | 13/8 | ... | 14 1/2 | + 5/8 |
| N'Changa Copper | 3/8 | ... | 3/8 | + 1/8 |
| De Beers Def. | 6 1/2 | ... | 6 7/8 | + 3/8 |
| Rio Tinto (£5) | 34 3/8 | ... | 35 1/4 | + 7/8 |
| London Tin | 11/9 | ... | 11/9 | — |
| **OILS.** | | | | |
| Anglo-Persian | 3 3/8 | ... | 3 3/8 | + 1/8 |
| Burmah | 4 | ... | 4 1/8 | + 1/8 |
| Lobitos | 1 3/8 | ... | 1 5/8 | — 1/8 |
| Phœnix | 8/6 | ... | 9/9 | + 1/3 |
| Royal Dutch | 30 | ... | 30 3/4 | + 3/4 |
| Shell Transport | 4 3/8 | ... | 4 1/2 | + 1/8 |
| V.O.C. | 1 7/8 | ... | 2 | + 1/8 |
| **RUBBERS.** | | | | |
| Anglo-Dutch | 19/6 | ... | 20/6 | + 1/- |
| Bidor | 11/4 | ... | 21/3 | — 3/9 |
| Rubber Trusts | 21/- | ... | 22/4½ | + 1/4½ |
| Sembilan | 1 1/8 | ... | 1 1/8 | — 1/8 |
| **TEAS.** | | | | |
| Babjan | 1 7/8 | ... | 1 3/4 | — 1/8 |
| Deanoolie | 4 1/2 | ... | 4 3/8 | — 1/8 |
| Lebong | 3 7/8 | ... | 3 3/4 | — 1/8 |
| Nedeem | 1 1/8 | ... | 1 1/8 | — + 1/8 |

# JUTE INACTIVE.

## FURTHER DECLINE IN PRICES.

### LARGE CROP FORECAST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

DUNDEE, Saturday.

A continually declining tendency of raw jute prices has a depressing influence on the market in general, and buyers of all commodities are purchasing not more than very small quantities to meet their immediate requirements. There is no incentive to buy for forward delivery, even at the very low level to which prices have now fallen. Spinners cannot produce the fibre, because the rates ruling for yarns show a distinct loss at today's price for raw jute, while the fact that the stocks of jute in spinners' hands cost many pounds per ton more only accentuates that loss.

Further curtailment of production seems to be the only remedy, yet, even though output has been reduced by about 50 to 60 per cent. of normal, difficulty is experienced in selling the quantity produced. Interest will be centred on the final Government forecast of the jute crop, which is due for publication in Calcutta on Tuesday, when the quantity in bales will be estimated from the present crop.

With an increase in acreage this season compared with last, and the growing conditions generally very favourable, a large crop is expected. The last crop yielded 10,460,000 bales from an acreage of 3,414,900 acres, and in the preliminary estimate this season the acreage was given at 3,506,700 acres. At the same time it was stated by the Director of Agriculture for Bengal that a considerable quantity of old crop of jute had been carried forward up-country, and which is not included in the 10,460,000 bales stated above.

#### INDIAN REQUIREMENTS.

With the Indian jute mills curtailing production altogether by nine weeks, by stopping for one week in each month from July this year to March next year, their requirements of raw jute will be under five million bales, while it is estimated that the needs of other consuming centres outside of Calcutta, normally about 4¾ million bales, will not exceed three million bales this season owing to the considerable extent to which output has been reduced. There is always the possibility that if trade sufficiently improves consumers of raw jute all over may take advantage of the cheap prices ruling.

### *U.S. MARKETS CLOSED.*

**The American Stock Markets, Cotton Exchanges and Produce Markets were closed yesterday.**

## ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

### REGISTRATION WORK TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

Royal Assent has just been given to an Act of Parliament empowering the Royal Exchange Assurance to undertake registration work of all sorts, and also to act as secretaries of public companies.

Though, curiously enough, the private Bill which has now become an Act of Parliament was drafted before the financial crisis of last autumn, it was the work which the corporation undertook in connection with the Hatry Settlement Fund that finally convinced the Governors of the need for a special organisation to carry out registration work. Its creation should be of advantage to many companies.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American Futures opened 13 to 15 points lower in sympathy with overnight cables from America. Apart from a little end of month trade calling, business was very restricted. Market closed quiet steady at 11 to 12 points lower

Egyptian contracts moved in the absence of any demand prices weakened in sympathy with America. Sakellaridis declined 7 to 8 points, and Upper descriptions showed a fall of 12 to 14 points.

Closing Futures.—American: Sept., 6.05; Oct., 6.03; Nov., 6.05; Dec., 6.09; Jan., 6.13; Feb., 6.16; March, 6.22; April, 6.25; May, 6.31; June, 6.33; July, 6.37; Aug., 6.40; Sept., 6.44; Jan. (1932), 6.54. Egyptian.—Sakellaridis: Nov., 9.45; Dec., 9.57; Jan., 9.62; March, 9.81; May, 10.03; July, 10.20. Upper: Nov., 7.20; Dec. 7.27; Jan., 7.32; March, 7.45; May, 7.59; July, 7.73.

Spot Business.—American and Brazilian quiet, with quotations at a decline of 16 points. There was a moderate request for Egyptians, and Sakellaridis are 5, Upper 12, and Pilion raised 10 points. East Indian 10 points lower.

Spot Quotations.—American Middling, 6.43; Brazilian Pernam Maceio, etc., Fair, 5.78; Egyptian Sakellaridis F.G.F., 10.40; East Indian M.G. Broach Good, F.G., 4.20; Fine, 4.45; East Indian, 5.45; Good, 5.70; M.G. Oomra Good, 3.60; F.G., 3.80; Fine, 4.00; Bengal M.G. Good, 3.35; F.G., 3.50; Fine, 3.65. —*Reuter.*

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

MEDICUS (Stafford).—No need for uneasiness. Keep your stock.

A. R. B.—In the circumstances would exchange into gilt-edged stocks.

EXCELSIOR.—In each case prefer to wait for a better opportunity to sell.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—If you care to speculate, buy more Great Western to average.

S. H. J. (Middlesex).—Keep all of these Industrials rather than take present prices.

J. C.—There is a possibility of your price for Nickels being reached. Do not sell yet.

ANXIOUS (South Shields).—Retain the Home Railway prior charge stocks for better prices.

W. H. A.—Aeonic Radio is being reconstructed. Address: Aeonic Works, Salfords, nr. Horley, Surrey.

TRANSITUS.—Leave No. 7 alone. No. 8 is purely an investment stock. The others are reasonable speculations from your point of view.

OXFOND.—The fall in British Columbia Power "B" is due to liquidation. If you can regard the shares as a long lock-up they might be held.

L. R. B.—To hold I.R.C.A Preferred shares would be a fair risk, despite the set-back in earnings, which, as you suggest, is probably temporary.

CRUISER (Birmingham).—No need to sell Natal Navigation Collieries. Mather and Platt and Guest Keens should be retained. Do not care for No. 13.

A. J.—Financial resources might be sufficient to see the crisis through. Do not think par can be reached in the time you mention. You might as well keep the shares now.

T. C. B.—Do not care to assert that all the shares have bottomed, but all are promising as speculative investments. Placing safety first, prefer Courtaulds and Imperial Tobaccos.

J. G. MACKINTOSH.—Under present conditions the company will probably be a long time before it recovers. Unless, therefore, you are prepared to wait, we should not advise you to put up more money.

SYDNEY.—If you are home on short holiday and have no residence in this country being single, you incur no liability to income-tax other than would attach to you were you still abroad.

J. A. C.—Write to Chief Inspector (Claims), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1, giving full particulars. It all depends upon exact terms of will. You should send copy of will as issued for probate when you write

C. W.—Sur-tax for year ended April 5, 1930, is at rate of 1s. in £ on first £500 in excess of £2,000, 1s 3d. on next £500, and 2s. on next £1,000. The rate of ur-tax for year ending April 5, 1931, will not be known until next year's Budget.

BRITISHER.—If you send money to England out of earnings for investment, that is remittance of earnings, which will be taxed. If you invest it abroad, and keep it abroad, it is not remittance, but becomes one if and when you bring investment home.

JERSEY.—You will not have to pay tax for past years if you now resume residence in England. It was admitted that you had taken up permanent residence abroad when you left, and fact that circumstances now lead to return cannot be held to prove that original intention was not as stated.

W. W. J.—Tax is payable here on gross amount of remittances from Australia, and you will then get allowance in respect of Australian tax, which will be calculated either at Australian rate or at half British rate of tax, whichever is less. The Australian authorities will make you similar relief as regards Federal tax, but not as regards State tax.

OXON.—You are entitled to allowance of one-sixth from income on account of age (provided it does not exceed £500), an allowance of £225 as married man, allowance of £25 for daughter, and rest of income up to £250 will be taxed at 2s. in £ only. If income exceeds £500, you can only claim age allowance on condition that you pay over to Revenue one-half of amount by which income exceeds £500, in addition to tax on £500, less allowances.

## INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

PETERKIN.—You can claim allowance for child for whole year in which it was born.

B. C.—Any person coming to reside in England has to pay English income-tax on whole income.

S. K.—If you deduct one-sixth from salary and allowance of £225 and £60 for child, remainder of income (which is less than £250) will be assessable at 2s. in £ for 1930-31.

PERRY.—If you are home on short holiday and have no residence in this country being single, you incur no liability to income-tax other than would attach to you were you still abroad.

J. A. C.—Write to Chief Inspector (Claims), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1, giving full particulars. It all depends upon exact terms of will. You should send copy of will as issued for probate when you write

C. W.—Sur-tax for year ended April 5, 1930, is at rate of 1s. in £ on first £500 in excess of £2,000, 1s 3d. on next £500, and 2s. on next £1,000. The rate of ur-tax for year ending April 5, 1931, will not be known until next year's Budget.

BRITISHER.—If you send money to England out of earnings for investment, that is remittance of earnings, which will be taxed. If you invest it abroad, and keep it abroad, it is not remittance, but becomes one if and when you bring investment home.

JERSEY.—You will not have to pay tax for past years if you now resume residence in England. It was admitted that you had taken up permanent residence abroad when you left, and fact that circumstances now lead to return cannot be held to prove that original intention was not as stated.

W. W. J.—Tax is payable here on gross amount of remittances from Australia, and you will then get allowance in respect of Australian tax, which will be calculated either at Australian rate or at half British rate of tax, whichever is less. The Australian authorities will make you similar relief as regards Federal tax, but not as regards State tax.

OXON.—You are entitled to allowance of one-sixth from income on account of age (provided it does not exceed £500), an allowance of £225 as married man, allowance of £25 for daughter, and rest of income up to £250 will be taxed at 2s. in £ only. If income exceeds £500, you can only claim age allowance on condition that you pay over to Revenue one-half of amount by which income exceeds £500, in addition to tax on £500, less allowances.

**Owing to pressure on our space, we have had to hold over a large number of "Answers to Correspondents." These will be sent through the post.**

# METALS ADVANCE

## SMALL IMPROVEMENT IN TIN.

### RALLY IN COPPER.

Messrs. Lewis Lazarus and Sons report as follows upon Friday's and the past week's business on the London Metal Exchange:—

COPPER—There is nothing of interest to record about electrolytic copper, which remains quiet and unchanged. Sellers in America are asking 10.75 cents per pound delivered consumers' works while the Copper Exporters Inc. quotations of £52 2s 6d per ton c.i.f. United Kingdom and 11.30 cents per pound c.i.f. Continental ports remain unaltered but well above the parity at which some business is passing

Standard copper ruled very steady at the opening of the week and responded to the slightly better sentiment in markets generally, moving up sharply yesterday afternoon on some scattered bear covering. Although the full rise was not maintained official quotations this morning at £47 6s 3d to £47 8s 9d cash and three months show rises of 8s 9d and 6s 3d per ton respectively. Turnover, 2,400 tons.

TIN—American consumers, contrary to their usual practice, did not buy on the easy markets at the beginning of the week and the recovery witnessed towards the end probably took them rather by surprise. As a result they have been more inclined to follow the rise in London quotations than of late.

European buying has shown some improvement over previous weeks, while Eastern sales continue to reflect the smaller arrivals of ore at the smelters, this week's total being only 750 tons.

Standard Tin, after an easy opening, gathered strength and showed at one time a gain of 37s. 6d. This morning, however, there was free selling from one quarter, and official quotations at £134 12s 6d to £134 15s cash and £136 5s to £136 7s 6d three months are only 5s for cash and 7s 6d three months higher on the week. Turnover, 2,700 tons.

The figures to be published on Monday will show a further increase in the total visible supplies, but this has been known to the market and its effect probably discounted. Present indications point to a reduction at the end of September.

LEAD—With the usual end month demand for prompt metal, quotations have risen rather sharply, but demand is slow and interest remains small. After sales of 1,800 tons, official quotations to-day at £18 13s 9d for August shipment and £18 3s 9d for November are 7s 6d per ton higher for August and 1s 3d higher for November shipment.

SPELTER—The market has fluctuated somewhat more than during recent weeks, but after declining to the lowest points of the year on Tuesday morning has shown a good recovery. Official quotations at £16 1s 3d for August shipment and £16 6s 3d for November show a rise of 2s 6d per ton for August, but a fall of 3s 9d for November shipment.

## LONDON PRODUCE.

MINCING LANE, Saturday.

SUGAR.—The market closed the week with a steady tone, and there is a fair inquiry for forward deliveries in which new crop home-grown granulated figures prominently. Prices for the commodity remain very low in face of excessive production, and the path to be traversed in order to bring same more into line with consumption is, indeed, a difficult one. Interests are, indeed, of a varied character, while political ramifications in many countries form an almost impenetrable barrier. Recent estimate by Mr. Mikusch, giving a large increase over last season regarding world's production, Russia is placed at a high figure, but means to confirm same do not exist. In these circumstances, it must be taken as read. Raw sugars remain dull. Terminal sections quietly steady and sales in raw include March 6s. 1½d., and 6s. 2½d. combined to 6s. 2¾d., and May 6s. 5½d. Cuban 96 per cent. September to the United Kingdom quoted 5s. 8½d. and October 5s. 9d. c.i.f.

COFFEE.—There is a steady inquiry for desirable qualities on the spot, and recent rates are maintained without difficulty. Medium qualities in small supply.

COCOA.—Spot market very quiet. Forward positions dull. Accra F/F mid-crop with guarantee quoted 23s., October-December London contract sellers 28s. 3d., business done Liverpool contract 27s. 9d. f.o.b. G/F October-December to Continent sellers 30s. c.i.f.

SPICE.—Pepper steady, but generally quiet and small sales include Lampong August-October at 5d., July-August quoted 5¼d., Muntok July-August quoted 7¼d., August-October 7d. Cloves unaltered. Sago flour August-September to Liverpool quoted 9s. c.i.f. Tapioca idle. African ginger spot London 38s.

SHELLAC.—Market quietly steady. T.N. spot 97s. 6d., October sellers 90s., December 92s.

BALTIC, Saturday.

WHEAT.—Market dull, but sellers required generally late rates. White Pacific September also October sellers 33s. 6d., No.

# MONEY MARKET.

## DOWNWARD TREND IN RATES.

### KEEN DEMAND FOR TREASURY BILLS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The downward progress of bill rates has continued unabated in the past week, as owing to a surplus of money available there has been a persistent demand from the banks. The latter institutions are evidently finding difficulty in employing all their surplus funds for short periods, and are consequently competing for bills with a maturity of from one to three months.

This has been responsible for the drop in the rate for such paper as October and November maturities to 2 per cent. and the rate for ordinary three months' bank bills has not been much better.

Money has been offered most of the week at round about 1¼ to 1½ per cent., and in the circumstances the market was glad of the opportunity for applying for the £5,000,000 of Australia six months bills in replacement of those falling due next Tuesday. The rate at which these were allotted was £3 0s. 2d. per cent, the banks being the chief tenderers, but in the market afterwards there were dealings at 2 13-16 per cent.

The money conditions had their effect on the tendering for the Treasury Bills, the Government being fortunate in placing the £35,000,000 at £2 0s. 6d. per cent., which is the lowest rate for seven years.

The silver market began the week with a show of strength helped by a renewal of China buying, and though Indian bear sales have been a weak influence at times causing some fluctuation in the price, the tendency has been upward in the last few days, and the present level of 16½ is 5-16d. up on the week.

There is still a good deal of nervousness apparent regarding the Spanish exchange, and the rate has been more inclined to weaken again, the present level of 45.72½, comparing with 44.55 earlier in the week. The feature has been the steady decline in the value of sterling in New York, the dollar rate falling to 4.86 29-32.

| — | Method of quoting. | Par of exch. | Quotations. Aug. 30 | Aug. 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paris, cheques... | Fr. to £... | 124.21 | 123.74-.76 | 123.80-.84 |
| Berlin ..... | Mks. to £ | 20.43 | 20.38¾-.39¼ | 20.38¾-.39¼ |
| Brussels,ch'ques | Belga to £ | 35.00 | 34.84-.84½ | 34.86-.86½ |
| Amst'rd'm,chqs. | Fl. to £... | 12.107 | 12.08¼-.8⅝ | 12.09¼-.½ |
| Italy, sight ..... | Lire to £ | 92.46 | 92.94-92.97 | 92.97-93.00 |
| Greece ..... | Drch. to £ | 375 | 374¾-375¼ | 374¾-375¼ |
| Madrid, sight ... | Pes. to £ | 25.22½ | 45.55-45.65 | 44.80-.90 |
| Lisbon, sight ... | Escudo ... | 4.50 | 108⅛-.⅜ | 108¼-108⅜ |
| Switz'rl'nd,sight | Fr. to £... | 25.22½ | 25.03¼-.⅜ | 25.05½-.06 |
| Oslo .....sight | Kr. to £... | 18.159 | 18.16¼-.⅜ | 18.16½-.17 |
| Stockholm,sight | Kr. to £... | 18.159 | 18.10¼-.⅜ | 18.11½-.12 |
| Copenhagen,s'gt | Kr. to £... | 18.159 | 18.16-.16½ | 18.16-.16½ |
| Helsingfors ..... | Mks. to £ | 193.23 | 193½-193⅝ | 193½-193⅝ |
| Vienna ..... | Sh. to £... | 34.58½ | 34.43-34.46 | 34.44-34.47 |
| Alexandria,sight | Pstrs. to £ | 97½ | 97⅛-97⅜ | 97⅛-97⅜ |
| Prague ..... | Kr. to £... | 164.25 | 164-164¼ | 164-164¼ |
| Bucharest ..... | Lei to £... | 813.6 | 814-816 | 816-818 |
| Bombay, T.T. .... | d. to rupee | 18d. | 1s. 5d. | 1s. 5d. |
| Calcutta, T.T. .... | d. to rupee | 18d. | 1s. 5d. | 1s. 5d. |
| Hong Kong,T.T. | d. to dol... | — | 1s. 4d. | 1s. 4⅛d. |
| Shanghai, T.T.... | d. to tael.. | — | 1s. 7½d. | 1s. 7⅛d. |
| Singapore, T.T.. | d. to dol... | 2s. 4d. | 2s. 3⅝d. | 2s. 3⅝d. |
| Kobe ..... | Yen..... | 24.57d. | 2s. 0¾d. | 2s. 0¾d. |
| New York, cable | Dol. to £ | 4.86¼ | 4.86⅛-.⅜ | 4.87⅛-.⅛ |
| Montreal, cable | Dol. to £ | 4.86¼ | 4.86⅛-.⅜ | 4.86½-.⅝ |
| Rio de J., T.T.... | d. to ml... | 5.89d. | 45⅝-.⅞ | 4⅞-.⅝ |
| Buenos A's, T.T.. | Dollar..... | 47.58d. | 39⅜-.39⅝ | 40⅜-.40½ |
| Valp'r'iso, 90d'ys | Pesos to £ | 39.9 | 39.68 | 39.72 |
| Montevideo,T.T. | d. to dol... | 51d. | 40-40⅛ | 40⅛-40⅜ |
| Lima ..... | Sols to £ | 12.166 | 15.00 | 14.90 |

## WELDONS PROFITS.

### BIG IMPROVEMENT IN PAST YEAR.

In spite of the adverse trading conditions prevailing during the year to June 30, the profits of Weldons show a substantial improvement. Without taking into account interest received on investments and transfer fees, the balance was £27,337, as compared with £15,560 for the previous year.

Numerous changes and improvements have been made in the company's publications. The policy of extending the scope and appeal of certain publications by the inclusion of articles dealing with a much wider range of home and feminine interests than in the past, whilst still maintaining the fashion service of design and pattern at a very high level, has been much appreciated by the public and trade alike and to the advantage of both sales and distribution.

Another important reaction to these changes has been improved reader interest and greater advertising power. The effect of some of these improvements has not yet been fully felt owing to general trade depression, and when industrial conditions again become normal the directors have confidence in maintaining and even improving the position reflected in the year's accounts.

After writing off depreciation on leasehold property, fittings, etc., making allowance for taxation and including interest and transfer fees, the net balance is £31,064. The amount by which the profit exceeds the sum required to meet the dividends on the Preference shares and Preferred Ordinary shares, namely, £1,064, has to be applied towards refunding to the guarantors the sums previously paid by them. Thus, instead of calling upon the guarantors of the Preferred Ordinary dividends for £10,474, as was necessary for the year ended June 30, 1929, on this occasion the profits are such that the sum of £1,064 falls to be refunded to them.

After providing for the dividends on the Preference and Preferred Ordinary shares, the balance carried forward is unchanged at £35,259. The investments have been increased by £7,649, and the market value at the date of the balance-sheet was appreciably in excess of the balance-sheet figure of £85,623.

## RADCLIFFE'S EDIBLE PRODUCTS.

### NO INTERIM PAYMENT ON ORDINARY.

The directors of Radcliffe's Edible Products have decided to pay the half-yearly dividend due August 30 on the 8 per Cent. Preference shares, but do not propose, at the present time, to pay an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares. They state that the progress of the business has been maintained and the financial position is entirely satisfactory and the prospects of the company very good.

In the meantime, it is considered advisable to conserve the cash resources to meet possible requirements of the subsidiaries, which are making progress and developing satisfactorily, and which may require additional funds to meet increased trading.

The company, which was formed in 1928, paid an interim of 15 per cent. actual on the £25,000 Ordinary capital in May, 1929. The £75,000 Preferred received an additional payment at 2 per cent. per annum, and the Ordinary a final of 10 per cent. actual.

## MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due; c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from; a., arrived.)

**THE MAILS.**

AKITA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Osaka l. Singapore, 30.
BEAVERBRAE (Canadian Pacific) Hamburg f. Montreal l. Havre, 30.
BERLIN (N.D.L.) New York f Bremerhaven a. Southampton, 30.
CIRCASSIA (Anchor) f. Bombay l. Liverpool, 30.
CITY OF VENICE (Ell. City) fr. Karachi a. Mersey, 30.
GOSLAR (N.D.L.) Vladivostock f. Bremen l. Singapore, 30.
LAURENTIC (White Star) fr. Montreal a. Mersey. 30.
LIMA MARU (N.Y.K.) fr. Liverpool a. Shanghai, 30.
MAKURA (U.S.N.Z.) fr. San Francisco a. Sydney, 30.
MISHIMA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Seattle l. Shanghai, 30.
ODER (N.D.L.) f. Hamburg l. Sydney, 30.
PREUSSEN (H.A.L.) Dairen f. Hamburg a. Cebu, 30.
SHIDZUOKA MARU (N.Y.K.) fr. Bombay a. Shanghai, 30.
SIBERIA MARU (N.Y.K.) fr. Shimonoseki a. Shanghai, 30.
STASSFURT (H.A.L.) f. Sydney l. Brisbane, 30.
YOMA (Henderson' f. Bombay l. Liverpool, 30.

**STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.**

BALTANNIC f. Memel, l. Gravesend, 30.
CLAN MACNAIR f. East London l. Mersey, 30.
INCEMORE f. New York l. Gravesend, 30.
LA CRESCENDA f. Fayal l. Mersey, 30.
KNIGHT OF ST. JOHN fr. Las Palmas a. London, 30.
REEMEUW from Gothenburg a. London, 30.

# AUCTIONS AND ESTATES.

## MANY COUNTY SEATS IN THE MARKET.

### A WEST END SQUARE.

Many historic estates and county seats are to be submitted to auction during the next few weeks by Knight, Frank and Rutley. These include the Earl of Verulam's Hertfordshire seat, Gorhambury, St. Albans, of 6,159 acres, the mansion built in 1778, and twenty-two farms, an estate with nearly 14 miles of frontages to main roads. Claremont, Esher, formerly the seat of the Duchess of Albany, including the mansion built for Lord Clive and 210 acres with 4,000 ft. frontage to the Portsmouth Road; the Hockham Hall estate of 1,096 acres between Watton and Attleborough, Norfolk; Clobemon Hall, Southern Ireland, of 160 acres, and with between two and three miles of salmon fishing in the River Slaney; Guilsborough Hall, Northants, with 40 acres, in conjunction with James Styles and Whitlock; some 539 acres of the Starborough estate, between Edenbridge and Lingfield; and 1,236 acres of the Lofts Hall estate, between Royston and Saffron Walden.

### A LONDON SITE.

One of the finest available sites in the West End of London—Berkeley Square and Bruton Street—an area of 54,460 square feet, is to come under the hammer at Hanover Square in September; also business premises, 67, 69, and 71, Oxford Street, with an actual and estimated income of £1,925 per annum; freehold residences and building plots on the Esher Place estate, Esher; a freehold investment, 1, 2, 4, and 5, Keat's Close, Hampstead; and Brenthurst, Hendon. Other properties to be offered by auction shortly by Knight, Frank and Rutley are the Thickthorn estate, of 130 acres, adjoining Kenilworth, Warwickshire, in conjunction with Warrington Bennett; Burnham House, Sunningdale, in conjunction with Giddys; the Manor House, Basingstoke; Piggotts, Elmdon, Essex; The Gables, on the Cotswold Hills; Carvers, Haslemere, in conjunction with C. Bridger and Sons; Stoke Lodge, Stoke d'Abernon, Cobham, in conjunction with Ewbank and Co.; St. Clare, between Ryde and Seaview, Isle of Wight, in conjunction with Wallis Riddett and Co.; Sherbrook Lodge, Buxton; Hayes Grove, adjoining Hayes Common, Kent; the estate of Baldarroch, Perthshire, of 648 acres; and Overtoun House, Dumbartonshire.

### RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Ottershaw Park, between Sunningdale and Woking, which is to come under the hammer of Knight, Frank and Rutley shortly, has a mansion said to be one of the finest in England. The mansion was built in the Italian style in 1910, and from it may be enjoyed magnificent views over undulating parkland to the Surrey hills beyond.

The estate nowadays covers some 935 acres, including five farms, while a considerable area is ripe for building development. Mention of Ottershaw, or "Otreshagh," occurs as far back as the year 890 in a Charter by Alfred the Great to the Abbey of Chertsey.

The estate of Durris, on Deeside, which is to come under the hammer of Knight, Frank and Rutley on September 23, is one of the best known sporting estates in the Valley of the Dee, and its salmon fishings extend to 6½ miles in the River Dee. Included in the sale are a good moor and capital partridge shooting.

The property covers some 16,000 acres, and well maintains its ancient reputation for sport. Up to 400 fish are taken in the season, and the grouse moor yields from 500 to 1,000 brace. Durris House consists of a small seventeenth century house, to which has been added a comfortable and up-to-date building of the eighteenth century.

On Thursday, at Hanover Square, Knight, Frank and Rutley will offer Sunnyfield, West Heath Road, Hampstead, a freehold property of 12 acres, with some 2,000 ft. of building frontage; 35, Wimpole Street, W., in conjunction with Turner Lord and Dowler; 32, Park Lane, W., and 23, Earl's Court Square, S.W. The following day, at Burnham-on-Crouch, they will submit, in conjunction with Ernest Gale. The Lawn, Burnham-on-Crouch, for the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, a freehold property of two acres, including a residence, ripe for development as a high-class building estate.

The freehold property, Camden House, of 3¾ acres at Sutton, Surrey, is to be offered by auction by the same firm at Hanover Square on September 9. There are frontages to Sherwood Park Road, Camden Road, and Robin Hood Lane of about 1,135 ft. Hyrons Manor, Amersham, is to be offered by auction by Knight, Frank and Rutley on October 14. The picturesque old residence was originally a farmhouse, and stands in gardens and grounds of 2 acres, which have been laid out with care and skill.

On September 11, Arney and Halsted, of Leatherhead, will offer at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, Woodford House, a freehold detached residence at Kingston Avenue, Leatherhead, and three parcels of building land in Kingston.

### PROPERTIES SOLD.

An interesting Georgian House, Stagbury, Chipstead, Surrey, has been sold by Knight, Frank and Rutley, who have also disposed of the Island of Eriska, situated amid magnificent scenery on the West coast of Argyllshire.

Among recent sales reported by Deacon and Allen are 7, Radnor Place, 40, Oxford Terrace, 7, Oxford Square, 17, Buckingham Gardens, and 10, Somers Place, and they have also disposed of the lease of No. 26, Connaught Street. In September, in conjunction with Reginald G. Meadows, Deacon and Allen will offer Fenton House, Codmore, Chesham, together with the contents.

Harrods have sold during the past three months £250,000 worth of country properties. The sales consisted of 66 residential properties in 14 counties. Among these was Sherwood Park, Tunbridge Wells, with 50 acres of gardens and land.

# TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

**THE CHURCHES.**

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rt. Rev. Bishop of Gippsland, D.D.; 3.15: Rev. Sub. A. Chilton, D.D.; 7.0: R. Rev. Bishop of Bermuda, D.D.
Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Rt. Rev. H. Bury, D.D.; 3: Rev. T. Lewis Donaldson, M.A., Canon in Residence; 6.30: Rev. C. C. M. Chevasse, Principal of St. Peter's Hall, Oxford.
Southwark Cathedral.—(Choir of Christ Church, Forest Hill, at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.) 11: Rev. W. R. Foster, Succentor; 6.30: Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston.
Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—11: Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick.
Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11: Parade Service; Rev. V. G. Shearnburn.
St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. E. Jervis.
All Saints', Margaret Street.—11: Rev. F. Biggart, C.B.; 6: Rev. K. O'Ferrall.
St. Peter's, Piccadilly Circus (Great Windmill Street).—11.15: Rev. B. C. H. Andrews; 6.30: Profesisor Soraiji.
Christ Church, Down Street, W.1: 11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Farran.
St. James's Piccadilly.—11: Rev. A. Linzee Giles; 6.15: Rev. C. Sampson.
Christ Church, St. Marylebone (Cosway Street).—11 and 6.30: Rev. E. J. Dent.
Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11: Rev. N. Viney; 6.30: Rev. F. W. Rowlands.
St. Michael's, Chester Square.—11: Rev. C. Croome Roach; 6.30: Rev. J. W. Griffiths.
St. Peter's Bayswater.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. N. Taylor.
St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15: Rev. R. C. White; 6.30: Rev. L. F. Williams.
Brompton Parish Church.—11 and 6.30: Rev. H. S. Eard.
Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11: Canon F. W. Merryn; 6: Rev. J. M. Vallance.
St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30 and 6.30: Rev. B. G. Bourchier.
St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11.30: The Rector; 6.30: Rev. W. Kingston, M.A.
Holy Trinity, Kingsway, W.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. W. Stuart Macgowan.
St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, E.C.3.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.
St. Martin-in-the-Fields.—11.30: Rev. J. Fowler (Vicar of Rye); 6.15: Rev. J. Fowler.
The Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, W. Smithfield, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. C. D. R. Biggs, D.D.
All Hallows Barking by the Tower.—11: Rev. H. C. Money; 6.30: Rev. L. S. R. Beckley, M.A.
St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet Street.—6.30: Dr. A. J. Macdonald.
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—11: Rev. G. Hart.
Tower of London Royal Chapel of St. Peter Ad Vincula.—11: Parade Service; Rev. H. G. Williamson, C.F.
Westminster Cathedral.—12: Rev. J. Geraerts, D.C.L.; 3.15: Vespers and Benediction; 7: Rev. H. Carter.
Scottish National Church, Russell Street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30: Rev. D. W. Mackay, M.A.
St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street, S.W.—11: Rev. Dr. Gilgour; 6.30: Rev. I. R. Gillan.
Regent Square Presbyterian Church, W.C.—11 and 7: Rev. R. R. Grant Sutherland, M.A.
St. John's, Presbyterian Church, Allen Street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. D. Maxwell, Ph.D.
City Temple, Holborn Viaduct.—11 and 7: Rev. T. E. Ruth, of Sydney.
Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—11 and 7: Rev. Dr. Harris E. Kirk, of Baltimore, U.S.A.
Christ Church, Westminster, Bridge Road, S.E.1.—11 and 7: Rev. Leslie D. Weatherhead, M.A.; 3.15: Brotherhood Meeting, Mr. H. Edwards.
Kensington Chapel, Allen Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Alun Roberts.
Brixton Independent Church, Brixton Road.—11 and 6.45: Dr. W. Roderick Michael, M.A. (Blackpool).
Paddington Chapel, Marylebone Road.—11 and 7: Rev. Donald Davidson, D.D., of Leith.
Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.; 3.30: Rev. J. G. Warrington.
Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. J. Edward Eagles, M.C.; 3.30: Dramatic Recital by Mr. John Duxbury.

**Continued at foot of next column.**

# BROADCASTING.

## TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

The Bach Church Cantatas will be resumed this afternoon on the National programme. John Coates, the tenor, will give a recital of English songs. In the evening, following an appeal by Mr. R. C. Sherriff, a symphony concert will be relayed from the Kursaal at Ostend.

**NATIONAL (261.3 metres and 1,554.4 metres).**
**10.30-10.45 a.m** (1,554.4 metres).—Time and Weather.
**3.0.**—Church Cantata No. 80. Bach, "Ein' Feste Burg" ("A Tower of Strength"). Isobel Baillie (soprano), Doris Owens (contralto), Edward Reach (tenor), George Parker (bass); Wire'ess Chorus; B.B.C. Orchestra, relayed from Guildhall School of Music.
**3.55.**—A Sunday School Lesson: Intermediate Department of Whitefields Sunday School, conducted by Miss Bertha Krall, in London Studio
**4.15.**—Wireless Military Band. Barbara Frewing (contralto), Charles Hedges (tenor).
**5.30.**—English Song Recital, by John Coates (tenor).
**6.0-6.15.**—Bible Reading: The Letters of St. Paul, 5—I. Thessalonians, ch. 4 and 5.
**7.55.**—Service from Cransley Church, Kettering: The Bells. Lesson read by Major A. H. Thurburn; address by Rev. Greville Cooke.
**8.45.**—Mr. R. C. Sherriff appeals for Invalid Children's Aid Association.
**8.50.**—Weather and News.
**9.5.**—Symphony Concert, conducted by Francois Rasse Soloists: Toti Dal Monte, Enzo de Muro Lomanto, Henry Gadeyne (violin solo), relayed from Kursaal, Ostend.
**10.30.**—Epilogue.

**LONDON REGIONAL (356.3 metres).**
**3.30.**—Gershom Parkington Quintet: Stiles-Allen (soprano), Sumner Austin (baritone).
**5.0-5.30.**—Beginnings of Christian Theology—5, Difficult Questions and Attempts to Answer Them, by Rev. J. K. Mozley.
**7.55.**—National.
**8.50.**—Weather and News.
**9.5.**—Budapest Trio: Nicolas Roth (violin), George Roth (violoncello), Lyell Barbour (pianoforte), Robert Maitland (baritone).
10.30.—Epilogue.

**MIDLAND REGIONAL (479.2 metres).**
**3.30.**—Midland Wireless Orchestra. Muriel Sotham (contralto), Lilian Niblette (pianoforte).
**5.0-5.30.**—London Regional.
**7.50.**—Service conducted by Rev. B. Delaney, relayed from St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham.
**8.45.**—Mrs. Agnes Taunton appeals for Birmingham Citizens' Society.
**8.50.**—Weather and News.
**9.5.**—London Regional.
**10.30.**—Epilogue.

**MANCHESTER** (376.4 metres); **NEWCASTLE** (288.5 metres); **LIVERPOOL** (288.5 metres); **LEEDS-BRADFORD** (300 and 288.5 metres); **SHEFFIELD** (288.5 metres); **HULL** (288.5 metres); and **STOKE-ON-TRENT** (288.5 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.15.—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Northern Wireless Choir: Arthur Wilkes (tenor), Reginald Whitehead (bass). 5.30-6.15.—National. 8.0.—Service: address by Rev. Canon R. Brook, relayed from Doncaster Parish Church. 8.45.—Mr. George Benson appeals for Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital. 8.50-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

**CARDIFF** (309.9 metres) and **SWANSEA** (288.5 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.15.—National Orchestra of Wales; Kata Winter (soprano). 5.30-6.15.—National. 7.55-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue. 10.40-11.0.—Silent Fellowship.

**BELFAST** (242.3 metres).—3.0.—National. 4.15.—Symphony Orchestra: Tom Pickering (tenor), Flora Shaw (pianoforte). 6.0-6.15.—National. 8.0-8.45.—Service from a Studio. 8.50-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

**BOURNEMOUTH** (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

**PLYMOUTH** (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 8.0-8.45.—Studio Service, conducted by Rev. W. C. Chrimes, assisted by Choir of the Cobourg Street Primitive Methodist Church, Plymouth. 8.50-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

**GLASGOW** (398.9 metres); **ABERDEEN** (301.5 metres); **DUNDEE** (288.5 metres); and **EDINBURGH** (288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15.—National. 7.55-9.5.—National. 10.30.—Epilogue.

**DUBLIN** (413 metres) (relay of Cork programme).—8.30.—Station Orchestra. 8.50.—Lionel Boardman (tenor). 9.0.—Mme. M. Grossi (pianoforte). 9.25.—Phyllis Kelly (soprano). 9.40.—Guy Magrath (viola). 10.5.—Phyllis Kelly. 10.20.—Lionel Boardman. 10.30.—Station Orchestra.

## FOREIGN FEATURES.

**BARCELONA (349 metres, 8 kw.).**—7.30.—Xylophone Recital. 8.50.—Soprano Song Recital: "On Wings of Song" (Mendelssohn), Romance from "Hamlet" (Thomas), Solveig's Song (Grieg), Romance from "Carmen" (Bizet). 9.20.—Dance Music.

**BRESLAU (325 metres, 2 kw.).**—7.30.—"Boris Godounoff"—Opera (Moussorgsky).

**BRUSSELS (508.5 metres, 1 kw.).**—8.35.—Song Recital. 9.5.—Symphony Concert, relayed from Kursaal, Ostend.

**BUDAPEST (550 metres, 20 kw.).**—5.45.—Military Band Concert. 7.10.—Violin Recital. 8.30.—Two One-Act Plays, followed by Dance Music.

**HAMBURG (372 metres, 1.5 kw.).**—8.—"Nanon"—Opéra comique (Richard Genée). 10.50.—Dance Music.

**COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 0.75 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7.5 kw.).**—7.30.—Talk; "Galsworthy's Novel Cycle, 'The Forsyte Saga.'" 8.2.—Orchestral Concert. 8.55.—Recital of Danish Duets.

**HILVERSUM (announced Huizen) (1,071 metres, 6.5 kw.).**—8.40.—Orchestral Concert. March, Stars and Stripes (Sousa). Ouverture solenelle (Glazounoff). Ballet Music from "Coppélia" (Delibes). Vocal Quartet Selections. Selections from "Lohengrin" (Wagner). Suite. "Les Erinnyes" (Massenet). Waltz, Tales from the Vienna Woods (Joh. Strauss). 1812 Overture (Tchaikovsky).

**HUIZEN (announced Hilversum) (1,875 metres, 6.5 kw.).**—12.10.—Orchestral Concert, with 'Cello Solos. 2.40.—Choral and Orchestral Concert. 7.55.—Orchestral Concert. 10.10.—The Karussel Cabaret.

**PARIS (1,725 metres, 12 kw.).**—8.—Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai); La voix des cloches (Luigini); Suite algérienne (Saint-Saëns); Suite No. 2 from "Peer Gynt" (Grieg); Marche Française (Ganne).

**PRAGUE (487 metres, 5 kw.).**—6.15.—Songs from Works of Strauss and Schubert. 8.—Piano and Orchestral Selections.

**ROME (441 metres, 50 kw.).**—9.2.—"The Pearl Fishers"—Opera (Biet).

**TOULOUSE (385 metres, 8 kw.).**—6.—Concert. English Dance Music in the interval. 9.—Selections from "Carmen" (Bizet). Military Music. 10.40.—Concert for British Listeners.

**VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).**—4.15.—Concert by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra. Verklärte Nacht Op. 4—after Dehmel (Schönberg) Song from the "Gurrelieder" (Schönberg). Symphonic Poem, Death and Transfiguration Op. 24 (Strauss) 6.5.—Recital of Arias. 7.40.—Chamber Music. String Quartet, Op. 18 No. 2 (Beethoven). Quartetto Dorico (Respighi). 8.30.—"The Czardas Princess"—Operetta (Kálmán).

**Continued from preceding column.**

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead.—11: Rev. W. Arnold White; 6.30: Rev. Eric T. Barton.
Wesley's Chapel, City Road, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A.
Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington Butts, S.E.—11 and 6.30: Rev. T. I. Stockley.
Great Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, E., F. N. Charrington, Hon. Supt.—11 and 6.30: Rev. R. A. West.
Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Rev. Paul Davies; Clairvoyant, Mrs. Campbell; 6.30: Mr. E. Meads; Clairvoyant, Mr. Glover Botham.
Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. Norman Fraser, B.D.
St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. F. Johnson; 7: Rev. A. R. Fowler.
St. Mark's, N. Audley Street, W.1.—11: Rev. Eric Barnes; 6.30: Organ recital. Davies; Clairvoyant, Mrs.
Church of the Jesuit Fathers, Farm Street, Berkeley Square.—12: Rev. G. H. Joyce, S.J.
St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough Place, N.W.—11 and 6.30: Rev. R. D. Whitehorn (of York).

## THE WEEK'S DIARY.

**TO-MORROW.**

Partridge shooting begins.
Mr. Lloyd George at Bromley.
Trades Union Congress, Nottingham (until Sept. 6).
National Artillery Association.—Annual competition for Heavy Brigades, Sandown, Isle of Wight (two days).
Incorporated Association of Organists.—Annual conference, Torquay (closing session).
Fashions Exhibition, Olympia (until September 12).
Army Manœuvres in the Aldershot area and on Salisbury Plain (until September 20).

**TUESDAY.**

Bromley Bye-election Polling.
National Federation of Merchant Tailors.—Annual conference, Norwich.
City of London Conservative and Unionist Association.—Lt.-Col. P. W. Williams Till addresses 1912 Club on "What is Wrong with British Politics," 36, Bucklersbury, 8.

**WEDNESDAY.**

British Association for the Advancement of Science.—Annual meeting, Bristol (until September 10).
Aboyne Highland Games.
Bath Horse Show at Lambridge, Bath (two days).

**THURSDAY.**

Seamen's Friendly Society of St. Paul.—Opening of new building by Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, The Abbey, Alton, Hants, 3.
Model Engineer Exhibition, Royal Horticultural Hall (until September 13).
Exhibition of Mechanical Aids to Learning. Opening by Lord Gorell, London School of Economics, 3 (three days).
Cheshire, Dorchester, and Melton Mowbray Agricultural Shows.
"Not Forgotten" Association.—Tea Party for Disabled Ex-Service Men, Grounds of Buckingham Palace.

**FRIDAY.**

London Allotments and Gardens Show Society, Horticultural Hall, 2.30 to 8 (Saturday, 10 to 6).
International Congress of Catholic Seamen, Liverpool.—Reception of delegates in St. George's Hall.

**SATURDAY.**

Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., at Unionist Demonstration, Cameron House, near Loch Lomond Park.

# AUCTION BRIDGE.

**Conducted by YARBOROUGH.**

## ESTABLISHING A SUIT.

An important difference between Contract and Auction is that the needless risks taken in Auction bidding are, as far as possible, eliminated from Contract. Bidding usually does not go far enough in Auction to ensure eliminating the risk of a dangerous suit. The suit which is weak in both partners' hands will be discovered during bidding in Contract. A "No-trump" declaration will not be selected by a sound Contract player while there is still a mystery about some suit. The unguarded suit will usually be discovered by inference. The partners will bid round other suits and will avoid plunging into "No-trumps" (the favoured declaration because it is the shortest way to game) before being assured of reasonable guards in all suits. In the cases when these guards are not all forthcoming a suit declaration will be selected. The process of selecting this suit declaration is important and sometimes difficult. It is all the more difficult because of the different views on the procedure to be followed in the selection process. Some hold strongly to the opinion that players who have even minimum assisting strength in the suit bid by the partner should first raise the partner's bid and "establish" the suit forthwith. Others hold that it is of far greater importance to employ the early rounds of bidding to show other suits in which Quick Tricks are held.

### SUPPORT FIRST.

The school which prefers first supporting the partner's original bid of a suit is completely discouraged if another suit is mentioned. Players (and authors) of a conservative type who are thoroughly imbued with Auction ideas are prejudiced in favour of first supporting the partner's bid when the supporting strength in the suit is adequate. This early support establishes the suit for the final declaration, and nothing further remains but to settle the size of the bid. This is done simply by to and fro increases of the contract until the safe maximum is reached. This method displays a lack of imagination and miscarries in the comparatively large proportion of cases where another and better declaration could have been found. It is quite irrational to be tied down to supporting one bid when many other useful informative bids could meantime be made which cannot be made later when the bidding is too high. An inventory of the Quick Tricks in the possession of the two partners should be made during early bidding to prepare the way for selecting the best final declaration.

If an original bid, say, of "One Spade" is raised to "Two Spades," four possible bids ("One No-trump," "Two Clubs," "Two Diamonds," and "Two Hearts") have been shut out, and the opportunity has been missed to give information on holding some particular Quick Tricks which may make another declaration more suitable. The original bid is often made on a four-card suit, and may be little more than a tentative approach bid on a hand which is too good to pass. There are many such hands where the only original bid possible is one which is not in the best suit for the final declaration. It would be a pity to pass these hands because of the dread of an automatic raise of the original bid by the partner when what is really required is definite information about other suits where Quick Tricks are held by him. For the partner to affirm that he has sufficient Quick Tricks for a supporting bid is of lesser importance. The really important matter usually is whether he has high cards in one or more particular suits which will fill up the weak gaps in the original bidder's hand.

If an original bid of "One Spade" (or "One No-trump") has been raised by the partner, the further bidding will now be too high for information to be safely interchanged on the suits in which Quick Tricks are held by either partner. Blind risks may then be taken which could have been avoided by a mutual disclosure of the whereabouts of the Quick Tricks in the two hands.

### SHOWING "TOPS."

The alternative method of first "showing tops" (i.e., responding by bidding suits to show Quick Tricks regardless of length in these suits) is then a very essential feature of Contract. When "tops" in other suits have been shown the supporting partner will, in the later bidding, exercise his option and confirm the original call as the best for the final declaration, or confirm some other call by passing the bidding when a game contract has been reached in it.

Showing "tops" in other suits may give an appearance of denying the original bid when support is really intended. The situation should be clear if one remembers that unless it is intended that the bidding should be kept up until a game bid is reached, there would hardly be any object in showing "tops" at all. There are, of course, occasions when it may be necessary to bid another suit, not merely to show "tops," but to deny the first suit. The procedure in these cases is easily distinguished from showing "tops." If the new suit is strong enough to offer reasonable hope of a game, jump the bidding up in this suit higher than necessary, e.g., bid "Two Spades" over a partner's "One Heart." If, however, the suit and hand generally are not strong enough for this, then a bidding opportunity must be passed, this being the only way of notifying weakness. The long suit in a weak hand may be bid later if there is an opportunity.

### SOME ILLUSTRATIONS.

The procedure advocated in the bidding situations discussed above can be illustrated by the following examples—

| CASE I. | CASE II. | CASE III. | CASE IV. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ♠ K | ♠ K x | ♠ K x x | ♠ K x x x |
| ♥ Q 10 x x | ♥ Q 10 x | ♥ Q 10 x | ♥ Q 10 x |
| ♦ A Q 10 x | ♦ A Q 10 x | ♦ A Q 10 x | ♦ A Q J x |
| ♣ Q J x x | ♣ J x x x | ♣ J x x | ♣ x x |

The dealer (Z) has bid "One Spade"; A has passed, and the dealer's partner, Y, holds one of the above four hands. In Case I. he will respond with a bid of "Two No-trumps." This bid conveys the information that Y is denying Spades. It also conveys the information that he is well protected in the other three suits, and that he is sufficiently strong to invite Z to make a game bid, though not quite strong enough to make it himself.

In Case II. Y has got support in Spades for his partner, but only minimum support, and he has two courses open to him—(1) to support Spades at once or (2) to "show tops" in Diamonds. If he bids "Two Diamonds," the school which believes in first supporting the original call as in Auction will misunderstand him and be discouraged, while the school which believes in "showing tops" will gather valuable information to guide the later bidding. The bid of "Two Diamonds" is obviously more useful and informative than a bid of "Two Spades," which establishes Spades too blindly as the best declaration.

In Case III. there is greater supporting strength than the minimum of K, x. The additional trump helps to eliminate the risk of an opponent having length in trumps (especially in cases where the original bid has been made on a four-card suit), and the responding player may now support Spades, or he may still, if he prefers, show his "tops" in Diamonds. The hand has such a useful distribution (3, 3, 3, 4) for "No-trumps" that, on the whole, a constructive bid of "Two Diamonds" may be the more useful. The bid of "Two Spades," though sound here, seals rather prematurely perhaps, the fate of the final declaration. It is generally, however, the better bid in this type of case, though discretion may be used. It is an interesting borderline case.

In Case IV. there is no doubt that Spades will be the best final declaration, and the matter can be settled forthwith by a bid of "Three Spades." The hand is such a suitable one that the final declaration is a foregone conclusion, and Y's only consideration will now be not to leave to his partner a task which he should do himself. He will therefore jump the bidding up to "Three Spades" to show really good supporting strength and thus invite his partner to make a game bid in the suit.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. D. P.—After the following bidding: A, "One No-trump"; Y, "Double"; B, "One Spade"; Z, "Insufficient, we will play it in the previous call," then the hand is played by A in "One No-trump" *doubled.*

L. G. H. L.—If Y leads and B puts down his hand as dummy, and it is then discovered that B should be the declarer and not dummy, B simply takes up his cards and plays the hand as declarer. There is no throwing in.

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## PICTURE THEATRES.

ALHAMBRA, Leic. Sq. FOURTH MONTH of "ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT." To-night 5.0 and 8.30. Cont. Daily.

ASTORIA, Gerr. 5538. 6-11.—Mona Maris, Don Jose Monica in "ONE MAN KISS," 6 and 8.30. Also Edmund Lowe and Marguerite Churchill in "Good Intentions." 7.15, 9.50. Gaumont Sound News.

BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS TH. (Avenue Pav., Shftsby. Ave.) ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES. See and hear the latest news of 20 Countries. Continuous, 6-11. Prices: 6d. and 1s.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 6-11—Irene Rich and H. B. Warner in "ON YOUR BACK." 7.20, 9.50. Also "A Royal Romance." 6.10, 8.40. Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, HAYMARKET.—Maurice CHEVALIER in his newest hit! "THE BIG POND." with Claudette Colbert. Strictly Modern! Comedy Drama! with Music! "Chevalier's Best."—Pictorial. To-night, 6 o'c., 8.45. "Big Pond" starts 7 o'c., 9.40. Weekdays, 3 times dly. Prices from 2s. 4d Reg. 2211.

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EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. To-night, 6-11. Week-days, 12-12. Allurin GRETA GARBO in the great stage success "ROMANCE." (that ran for 3 years in London), with Lewis Stone. ALL-TALKING.

KENSINGTON. To-night. Talk, "SECOND CHOICE" (Dolores Costello), "Dames Ahoy" (Tryon). Next MONDAY, Talk, HAROLD LLOYD in "WELCOME DANGER." 6-11., "By Royal Command."

MARBLE ARCH PAV., 6-11.—Will Rogers in "O THEIS IS LONDON, 7.5, 9.35. Also Dixie Lee, Arthur Lake in "Cheer Up and Smile." 6.5 .35. Gaumont Sound News. ALWAYS COOL.

NEW GALLERY. Cerr 9805. 6-11.—"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY," with Richard Cooper, Dorothy Seacombe. 7 and 9.30. Also Rin-Tin-Tin in "On the Border." 6 and 8.30. Movietone News.

PALAIS DE LUXE SILENT (Opp. Trocadero). TO-NIGHT, at 6, & all next week. Seats bookable. EMIL JANNINGS in "The Patriot." CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "Easy Street."

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RIALTO.—Coventry Street. THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA, with Lon Chaney. Don't miss a great picture. Talking, Sound, and Colour.

STOLL, Kingsway.—To-night (Sun.), from 6 p.m. All-Talking Programme. JOHN BARRYMORE and MARION NIXON, "GENERAL CRACK"; GEORGE CLARKE, The Variety Entertainer, in a Talkie Comedy, "HIS FIRST CAR."

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Continuous, 6-11. Ronald Colman in "RAFFLES"; 7.0, 9.45. "THE MESSAGE," with Arthur Wontner and Rosalind Fuller; 6.10, 8.35. Also British Movietone News, etc.

## VARIETY HOUSES.

COLISEUM (Tem. 3161). 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.—George Gee; Houston Sisters; Nina Tarasova; Jeanne De Casalis; Jerry and Her Baby Grands; Jack Barty; Olive Gilbert, etc.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Ox. Cir. (Lang. 1545.) Dly. 3 and 8. MELANGE of MODERN MAGIC. JASPER MASKELYNE, BEN SAID, TACETO, FINLAY DUNN, TOGO, GLYN GRAFTON.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1604. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., Sat. 2.30. LAYTON AND JOHNSTONE, Medley and Duprey, Christy and Nelson, Block and Sully, Jean Granese, Le Grohs, Bentell and Gould, Clay Keyes, Jock McKay.

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## APPEALS.

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# THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

*Mr. James Agate is on holiday, but will resume his weekly articles next Sunday.*

## A SENTIMENTAL PLAY.

By DILYS POWELL.

Little. Wednesday Afternoon, August 27.

### "JOHN O' DREAMS."

A Comedy from the French of Marcel Achard. By Mary Grew.

Once more Miss Mary Newcomb plays the woman of easy virtue in the process of translation to a far, far better life. In "The Infinite Shoeblack" we were confronted by a Carlylean cocotte converted to motherhood and dying in a fine odour of matrimony. The Lady Hamilton play showed the experienced mistress meeting a romantic lover at last only to give him back into the embraces of duty. In "John o' Dreams" the cocotte finds marriage too much for her, and when the curtain goes down for the last time Marceline has fallen an easy prey to conjugal fidelity.

But Marceline is not the high-minded sinner to whom Miss Newcomb has accustomed us. Marceline is inconsolable for a fortnight after the loss of a lover; then she perks up and takes another, preferably a tall blond and necessarily one prepared to shelter her brother Clotaire. Clotaire is so useful when a little deception is necessary. One of these family changes is in progress in the first act of "John o' Dreams." Marceline and Richard are in the act of parting. Marceline wails and implores; Richard shouts and smashes ornaments; under the influence of this destructive scene little Jef proposes marriage.

**The Conversion.**

By the time we reach the second act Marceline has accepted him, and Clotaire is being more useful than ever. The tall blond of the moment has grown restive; Marceline has grown anxious; the telephone transmits exasperated messages to the wrong person; and, in short, Gaston, like Richard, is lost. Once again Marceline is inconsolable. But, says Jef, who has been told some tarradiddle about an abandoned friend to account for Marceline's blubbered face, why not tell the abandoned one how quickly you cheered up when you lost Richard? Is not her case now much the same as yours then? And Marceline, beginning to wonder if Jef is the innocent he looks, falls asleep exhausted, while her husband, gambolling like any Lob, delivers himself of a Barriesque soliloquy.

The third act brought the inevitable cocotte's conversion. First of all, however, the loafer's repentance. Clotaire has become attached to Jef in the years during which he has sponged on him; if Marceline leaves her husband she goes without her brother. Marceline, fluttered by the advent of yet another tall blond, declares that she is off that very day. She has reckoned without Jef. The little man refuses to believe that she is leaving him. Impossible! Has he not watched her for five years? Has he not seen how she has changed? Is it not a fact that she no longer enjoys Clotaire's loose stories? Leave him? Never. And Marceline, vanquished by this evidence of the faith which can move cocottes, assumes the air of Cæsar's wife, declares that she wanted to stay all along, and walks off hand in hand with her John o' Dreams, leaving the tall blond to telephone himself black in the face.

**The Acting.**

Miss Mary Newcomb swept through this artless little piece like Cleopatra in a temper. Few actresses on the London stage are more plausible in the heroics of the hetaira, few less convincing in the tantrums of the amoral minx. Miss Newcomb made Marceline say good-bye to Richard as if he were the lover in "Jealousy" just off for the guillotine. Mr. Peter Ridgeway gave a good performance as Jef, emphasising the sentimentality of the part no more than could be helped. Mr. John Wyse as Richard controlled his scene perfectly. The best piece of acting was that of Mr. Roland Culver, who succeeded in making Clotaire both amusing and likeable. The whole piece gave the impression of having been gutted of everything French that ever was in it. It was repeated at a second special matinée on Friday.

## FILM NOTES.

### "ESCAPE."

The British film industry, which but a little while ago seemed in such a bad way, has lately made strides which are nothing short of amazing. If there were any doubts that British producers and actors could give us a thoroughly good "talkie" they were all dispelled last Thursday evening, when "Escape" was presented at a private show at the Palace Theatre. Let us not exaggerate and say that this "talkie" is as good as Mr. Galsworthy's original play; but it is not very far off being as good.

* * * *

The whole picture shows a commendable freedom from the extravagance which mars so many American films. This is the genuine English scene, Hyde Park and Dartmoor, town and country; even the attempt which the producer, Mr. Basil Dean, makes to emphasise the relation between the hunted man and the hunted animal by showing a meet of foxhounds does not detract from the sincerity of the whole narrative. Mr. Galsworthy's story has, indeed, been followed very closely indeed from the fatal accident in Hyde Park to the end. Sir Gerald du Maurier gives a brilliant performance as the escaping Denant. But then the whole cast is beyond criticism, including as it does Miss Edna Best, Miss Madeleine Carroll, Miss Marie Ney, Miss Jean Cadell, Mr. Horace Hodges, Mr. Gordon Harker, Mr. Lewis Casson, Mr. Felix Aylmer, and Mr. Austin Trevor.

* * *

"Big Business," the all-talking, singing and dancing photoplay, which Oscar M. Sheridan has been producing at the Twickenham Studios for the Fox Company, is now completed. It was written and composed by Mr. Sheridan in collaboration with Mr. Hubert W. David and is his first big English venture. The main rôles are played by Frances Day, Virginia Vaughan, Barrie Oliver, Billy Fry, Anthony Ireland, and Ben Weldon. The story opens in the office of a firm that specialises in rescuing businesses that are going downhill. A request for help comes from the proprietor of a restaurant. The "business advisers" decide that the best way to bring in clients is for him to stage an elaborate cabaret show. It is necessary to get rid of one partner in the restaurant and to influence an American millionaire so that he will finance the project. One of the "advisers" (Billy Fry), disguised as a waiter, is entrusted with the task of decrying the restaurant to the unwanted partner and of singing its praises to the millionaire. He does the reverse, with disastrous results to the scheme. This situation is saved, however, by the arrival of an offer to buy the restaurant for conversion into a garage, while the millionaire decides to take the whole cabaret show to the States.

* * *

When Mr. Douglas Fairbanks appears in "Reaching for the Moon" he will be seen in modern dress for the first time for some years. The story is by William Anthony McGuire, and Mr. Edward Goulding, director of "The Devil's Holiday," will direct also Mr. Fairbanks' new film. Miss Bebe Daniels will play the chief woman's part.

# PLAYS AND PLAYERS

## THIS WEEK'S PREMIERES.

September 1.—New: "Richard III."
Everyman: "The Far Off Hills."
Embassy: "The House of Pretence."
September 2.—Savoy: "The Devil's Disciple."
September 3.—Daly's: "Eldorado."
September 4.—Cambridge: "Charlot's Masquerade."

Like the lady in "Dear Brutus," the theatres are coming back with a rush, and the critics will be kept busy this week. Prominent among the new productions is "Richard III.," which opens at the New to-morrow. Complaints have often been heard lately that the old straightforward method of Shakespearean production is dead. Mr. Baliol Holloway is trying to revive it; so that if people fail to patronise his "Richard III." they have only themselves to blame for the supposed weakening in Shakespeare production.

To-morrow evening, too, will see the first performance of Messrs. Alec L. Rea and A. R. Whatmore's Repertory Players at the Embassy. The first play will be "The House of Protence," by a young New Zealander, Mr. Roy Jordan. It will be followed on September 15 by "Give a Dog ——," by Lennox Robinson, and afterwards by Mr. Somerset Maugham's "Home and Beauty" and a new play by Mr. Dion Titheradge, "Rich Man, Poor Man." The players will include Miss Edith Sharpe, Miss Joyce Bland, Miss Judy Menteath, Miss Pauline Lacey, Miss Laura Webster, Mr. Andre Van Gysegham, Mr. John Boxer, Mr. Charles Lefeauz, and Mr. Francis L. Sullivan. Each play is to run for a fortnight, and there will be matinées on Thursdays and Saturdays. Later it is hoped to inaugurate a Playgoers' Club, and a subscribers' ticket scheme is also being considered. Mr. Walter Havers, formerly manager of the Globe, has been appointed business manager.

The full cast of Bernard Shaw's melodrama "The Devil's Disciple," which is being produced by Sir John Martin-Harvey at the Savoy Theatre next Tuesday, comprises, in addition to Sir John himself, Mr. Edmund Gwenn, Miss Margaret Webster, Miss Mary Rorke, Mr. John Killner, Mr. E. E. Norris, Mr. John Garside, Miss Mercia Cameron, Mr. Eric Howard, and Mr. Charles Carson. Pre-war prices are being charged, and the pit accommodation extended.

The new Cambridge Theatre, where "Charlot's Masquerade" opens on Thursday, is an unusually decorative and comfortable house. A remarkable feature is that the seats in the upper circle are similar to those in the orchestra stalls—with the one difference that the backs of the stalls seats tip back a little when the seat is let down so as to give extra comfort. The theatre is agreeably lighted and decorated, and everything looks very promising for the opening on Thursday.

"Eldorado" opens at Daly's on Wednesday. Mr. Oscar Asche and Mr. Teddy Royce are co-producers. Another musical piece, "The Three Musketeers," at Drury Lane, begins to-morrow its gallant scheme of running without four of the stars. Principal parts will now be played by Messrs. Jack Livesey and Percy le Fre, Miss Constance Edwards and Miss Glae Carrodus.

When the "Breadwinner," by Mr. Somerset Maugham, opens at the Vaudeville, the chief parts will be played by Mr. Ronald Squire and Miss Marie Löhr. This necessitates a change of cast in "The Silent Witness," which is still doing well at the Comedy, and negotiations are now in progress to secure the services of a well-known actress for Miss Löhr's part when she leaves the company in two or three weeks' time. Miss Marjorie Binnie is also leaving the cast of "The Silent Witness," and will be replaced to-morrow week by Miss Joan Kemp-Welch. Mr. Charlton Morton, a young English actor who went away to Australia five years ago after playing in "The Sport of Kings" at the Savoy Theatre, and who has since been playing at the same theatre in "The Command To Love," is now taking up Mr. Ronald Squire's part in this play, and will be seen with Miss Yvonne Arnaud and Miss Isobel Elsom at the Streatham Hill Theatre to-morrow, and subsequently at the Hippodrome, Golders Green. Mr. Morton, the son of Mr. George Morton, the well-known theatrical manager of Hull, played George Grossmith's part in "No No Nanette," which he produced in Australia, and also played in, and produced, "Lady Be Good," "Mercenary Mary," "Sunny," and "Lido Lady."

"Frederica," the Franz Lehar musical play which comes to the Palace Theatre on Tuesday week, opens at Glasgow to-morrow. The piece is founded on what is known as the "Sesenheim" interlude in the life of Goethe. Mr. Joseph Hislop is cast as Goethe; Lea Seidl has already played the name part in the original production in Vienna. Miss Vera Lennox is to play Frederica's sister, and others in the cast include Mr. Roddy Hughes, Mr. William Kendall, Mr. Leonard Russell, Mr. Frank Freeman, Mr. Cecil Musk, Miss Florence Vie, Miss Claire Lindsay, Miss Beryl Harrison, and Miss Dorothy Monkman.

Messrs. Basil Foster and Tom Miller announce that their next production will be "Leave it to Psmith," a comedy by Ian Hay and P. G. Wodehouse, founded on the latter's novel. It will be produced first of all at Southsea to-morrow week, and comes to the Shaftesbury Theatre on September 29. In the cast will be many of those who were in "The Middle Watch," including Mr. Basil Foster, Miss Olive Blakeney, Mr. Clive Currie, Mr. Aubrey Mather, Miss Jane Baxter, and Mr. Reginald Gardiner.

The Repertory Players will open their autumn season with a play from the French, by Jose Levy, entitled "The Queen Bee." In its original, "L'Ennemie," by Andre Antoine, jun., it has had a great vogue in Paris, where it is constantly being revived. As the usual Sunday home of the Repertory players (the Strand) is at present undergoing alterations, this production will take place at the Savoy on September 28.

Mr. Patrick MacGill's war play, "Suspense," will be at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, all this week.

Madame Anne Pavlova returns from the Continent on Wednesday next, and will begin immediately what may be her farewell tour of the English provinces.

Seventeen productions have been staged by the Swanage Repertory Company at the Grand Theatre, Swanage, during its second season, which finishes on Saturday. The plays include "Precious Bane," from the novel by Mary Webb; "Four People," by Miles Malleson; "At Number Fifteen," by Alma Brosnan; "A Balcony," by Naomi Royde-Smith; and "Distinguished Villa," by Kate O'Brien. The Swanage Repertory Company will run a short season at the Players' Theatre in November, reviving some of its most successful productions. Later, the company hopes to find a permanent home in a large provincial town.

Mr. George Gee will give a "song and dance" entertainment at the Coliseum this week. Miss Jeanne de Casalis is returning after a year's absence with a new monologue, "She Thinks Aloud." Nina Tarasova, the Russian contralto, makes her début in English variety with folk songs of many countries, and other contributors to the programme include the Houston Sisters, the ventriloquist Mr. A. C. Astor, Miss Olive Gilbert, Bankoff and Cannon, Jerry and her Baby Grands, Fields and Rosini, Mr. Jack Barty and Miss Jean Kennedy.

D. P.

# SOCIAL SNOBBERY 80 YEARS AGO.

## A MUSICIAN'S MEMORIES.

By FRANCESCO BERGER.

The improvement in the social standing of the professional musician in England is of comparatively recent date. Such homage as had been tendered him in the past by the average Englishman was almost invariably given to the foreigner, and then only to the visitor—not the resident artist. No musician was on any account admitted as guest, friend or associate in a British household. For a son or daughter to dream of taking to music as a profession would have been considered an absolute misfortune by the average parent of former years—something derogatory, something for relatives to be ashamed of.

Though in other countries musicians and artists generally, if distinguished, were the companions of kings and princes, here they were but tolerated as people living by their wits, and if the highly-placed favoured them at all, there was more ostentatious patronage in their attitude than personal esteem or true appreciation.

**ENCOURAGING THE GUESTS.**

I am old enough to have been among the last who experienced this offensive class division. I can recall occasions when it was prominently illustrated by people who had no intention of being bearish, were quite innocent of any snobbery, and in other directions were cultivated and kind-hearted. They behaved as they did from habit, from the fashion of their day, from tradition.

Lady X is going to have a small musical "At Home." She drives to Bond Street, and interviews the leading concert agent. She tells him her date, and that she would like Mr. B to be engaged to play some pianoforte solos between ten and twelve on that evening. She agrees to the fee named and the matter is settled. I happen to be that Mr. B, and when, at half-past ten, I enter my lady's drawing-room, she hurries up to me with: "Oh, Mr. B, I am so glad you have come. Pray lose no time in beginning to play. My friends are so painfully silent—but as soon as they hear your first notes they will begin to talk, and will be in full conversation by the time you finish your first solo." And they were!

**IN THE SERVANTS' HALL.**

On another occasion I was one of a party of five artists engaged by this same Bond Street agent for a musical party at the house of a client of his, the other four being well-known singers. All the music was properly rehearsed: two songs from each singer, a couple of solos from me, and a concerted piece at each end of the programme. The house was magnificent and our fees were the highest then current. We performed on a small raised platform surrounded by a red cordon, which held a chair for each artist and a Grand for me. When we had finished, I offered my arm to the prima donna of our party, to conduct her to the supper-room to which all present were thronging. I was stopped by a pompous gentleman, not in livery, presumably the butler, with: "Not that way, please, Sir. That's for the company. Supper for the band is laid downstairs in the servants' 'all. Follow me, please." Not wishing to create a scene, and feeling hungry, I did so, and we all partook of a capital meal.

I called next day in Bond Street and desired my friend there never again to send me an engagement from that particular customer of his. "Why? my dear sir," said he, "you have not much to complain of. You say you had a good supper, you each had a separate seat on the platform, you had plenty of applause which may lead to other engagements, you were duly announced on arrival instead of having to seek your place in silence like the members of an orchestra, and you were back home by one o'clock. I really fail to see, etc., etc."

**M.P.S ONLY.**

Another time my wife and I were invited to an evening reception (not a musical party) at the house of a bachelor friend—a wealthy pupil of mine—living in Carlton House Terrace. When we were about to ascend the stately staircase leading to the drawing-room, a little man, seated at a small table entering the name of each visitor for next morning's daily papers, had some difficulty in mastering mine, and inquired, "Where for?" I pointed to the staircase, but Madame (women are so quick in such matters) explained that he meant where was I a member of Parliament for? What constituency did I represent? I told him I was not in the House, but was a private friend of the host. "I am sorry sir," said he, "but my orders is 'No one under a Hem Pee,'" and suiting the action to the word, he expunged my name.

Such was the social standing of well-known musicians years ago in this country. It is quite different now. There are signs of this betterment all around us—titles for the eminent, equality with the élite of other professions, respect for composer and performer from all ranks of the community.

# FAMOUS RAILWAY'S CENTENARY.

## CELEBRATIONS AT LIVERPOOL.

### THE ACCIDENT TO MR. HUSKISSON.

By L. S. MASON.

In a few days Liverpool begins to celebrate the centenary of the Liverpool-Manchester Railway. Three thousand five hundred people are to participate in a great pageant in Wavertree recreation ground, in which there will be a stage 100 yards long; in a railway fair people will be able to travel in open carriages like the first this line had; and there are to be other celebrations extending from the 13th to the 17th of the month.

The Liverpool-Manchester Railway, now part of the L.M.S., which is contributing £30,000 towards the cost of the celebrations, came into existence principally to relieve the canals of goods traffic, but the directors were astonished to find that in the first year they derived £500,000 from passengers' fares. There was great opposition to the scheme, chiefly from the Earl of Sefton and the Earl of Derby, who denounced the "Locomotive monster, navigated by smoke and sulphur." Certain land had to be avoided, and a tunnel constructed in Liverpool so that the line should not cross the streets.

**LOCOMOTIVES OR HORSES?**

George Stephenson was the engineer, his salary being £1,000 a year. In the making of the track itself there were few difficulties, but the directors took a long time to decide what mode of locomotion they should use, whether horses, steam locomotives, or a stationary engine. After a visit of inspection to the Stockton and Darlington Railway horses were definitely ruled out. For 13s. 8d., it was computed, a locomotive could do in twelve hours the work of ten horses. As late as 1829, when the line was nearing completion, the directors were still in two minds, but on the whole they favoured a stationary engine. Stephenson, however, persuaded them to give a trial to some locomotives, offering a prize of £500 for the best, and the result was that the company gave an order for locomotives—"twenty at £600 each."

**SPECTACULAR OPENING.**

The grand opening of the railway took place on September 16, 1830, in the presence, it was calculated, of half a million people, lined up on either side of the thirty miles of track. But it was marred by an accident which made an enormous sensation at the time.

At the sound of cannon a coach resembling a circus carriage, preceded by one containing a band, each drawn by a locomotive, left the mouth of the tunnel. It contained the Duke of Wellington, whose presence, of course, added greatly to the attractiveness of the event. Other coaches followed, the programme being that they should proceed to Manchester at about twelve miles an hour.

At Parkside station there was a halt for water. In one of the eight carriages was Mr. Huskisson, M.P., one of the members of Parliament for Liverpool and a very powerful man in the political world, who had done a lot to overcome Parliamentary opposition to the railway. Definite instructions had been given to all the 772 people in the grand procession that they were not on any account to leave the carriages, but at Parkside Huskisson and the other member for Liverpool, Mr. Holmes, got out and began to chat.

**HUSKISSON'S FATAL HESITATION.**

It happened that at this time Huskisson was not on good terms with Wellington. Nevertheless he said, "Well, I suppose I must go and shake hands with the Duke—on this day, at any rate." And he moved off.

To the alarm of everybody the Rocket, already famous as winner of the test, appeared. On one side of the track on which the men stood were carriages, on the other a deep excavation. They made for the carriages, and Holmes got in. Huskisson lost his head, and walked up and down. "For God's sake, Mr. Huskisson, be firm," cried Mr. Holmes, whereupon Huskisson opened the door of a carriage. But he was too late. The Rocket came along, struck the open door, and knocked Mr. Huskisson down. He was conveyed in a carriage drawn by the Northumbrian to Eccles, where he died at 9 p.m. Meanwhile, there was disagreement as to whether the proceedings should be continued or be abandoned, but eventually the directors were impressed by the necessity of not letting the public think that the accident was due to any defect in the railway. So the programme was carried through, except that, owing to the late hour at which the procession reached Manchester, there was a riot.

# UNKNOWN DESERT OF ARABIA

## AN ENGLISH GRAND VIZIER'S EXPLOIT.

By KENNETH WILLIAMS.

News has recently reached London of a magnificent feat of exploration, in the great Southern Desert of Arabia, by Mr. Bertram Thomas, who already, two years ago accomplished a remarkable piece of work in South-Eastern Arabia. I may recall that in 1928 this young Englishman, who for the last five years has been Financial Adviser and virtual Grand Vizier to the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, performed a memorable journey of over 600 miles in that largely unknown region of South-Eastern Oman. He journeyed from Suwaih, on the east coast, to Dhofar, on the south coast, through country which no European had visited for a hundred years. During this journey he claimed to have discovered the existence of non-Arab tribes in Arabia—tribes whose origin he thought lay probably in Northern Africa. It was a capital discovery, and was discussed with great eagerness at the International Orientalist Congress at Oxford in 1928, where Mr. Thomas lectured on his travels.

**THE GREAT "EMPTY QUARTER."**

Now, however, he has eclipsed this feat of two years ago. For in January of the present year he actually penetrated into the sands of *Ruba al Khali*, that dreaded inner desert of Southern Arabia, the "Empty Quarter," as it is called, on which no white man has ever set foot. For centuries this vast desert, which is as large as France and Spain combined, has puzzled inquirers, and all sorts of guesses have been made upon its contents. Some have thought that there were tribes living in it unknown to the rest of mankind; others have imagined it to contain precious minerals, ruined cities, or even a large water supply. Nearly a hundred years ago Von Wrede, approaching it from the south-west, spread the impression that it was full of quicksands; certainly parts of it are now regarded by Bedouin travelling near it as jinn-infested.

At last its secret, in part at any rate, has been wrested from it. The southern section has been proved by Mr. Thomas to contain nothing but sand, sand, sand: "an ocean of billowing sand," to use his own words. Whether any Arabian has actually crossed the whole desert is doubtful, but Mr. Thomas believes that, given a whole series of lucky factors, it might be possible to traverse it from north to south. It is probable, indeed, that he himself will make another attempt finally to conquer this mysterious and utterly unknown region.

**DOMAIN OF THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT.**

It was with the help of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman that, early this year, Mr. Thomas started on his northward trek from Dhofar, escorted by about thirty Arabs. As a matter of fact, during the whole thirty-five days of his travelling he was within his Sultan's domain, though the inner regions are, of course, No Man's Land. Soon he passed the previous limit of European exploration—that achieved by Dr. Theodore and Mrs. Bent in the nineties of last century—and kept steadily on towards the Great Sands. Through the famous frankincense country of Southern Arabia he went, and on to the barren steppe of Nejd beyond.

On coming to the Sands themselves, however, he found that the mountain-bred camels which he had with him were utterly useless in loose sand. This fact, combined with the extreme reluctance of the Badu escort to enter the Sands, made him alter his original scheme of plunging northwards into the heart of *Ar Rimal*—as the inner Sands are called. He therefore rode a hundred miles north-eastwards along their edge—that is, with the vast sand dunes on his left and the thirsty steppe on his right—and finally he made a two days' dive into the Sands themselves, with seven Badu companions. Actually the northernmost point he reached was the twentieth degree parallel, or 180 miles due north of the point on the south coast of Arabia from which he had started.

**HIS DISCOVERIES.**

The discoveries which he made on this journey are of interest rather to scientists than to sensation-mongers. It is certainly a very considerable achievement to have fixed, as he has been able to fix, on the map a region as large as England of which absolutely nothing was known hitherto. (The *Ruba al Khali* is, in fact, the largest unexplored territory in the world.) He found a great intramontane wadi system which slopes down into the sands of the interior. This is a geographical fact of the highest importance.

Further, he collected various geological specimens, birds, snakes, and insects, which are being examined in England by experts. He was able to draw up a list of the tribes inhabiting these strange inner regions which will be invaluable to possible future explorers. In short, during this trek of between 400 and 500 miles he amassed evidence which provides geographers, anthropologists, and linguists with almost endless material for discussion. Unquestionably this penetration of the *Ruba al Kha* is one of the finest pieces of post-war exploration, and the first real step in the solution of what Sir Arnold Wilson, who lectured recently on this subject to the Royal Geographical Society, well called "The Riddle of the Sands."

# THE FIRST WAR NEWS.

## HOW THE FIRE KINDLED

### AN OLD NEWSPAPER.

By A. D. GRISTWOOD.

I found it quite by chance, while rummaging among a litter of papers tucked away in the bottom drawer of an old secrétaire long since consigned to the lumber-room. Here was treasure indeed—the rags and tatters of an old newspaper, its pages yellow with age, its print worn threadbare by the years. To come upon it thus unawares was like discovering the lost books of Tacitus, or uncovering at Pompeii the trophy of a Cæsar. Such and so many weighty matters that once poured hot and hot from the press, and now mouldered dusty and forgotten!

But I was sentimentalising without my host. Those flyblown sheets were the exception that proved the rule; history would not so soon forget the matters there recorded. "Britain at War." "Fateful Decision Last Evening." "King's Message to Navy." "The Sure Shield of England and Empire." How the monster headlines brought it all back again—that well-remembered thrill of the days when newspapers were worth reading! Something attempted, something done—that was the secret of it. Small wonder the War of Words since the Armistice seems a platitude by contrast.

**THE FIRST REACTIONS.**

I glanced down the columns at random to see how the fire was kindling. "Engagement in the North Sea." "The Oval Requisitioned for Military Purposes." (That brought it home to us. Hobbs had scored a double century there on Bank Holiday.) "President Wilson sending 200,000 dollars in gold to help Americans stranded in Europe." "Pawnshops in the East End of London in a State of Siege." "King Edward VII.'s Hospital Enlarged and Ready for any Number of Sick and Wounded Officers." There wouldn't be any difficulty about the casualties.

What a welter of hopes and fears! Appeals from Monarchs, statesmen, prelates, peers, and nobodies! Pleas for War and Peace, neutrality and intervention! A nobly eloquent letter from a famous publicist I am almost persuaded to quote in full. "The neutrality of Great Britain in the war of 1870 and 1871," he declared, "gave us two of the most properous years in the annals of British Trade; the manufactures of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and of the Midlands simply (sic) coined money. The working-classes were fully employed at high wages, and thousands of fortunes were made." Well, well! At any rate, we failed to rise to the height of that great argument.

**CARRYING ON.**

But Armageddon had not yet swallowed up everything. Take the theatre list with its medley of old invincibles and farces long since dead and damned. "Potash and Perlmutter" was "the hit of the season." "The Great Adventure" had reached its 500th performance—a timely text for journalists in search of a seasonable caption. "Mr. Wu," "A Pair of Silk Stockings," "Kismet," "Eliza Comes to Stay"—all were doing their best to keep a stiff upper lip in the crisis. The Empire Theatre, taking time by the forelock, had already launched a Patriotic Song Scena—"Stick to Your Guns." No doubt it proved remunerative.

Part of the list makes strange reading to-day. The London Opera House is a Musical Hall that includes in its programme an antique something called a Bioscope. "Sunny Spain" is at Earl's Court and a "Grand Anglo-American Exposition" at the White City. Madame Tussaud is feeling the public pulse with "Lifelike Portrait Models of H.I.M. the Emperor of Austria, King Peter of Servia, and T.I.M. the Czar of Russia and Emperor of Germany."

Evidence is by no means wanting that the Old Dispensation means to make a good fight for it. Tours are still running everywhere. A pension in Ostend advertises comfortable apartments, homely and inexpensive. (Who were the guests that autumn?) The Governments of New South Wales and Victoria guarantee work with good wages to all immigrants. Law lists and weather reports, births and marriages, bankruptcies and deaths—hard lines to go out on August 4!—all are making believe that the world means to roll on much as before.

**WHERE IGNORANCE WAS BLISS.**

But the pictures tell another story. Territorials march through the City, stranded Americans—the men in straw hats, the women with skirts to their ankles—wait in queues to cash their letters of credit, "excited throngs besiege recruiting offices," sentries "with loaded rifles" defend against the wiles of the enemy the platforms of Vauxhall. The maps put the War in a nutshell—here the North Sea, where "the Day" is even now dawning, there the Franco-Belgian frontier where the invader is to be broken in pieces like a potter's vessel.

How tremendously exciting it all was! Better far (so we thought once upon a time) than that bickering Balkan business or the Russo-Jap affair on the other side of the world—better even than the half-forgotten glories of Mafeking night! History in the making and we there to see! It would be a long job, of course, but Tommy and Jack would see us through. Wonderful chaps, the Tommies! We were talking to a couple of them, only last night. Quite intelligent fellows they seemed, and pleased as Punch at the way things were shaping. Lucky devils! They'd see all the fun.

It didn't work quite like that; we'd a lot to learn when first we read that tattered old newspaper. If only we could lay our hands on daily copies for the Duration! What bitterssweet privilege to fight the War all over again—in an armchair by the fireside!

## AUSTRALIA AND HER TROUBLES.

To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.

Sir,—Mr. Harold Cox suggests that "an Australian tariff on imported manufactured goods might be very useful" in securing the transfer of some British industries to the Commonwealth. An examination of the industrial history of Australia should assist in judging Mr. Cox's proposal. That record shows that manufactures spring up without the help, real or alleged, of a tariff.

Before the Federation of Australia, New South Wales was known as the Free Trade Colony and Victoria as the Protectionist Colony. Yet in

# THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

*Mr. Ernest Newman is away on holiday, but will resume his weekly articles in a fortnight's time.*

## THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

***Programme Policy.***

Of the two novelties in the Promenade Concert programmes, what is probably the more important was down for Saturday, and must be hurriedly noticed on another page; the other was placed in the second half on Tuesday. At first sight, it may not be apparent why, with all the rest of the week and of the evening respectively to choose from, it is considered expedient to present any new work accounted worthy of presentation at times so little convenient to critics, amateur and professional. Out of the twelve new works to be given during the season of eight weeks, two occur on Saturdays—and even the most insatiable listener values free week-ends in the summer—and no less than four after the interval (say, 10 p.m.)—these, therefore, are not broadcast, and to hear them involves a late sitting and, inevitably, comparison with works of larger design that have gone before.

***The Neglect of Mozart.***

Let our debt to the B.B.C. not be forgotten. Without the "Proms.," our opportunities of learning what is being done in the way of new music would be very few and far between. That debt would be increased could we listen to it in the most favourable circumstances. One reason which operates against this is not far to seek. Under the accepted régime, "with all the rest of the week to choose from" is mis-written. Obviously, with Mondays and Fridays dedicated, the first to Wagner, the second to Beethoven, and Thursdays to British composers, with Wednesdays earmarked for Bach, Handel and Brahms, besides the tacit understanding that Tuesday's and Saturday's programmes shall be of a "popular" character, things become remarkably complicated. Adherence to factitious plans of the kind is apt to become an incubus in other ways. What music of Mozart, for instance, are we offered this season apart from arias from the operas, one symphony, one concerto and one overture? Is this not an unhappy discrimination? But, to return to the question of novelties, their tucking away in corners may be due, conceivably, to doubt as to their favourable reception. The thought should not carry any weight. It is only the impulsive who boo and hiss—as they did at the conclusion of Ernest Krenek's "Potpourri," on Tuesday. With a little reflection they would realise that it is always interesting to hear anything at all—once.

***Krenek's "Pot-pourri."***

This series of jazzy snapshots is not a great work, but it shows an ability in scoring reminiscent of Mahler's—and more cannot be said. Krenek seems happier manufacturing piquant effects; to be frank, he cannot write pure jazz so convincingly as the workaday specialist in this line. The total effect of this three-year-old Opus 54 (which, by the way, is already "dated" by the passage of jazz) is not dissimilar from that of one of those mélanges favoured by restaurant-bands, except that these numbers are drawn from half a score totally imaginary, and therefore unfamiliar, sources. The orchestra employed is terrific, and includes a piano.

The music seemed to be quite well played. In fact, this evening revealed Sir Henry Wood and the B.B.C. orchestra at their best—and also at their worst. The form of the instrumentalists still fluctuates. Ernest Guiraud's two little arrangements of Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words" were very neatly and deftly handled. And the accompaniment to "Ritorna vincitor" (Verdi's "Aïda") was given with rich colour but uncommon discretion. Mme. Oda Slobodskaya sang the aria with passion and in an opulent tone that, with a little more fineness of shading, would have made it memorable.

But with the Saint-Saëns fourth piano concerto in C minor there was a distinct slipping backwards. Besides being rough-squared and indifferently carpentered, there were too many actual inaccuracies in measurement. Miss Hilda Bor played the solo part with skill and fervour.

***Sheer Force in Tchaikovsky.***

It was in Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony, in E minor, that the players again gave earnest of what they may become. No one could fail to note with satisfaction the body and sweep of the strings, the lovely quality of the soft trombone tone in the first movement, the smooth skill of the horn-players, the proper acidity of the oboes, the colour of the clarinets, in the second. Up to this point our senses of beauty and structure had been agreeably engaged. But, towards the close of the Andante, Sir Henry's passion for underlining got the better of him. The contrasts were too crudely set; all those screeching rallentandos represented sheer force, not true passion. The daintiness of the alluring Valse which forms the third movement was hardly realised: it was on the slow side, and heavy. As for the Finale, the mistake was made of anticipating the climax; moreover, when the heavy brass came on, the most careful listening hardly perceived any other sounds. Now, when the whole of the orchestra is to be engaged, every section should, surely, be allowed to contribute, every strand of the rope remain identifiable.

***The Wireless Singers.***

Attractive interludes were the old English madrigals and modern part-songs contributed by the eight-fold Wireless Singers, seated round a table and conducted by Stanford Robinson. Their blend, chording, delicacy of expression, and effortless rhythm could not but appeal to the connoisseur. It is ungracious to say that such music seemed incongruous in such a setting; but it did.

***Paul Robeson.***

During the past week Paul Robeson, by way of prologue and epilogue to the first act of Eugene O'Neill's play, "The Emperor Jones," in which he has been appearing at the Savoy Theatre, has sung negro songs and spirituals from his repertory. His fine voice and unassuming sincerity are as capable as ever of giving these interesting musical by-products their proper significance, no more and no less. But not all he can do, with Lawrence Brown's able co-operation at the piano, could quite capture the right devotional atmosphere in a theatre in such context.

H. F.

## UNCOMMON MUSICAL TERMS.

**To the Editor of the SUNDAY TIMES.**

Sir,—While a fair knowledge of Italian terms used in music may be thought essential to a teacher, there seems to be a tendency in some examinations to select difficult terms, rarely used, which would puzzle experienced musicians. Even a small knowledge of Latin will enable a pupil to guess the meaning of such words as flebile, debile/ole, while others, e.g., impetuoso, impaziente, etc., closely resemble English, but there remain about fifty which few competent teachers have at their fingers' ends. How many could define accurately bisbigliando, sbatzato, sdrucciolando, vezzosamente, etc., and how often do they occur? It is almost worth while writing an old-fashioned pianoforte solo (of no merit) plastered over with such terms which few could interpret—or a musical crossword puzzle might promote futile research. On the other hand, as Beethoven and a modern composer once used "minacciando," and the term "nobilmente" is characteristic of Elgar's music, "allargando" of Parry's, it is as well to know what is intended. Nor is it advisable (for a pupil's sake) to confuse "ritmico" or "ritmato" with "ritenuto."

*Brighton.* AMATEUR.

# THE GALLERIES.

## PRESERVATION OF OLD MASTERS.

### CONFERENCE AT ROME.

**By FRANK RUTTER.**

To all interested in the right manner of preserving paintings by Old Masters, the most important event of this autumn will be the Conference to be held at Rome from October 13 to 17. This conference is being organised by the International Museums Office of the League of Nations, and will consider questions relating to the examination of works of art by modern scientific methods and various problems connected with the preservation of old paintings.

Certainly it is high time that some such conference should be held, for the condition of valuable pictures in most of the national galleries of Europe is nothing short of appalling to the few who really understand what the condition of an "old master" can and ought to be. Speaking generally, it is not too much to say that more than 50 per cent. of the contents of the European art galleries are either in process of disintegration or have the decay and fading of the old pigment covered by modern paint. Often when a genuine old picture appears to the uninitiated to be "in perfect condition," this only means that the surface has been extensively repainted by a restorer.

**PLUMBER-RESTORERS.**

Apart from the Rijks Museum, Amsterdam, where almost alone among the world's art museums modern scientific methods of preservation are employed, the "restoration" done in most European galleries that I know only makes matters worse. The average rule-of-thumb restorer usually has a tendency to overclean a picture. Without the requisite scientific knowledge he uses crude solvents—labour-saving but destructive—and more often than not loses for ever the top glazes of the master. He then repairs the damage he has done by new paint. If a picture has to be re-lined he uses glue—a sure seed of future trouble—and he completes the job by an ironing process which effectually destroys the original impasto and removes any remaining highlights that have survived his "cleaning." Finally he loads the surface of the picture with varnish till it is so shiny that it is impossible to see it properly except from one particular point of view, and—varnish being another certain source of future trouble—thus ensures, like the legendary plumber, that there will be another job in time to come for the son or grandson who succeeds him in his business of "restoration."

This monstrous procedure has not only ruined pictures in private collections, but to this day is approved and encouraged by responsible officials in charge of many national galleries. The state of innumerable old pictures in the Louvre is simply heart-breaking, and though the contents of our own National Gallery appear to be better on the surface, a formidable number of works, both at Trafalgar Square and Millbank, will not survive the test of close and scientific examination.

Eleven different countries will be represented at the Rome Conference, and in each one of them "old masters" of the highest value and importance are going to rack and ruin. This Conference, which is being attended by experts from all over the world, will at least inform museum officials about the methods which modern science puts at their disposal for preserving the treasures in their charge.

**ART AND SCIENCE.**

But alas! science alone is not enough. The ideal preserver of pictures must be not only a man of science but also an artist himself. He must have taste and experience in painting as well as scientific knowledge, and this is an exceedingly rare combination to find in one individual. It is satisfactory to note that among the British experts attending this Rome Conference will be Professor Tristram—who has done so much valuable work in discovering and preserving our mediæval mural paintings—and Mr. S. Kennedy North.

The last, I hear, has already been invited to read a paper at Rome, and some idea of the line that paper will take can be guessed by all who have read his illuminating article in the August number of the "International Studio" (New York). In this article on "Old Masters—Their Scientific Preservation," Mr. North makes no mysteries. He is out for the truth and puts all his cards on the table, explaining his methods in simple non-technical language, and justifying his practice by cogent, well-reasoned arguments.

He begins by explaining the dangers to which paintings are exposed owing to Damp and Heat—"two arch enemies to the handiwork of man." He patiently explains the deleterious effect on paintings of glue and varnish, and with complete candour presents the public with the full details of the alternative method he himself practises. He states precisely the formula of all the material he uses, and gives minute instructions as to how these materials should be used. Briefly, since to describe his process in full would be a lengthy business, the protection he relies upon is wax—"one of the most unalterable things known to us."

**WAX TREATMENT.**

Not only will wax in no way injure an old painting, but it will actually prolong the life of the pigment. It has protected and preserved the "Aldobrandine Nuptials"—which is about two thousand years old—and rightly used it will protect and preserve the paintings of to-day for many centuries. Also, there is this very great advantage, namely that "pictures finally treated with wax can be seen at any angle undistorted by reflected light."

My personal experience of the pictures so treated in the Rijks Museum in Holland and by Mr. Kennedy North in England convinces me that the wax method is immeasurably superior to any other known process. Once its advantages become generally known, it should be recognised that to bring glue or varnish into a national gallery is as criminal a proceeding as to strike matches in a powder factory.

## A HUNDRED YEARS AGO

**Sunday Times**

No. 410.] LONDON, SUNDAY, AUG. 29, 1830. [Price 7d.

The Ex-King of France has taken up his abode at Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire. He is now a powerless fugitive and the laughing-stock of those who trembled at his nod before.

The Executors of Lord Byron have, we understand, contributed many valuable documents and much interesting information to Mr. Galt, for his life of the noble poet, the first volume of which will shortly appear.

The proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre have determined to complete that which was commenced some five years ago—a colonnade on the Russell-street side of the building, which is to extend to its entire length. It will be supported by cast-iron Ionic columns.

The application of leeches is so favourite a remedy with the profession in France, that there are in Paris alone, no less than ten leech-mongers, each of whom sell weekly, not less than 10,000, making an annual consumption, in that capital alone, of from five to 6,000,000.

The Duke of Gloucester honoured Mr. Wilmhurst's exhibition of the Painted Window of the Tournament of the Cloth of Gold with a visit on Tuesday last. He expressed himself highly pleased with the richness of the colours, and the mechanical arrangements by which the mullions and bars are concealed.

# OUR PARIS LETTER

## ATTITUDE TOWARDS GERMANY.

### CHECK TO FRIENDSHIP.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

PARIS, Saturday.

French Ministers and their staffs are busily occupied in trying to carry out M. Tardieu's urgent instructions to compress to the utmost their estimates of expenditure for the coming year. But with the holidays still in full swing for most people, politics are for the time being in abeyance. So in search of political interest the Press and public turn their eyes eastwards across the Rhine, where the German electoral campaign is providing Frenchmen with much matter for comment and reflection. The effect of recent events in the Reich has been to produce a very marked change in the attitude of the Paris Press as a whole towards Germany. Some couple of months ago, inspired by hopes bred of the "anticipated" evacuation of the Rhineland, many Frenchmen were genuinely looking forward to a friendly rapprochement between their country and Germany, and in this direction were perhaps prepared to go even further than halfway. It was a hope that was clearly reflected in the Press.

Now, however, thanks to what took place after the French troops left the Rhine, and to the more recent utterances of German politicians, newspaper commentators and Frenchmen generally have once more assumed that attitude of criticism and reserve regarding German affairs which until quite recently was the regular hallmark of French views regarding the Reich.

**DEMANDS FOR TREATY REVISION.**

Dr. Treviranus has, of course, played straight into the hands of the Nationalist French Press. But Frenchmen as a whole, without necessarily jumping to the conclusion that Germany is proposing forthwith to try and modify her Eastern frontiers, find considerable cause for disquiet in the demands for Treaty revision with which the Minister of the formerly occupied districts and other politicians sprinkle so liberally their speeches. Responsible people are prepared to discount a great deal of it as constituting the inevitable froth of an electoral campaign; while whether made by Ministers or not, there is a readiness to regard such speeches as the personal utterances of individual candidates trying to catch for themselves as many votes as possible. At the same time it is felt to be a disturbing factor in the international situation that it should be precisely the revision of the treaties which most German politicians appear to regard as the most effective vote-catching platform. On the German desires for a modification of the treaties an official French commentary was given the other day by the Minister of Justice, M. Raoul Péret. Speaking at some Franco-Belgian fêtes, the Vice-President of the Council declared that the necessary condition for the maintenance of peace was the respect of conventions, and he terminated a firm speech in this sense by pointing out that though France and Belgium desired nothing more ardently than a relaxation of tension which would put an end to European anxieties, "rapprochements" could only be lasting if they were based upon confidence and loyalty and were not a mantle for covetous desires.

**THE "FEMME NUE."**

The Abbé Bethléem, who as the stalwart champion of public morality has frequently had to settle accounts with the police as the result of his direct methods of trying to suppress indecency, must have been overjoyed when he opened his paper the other day. No longer, he must hope, will he be forced himself to tear down from the newspaper stalls along the Boulevards the frivolous pictures of charming ladies in the costume of Eve which offend his gaze and risk as he fears perverting the morals of the youth of France. For no less a person than M. Tardieu himself has come to his support.

In his quality as Minister of the Interior the President of the Council is taking steps to make France less—as it used to be called in staid Victorian days—"French." To this end the President of the Council has instructed the Prefects throughout the country to make fullest use of their powers for dealing with pornographic publications, and with the host of sheets whose advertisements have unmistakably an immoral purpose. Local mayors, it appears, are to enforce their rights of forbidding the sale or exhibition of all pictures or publications "contrary to good morals," and, above all, those "dangerous for youth," while theatres, café concerts, and similar places of entertainment are to be carefully watched over to see that they do not offend public morality. In this respect one wonders what the music halls will make of M. Tardieu's definition of a "licentious spectacle." From the legal point of view the President of the Council points out that any scene is classed as "licentious" which "on the pretence of serving as a setting or as a pretext for a work of art outrages morality by making a public exhibition of the nude." Does M. Tardieu's energetic action imply that the "femme nue," who ever since the war has been the *pièce de résistance* of nearly every Paris music hall, is to become a thing of the past, or will it be found that in practice nudity has its gradations, and that like everything else it will be amenable to compromise?

**DEFINING PEACE.**

What is peace? The Académie Française, which year in and year out works away at the making of its dictionary, is already in the "p's" and will soon have to define the meaning of this word, the maintenance of which in the world is the aim of peoples and politicians. Is peace simply a negative condition resulting from the absence of war, or is it something positive?

Pending the Academy's pronouncement, some suggestions have been put forward as to the definition of "La Paix." How, for instance, would this do? "A state of quietude so difficult to attain that it is nearly always demanded in violent language as shown by the phrase, 'Fichez-moi la paix.'" Or this: "An object desired by all good citizens who think like ourselves." This enables the world to be divided into two classes—our friends who are the friends of peace, and our enemies who are the enemies of peace. Or, finally, this: "A nomadic traveller always on the move and unable ever to settle down. We speak of the Peace of Versailles, Peace of Brest Litovsk, Peace of Ryswyck, and so on." But in this sense the author of these suggestions has, however, to admit that a somewhat depreciatory meaning attaches to the word which makes of peace nothing more nor less than a frivolous gadabout.

**A SKYSCRAPER AT VERSAILLES?**

M. Pierre de Nolhac, the eminent historian and for many years curator of the Palace of Versailles, is in despair. And well may he be, as well as all other lovers of the residence of the French kings. Hitherto, in spite of its proximity to Paris, Versailles has managed to preserve a surprising atmosphere of old-world tranquillity and provincialism. The houses are low, and as in the days of Louis XIV. one still feels that the whole town is dominated by the immense château. Now, however, comes the news that an old landmark, the famous Hotel des Réservoirs, which was once a residence of Mme. de Pompadour, is to go and—this is the trouble—an enormous block of flats is to be erected on its site, which is next door to the Palace. Louis XIV. fixed exactly the maximum height of the buildings near his residence. To keep within these limits is probably out of the question to-day. But surely, it is hoped, something can be done to prevent the erection next the château of a skyscraper, which will overtop the trees of the park, ruin the whole view of the palace, and dominate part of the town of Versailles itself.

# IRISH FREE STATE

## DUBLIN'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

### THE WORK OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

DUBLIN, Saturday.

After six years of peaceful respite Dublin is shortly to return to municipal politics. The city boundaries are extended to include the townships of Rathmines and Pembroke and also a portion of the county, and there is to be a coastal borough comprising the present areas of Kingstown, Dalkey, and Blackrock. Legislation has done its best to ensure business management. The elected councils are to exercise general control of policy and finance, while the executive functions are to be vested in a city manager. This follows on the lines of the Cork experiment which has worked not unsatisfactorily for two years.

Whether it will be possible by this new constitution to avoid the evils which brought the old corporation into disrepute remains to be seen. The omens are hardly promising. Fianna Fail and Labour are putting forward party candidates, and even though Cumann-na-gaedHael may continue its wise policy of abstention from municipal politics, there will be plenty of inflammable material.

Except as a declaration of their faith and confidence in popular control, it is not easy to see why the Government has brought to a close the work of the Commissioners. These four men, who have been in office for six years, have rendered signal service to the city. Rates have been reduced 20 per cent., many streets have been re-laid, the water supply has been extended and improved, housing has been vigorously tackled, the streets are clean as they never were before.

Their one lapse in taste and concession to popular clamour was the removal of the equestrian statue of William the Third from College Green. It may not have been an artistic monument, but it was nevertheless the work of that great artist Grinling Gibbons. It had been the Mecca of the old Irish Volunteers, and it was a historic emblem which had survived many vicissitudes.

The protagonists of the old Corporation will allege that the success of the Commissioners has been achieved mainly by the aid of borrowed money and by the denial of sorely needed relief to the poor. But the ratepayers know better, and it is probable that if they were polled to-morrow they would elect to remain in the hands of the Commissioners.

**HOSPITALS SWEEP.**

The first big drive in the Hospitals Sweep is now in full swing, and the result is promising. The promoters confidently expect to get £150,000, and this sum will bring over £30,000 to the hospitals, in addition to substantial prizes to the successful drawers. These tickets are being sold over a wide area, and ticket-holders should be careful to read the instructions which are printed on each ticket. The mere possession of a ticket duly numbered does not in itself carry the validity which its impressive design implies. No ticket will participate in the draw unless the counterfoil bearing the name and address of the holder has been duly returned to and acknowledged by the promoters. The responsibility for doing this rests with the seller, and he may omit to do it either by accident or design. It is therefore essential for the ticket-holder to make sure that he gets an official receipt. It is also advisable to remember that the authorities do not recognise the transfer or sale of tickets once they are allotted, and that payment will only be made to the registered holder of a successful ticket.

**SPORTING ESTATES TO LET.**

An enterprising person who does not mind hard work and discomfort and has not much money to spend could get a lot of pleasure and occupation in trying to develop rough shooting in the country. The Land Commission has recently issued a list of sporting estates to let for the current year (or a term of years by arrangement), with the minimum rents expected and the nearest hotel accommodation available. Further copies of the list can be obtained from the offices of the Commission in Upper Merrion Street. Here are a few extracts:—9,500 acres in Co. Mayo: Grouse, snipe, woodcock, duck, plover, and wildfowl, fishing in two rivers; minimum rent, £12. 7,000 acres, Co. Sligo: Partridge, snipe, plover, duck, and hares; rent, £15. 10,000 acres, Co. Mayo: Grouse, woodcock, snipe, partridge, plover, hares, and wildfowl; rent, £18. In all there are 103 separate lettings offered.

The Commission might well have added that this wide assortment of game, especially the partridge, which is a *rara avis* in certain districts, is not guaranteed. A sportsman must expect at first to walk very far and work very hard for a small bag; probably six brace of various kinds for two guns would be a good day at the present time. Some, however, of these lettings could, no doubt, be secured for a period of years, and by preserving, burning the heather, and killing the vermin, a valuable shooting might be worked up in the course of a few years. In some cases accommodation would be a difficulty. The hotels are distant and indifferent, but this should offer no real objection to a poor man who prefers sport to comfort, and the rich man could easily build a small bungalow for himself. At present Scotch rents are within the means of only a few, and as burdens of taxation become even heavier upon the rich, many may regret they neglected until too late to seize the bargains that are being offered to-day.

**WAR MEMORIAL SITE.**

The question of a War memorial has lapsed once more into a period of dark silence. In the meantime, the £40,000 which was subscribed some ten years ago for the purpose must be steadily accumulating, and if invested at 5 per cent. the sum may even be doubled before it is required. Sympathy is certainly due to the management, as with the division of Ireland, differences in committee, and, above all, politics, their task must be an unenviable one. Merrion Square, the most hopeful of all propositions, was discarded for reasons which have since become apparent, but even when it was on the *tapis* the subscribers themselves were not agreed. Now it appears the Government has offered a site at Chapelizod on the south bank of the Liffey, which the State will maintain, and which will be connected by a bridge and form an annexe to Phœnix Park. An eminent English architect who examined the site considers it has great possibilities. It is, however, certain that there will be much opposition from within to placing this shrine in a distant backwater, which will mainly serve as a playground for the children of Inchicore. But this is the nearest site that is considered politically expedient, and the protection of which can be reasonably assured. It is almost time the subscribers were told what has happened and what may reasonably be expected.

**THE REDISCOVERED REMBRANDT.**

I have had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Sinclair, the discoverer of the Rembrandt masterpiece, which was once engraved but of which all trace has been lost for nearly 100 years. The picture is known as "La dame aux perles." It is a portrait of Rembrandt's wife, painted a year before they married, when they were engaged. The signature and date 1633 is visible on the photograph, and was revealed by very slight cleaning. It is in first class condition and a fine example of the master's work. It is surmised that it was bought at a Cardinal's sale in 1840—it may possibly have been in the collection of Cardinal Fesch—and it has been in the hands of an Irish family ever since.

Mr. Sinclair is very anxious that an effort should be made to keep the picture in Ireland to add to our gallery which has been so enriched by the genius and generosity of the late Sir Hugh Lane. If the public was liberal and earnest in its support the purchase might well be assisted by the State.

# CITY OF DREAMS.

## A VISIT TO BRUGES.

### HOLIDAY PICTURES.

**By KATHLEEN LEE.**

Rain began to fall as we drove out of Dunkirk, veiling the dunes and the flat fields in a thin mist that clung in wisps about the sparse trees. But a foreign landscape, though it be in low tones, is still a foreign landscape, and even a wet journey is fraught with excitement for a hitherto untravelled person, to whom Bruges has so far been but the name of a dream.

Two frontiers are safely passed, leaving impressions of a French soldier in rather loose red and blue uniform and a Belgian in neat khaki, who cast cursory glances at passports before waving on the car from the doors of their inn-like sanctuaries, where proclamations of the relative merits of "Thea-coffee," "Schotch," and "Stoot" stared at us cheek by jowl with military notices; and then suddenly the sun shone out in long windy gleams, as if August had stolen an April day.

**FLANDERS FIELDS.**

There were poppies growing in the Flanders fields, scarlet streaks between the rye and potatoes. Blue-clad men, and women in white bonnets, looking like figures from a Millet picture, straightened their backs as we passed; at the meadow-gates little glass-fronted shrines, perched on poles, twinkled gaily, suggesting a simple affection lacking in the larger red-brick erections, with their heavy iron grilles.

We slid through Furens, with its crenated, gold-touched square, into the long cobbled road to Bruges, passing villages where the stark newness of church and cottages bore pathetic witness to the patient labour which has built up fresh homes on the ruins of the old. Black and silver curtains draped one door, and the mute on guard silently told a story corroborated by the approaching hearse hung with coloured wreaths and by the deeply veiled women walking between the gilded crucifixes that lined the churchyard path. A couple of elderly milkmaids, pails swinging on yokes, stood watching by the roadside. And so on, past farm carts drawn by slow horses whose every step rang a peal of tinkling brass bells, and hooded buggies, more suggestive of the Middle West than of the Belgium of imagination, into Bruges.

**THE BELFRY.**

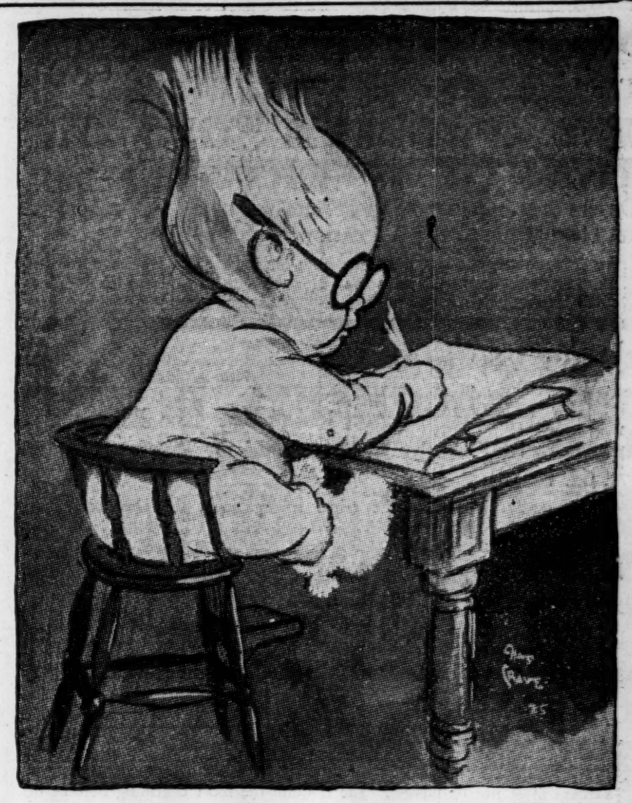
There had been a pageant the day before, and the Grand Place was still festooned with garlands and flags, bright against the lovely old buildings. High above all the belfry rose like a heavenly tower, its topmost tracery sharp on the changing sky. In the empty square behind we heard the carillon for the first time; the chimes floated down in a cascade of sound that caught the listener's breath with a beauty beyond words. From the summit, reached by dark, twisted stairs, not without peril to the unsure-footed, we saw the rust-red roofs of the city far below: step-fronted houses, yellow and white, showed tiny as the houses we used to build with our "boxes of bricks" long ago, and the drifting smoke from hundreds of chimneys sent up a faint aroma, reminiscent of the fairy tale in which the inquisitive princess was able to tell what everyone else was having for dinner.

The landlady of the "Panier d'Or" welcomed us in careful English and gave us of her best; but, good though that was, and not to be despised by even the most romantically minded traveller, the chief charm of the meal was not in the food but in the surroundings—the geraniums in the great golden baskets, the vermilion-striped awnings, and all the life of the city flowing up to our very table.

**GOOD-BYE TO BRUGES.**

There were few people on the quays when we glided down the canals in the silence of the afternoon. Through the low arches we saw vignettes of churches and palaces whose reflections swam in the still, green water; the trees along the Quai Vert were already losing their leaves, scattering them on the surface of the canal like little gold hearts. The Béguinage was sunk in a dream of peace that shed a benison on the pilgrim, a peace that neither the quacking of ducks on the Minnewater nor the continual crying of "English penny!" by a persistent Belgian child had power to dissolve.

As we left Bruges the carillon was ringing an old aria that followed us in wistful valediction through the falling light. For the last time we looked back, straining to catch a final glimpse of this city of dreams, this stronghold of the poetic imagination. And as it was gradually withdrawn from our view we thought a little sadly of that thrill of the first encounter with Bruges which could never be ours again. It would never be quite the same a second time.



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# THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

*Mr. Desmond MacCarthy is away on holiday, but will resume his weekly contribution on "The World of Books" on September 28.*

## A MODERN CLASSIC.

"A Modern Symposium." By G. Lowes Dickinson. (Allen and Unwin. 4s. 6d.)

**Reviewed by PHILIP MORRELL.**

In that vivid and entertaining account of America by Mr. H. G. Wells ("The Future in America," Chapman and Hall) —a book which first appeared, it is strange to think, over twenty-five years ago—there is a description of an evening in Boston when the author finds himself suffering from a mood that must be rather rare with him—a mood of extreme despondency. He had been dining with the members of a book-collecting club. The dinner had been excellent; the table was large and beautifully ordered; one of the members of the club was reading a scholarly paper on old books and their various editions; now and again there was the sound of decorous applause. But upon their guest, as he listened, there came the horrible conviction that the Mind of the World was dead, and that this was a distribution of souvenirs. And, making some excuse, he went out into the night and wandered dolefully through the town. What nonsense to go on writing books! All that remained was to collect them. And coming to the window of a large and fashionable bookshop, he peered at the piled copies of Izaak Walton and Omar Khayyam, "and all the happy immortals who got in before the gates were shut." But suddenly, in his depression, he found comfort. There, in a corner of the window was a small book by a living author—it was Dickinson's "Modern Symposium"—a leaf of olive from the world of thought which he had imagined drowned for ever.

### *The Test of Time.*

It must have been about that time—in those distant pre-war days that now seem so calm and remote, though no doubt we had our problems even then—that I first read the "Modern Symposium" (the publishers, I see, by a curious misprint, give the date of its first publication as 1911, but, in fact, it was 1901); and I still remember the delight and surprise with which I then read it. How wise it seemed, how witty, what a storehouse of political ideas, what an admirable criticism of English life! But how would it bear the test of time, I asked myself with some anxiety, as I turned over its pages to-day. Would the virtue have gone out of it? Would its flavour have gone stale? Was it not rather a dangerous experiment to republish this old discussion—brilliant though it was—of the problems of so different an age?

But my anxiety was soon relieved. The book still lives. Its flavour has not deteriorated. Superficially, no doubt, it has aged a little, as all books will. Some people may even find it old-fashioned. When one of the characters, for example, denies that there is such a thing as progress "in anything that really matters," he asks whether any of his hearers are impressed by such silly and irrelevant facts as telephones and motor-cars. If he had been speaking now he would have said "wireless" and "aeroplanes," and would probably have added something about the Great War. But these little signs of age are of no serious importance. Fundamentally, the "Modern Symposium" is as modern and vigorous as ever.

### *A Brilliant Discussion.*

The scene is laid on the terrace of a country house in Sussex, with a wide view over the Weald; the time is a late evening in June; and the company consists of a dozen prominent men, of the most divergent opinions, who sit discussing politics and democracy and the right objects of life till the first light of day appears, and the plain lies before them like a bride waiting for the sun. The discussion is opened by Lord Cantilupe, a charming old Tory, who believes, as he frankly admits, in government by gentlemen, and is supported later in the evening by Sir John Harington, a man of leisure, who maintains that democracy in the long run destroys greatness, whether of intellect or character. It is remarkable, indeed, how well, and how persuasively, the author succeeds in giving the Tory point of view. The second speaker is Alfred Remenham, the Prime Minister, who, in the exuberance of his gestures and the clear ring of his voice, is clearly a personification of Gladstone, but his opinions, one is not surprised to find, seem already a trifle out of date. Mendoza, the Conservative, who follows—and who with his tone of elaborate irony is highly entertaining—is not less evidently Disraeli; and the two next speakers, representing different aspects of Socialism, may perhaps be identified with Mr. Sidney Webb—as he then was—and Mr. Bernard Shaw.

All the regular political ways of thought have now been considered, and after a brief speech by Henry Martin, the tolerant and sceptical Cambridge don, we are introduced to Charles Wilson, the biologist—the most purely modern of all the characters. The whole democratic movement, he argues, was negative in its aim and scope. It meant simply: "We will not be exploited." But something more than this is necessary. The business of government is not merely coercion, but direction. A new structure must be raised, and for this the foundations are already being laid by science.

### *Many Points of View.*

So the discussion gradually extends, as new speakers with new points of view come into it. There is Ellis the journalist, who gives us a brilliant description of modern America, with Acceleration as the ultimate object of life; and Audubon, the man of business, with his rather absurd pessimism; and Aubrey Coryat the poet, a very charming and vigorous personality; and Woodman, a Quaker, with his talk of the life of the spirit and the love of God; "old phrases," he says, "but their sense is not old, for it is eternal." And at last, as the day begins to break, the discussion is "wound up" by Geoffrey Vivian, the man of letters, who represents perhaps most nearly the author's personality.

> "I have heard Vivian," he says, "called a philosopher, but the term is misleading. . . . He concerned himself directly or indirectly, with philosophic problems. But he never wrote philosophy. . . . his sympathies were with science and the arts. . . . He sought to interpret life. . . . But he expressed himself in a style too intellectual for lovers of poetry, too metaphorical for lovers of philosophy. His Public, therefore, though devoted, was limited. . . ."

That is not a bad description of Mr. Dickinson himself. You will find this quality—this combination of poetry and philosophy in all his best books—in the Meaning of Good, in the letters of John Chinaman, in the Greek view of life. But the "Modern Symposium," of which I welcome this excellent new edition, is perhaps the most attractive of them all.

## BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The Cambridge History of the British Empire. Vol. vi. Canada and Newfoundland. Edited by Dr. Holland Rose, Dr. A. P. Newton, and E. A. Benians. (Cambridge University Press. 35s.)

**Reviewed by SIR JOHN MARRIOTT.**

There is only one word by which to describe this work: it is monumental. But it is not a book; it is a library, and it would have conduced greatly to the comfort and convenience of the many readers I hope it will attract had the Syndics of the Cambridge Press published it in at least three volumes. It contains nearly 1,000 rather closely printed pages. The index alone demands more than fifty, and the bibliography about seventy. No fewer than thirty-five different writers, of whom twenty-eight are Canadian, have contributed to its production; but the editorial arrangement and supervision have been so skilful that the work possesses a greater measure of unity and cohesion than is common in these products of co-operative effort.

The editors have certainly been well advised in beginning their detailed survey of the British Empire with Canada, for Canada holds the key position in the history of the self-governing Empire. The successive stages in the constitutional evolution of Canada have furnished guide-posts for the rest of the autonomous Dominions. Not that the story of Canada is entirely parallel with that of Australia or New Zealand or even with that of South Africa. From South Africa it is differentiated by the fact that, though Canada, like South Africa, contains two strong European races, it has never really had to face a native problem. The latter problem really dominates the situation in South Africa. Like South Africa, again, but unlike New Zealand or Australia, Canada represents the success of the British in armed conflict with another European Power. This volume very properly lays stress upon the French *régime* in Canada and upon the struggle which secured supremacy in North America to the British people. But the colony which it fell to us to govern, after Wolfe's capture of Quebec, was a French colony.

**A Political Miracle.**

The problem which then confronted us is admirably stated by Professor Burt, of the University of Alberta. The difficulty of incorporating a French and Roman Catholic colony into an English and (mainly) Protestant Empire was, as he rightly insists, aggravated by special circumstances. England and France had been fighting for more than half a century; they might (and did) fight each other for another half-century. How could we look for support to Canada? Yet the irony of the situation was that, when the English and Protestant colonies of North America revolted, they received no support from Canada, not even when the Old France went to their assistance. The adhesion of Canada to England in the War of American Secession, and again in the Napoleonic wars, constitutes nothing less than a political miracle. It is explained, however, by two things: First, by the proximity to Quebec of the New England Puritans, and, secondly, by the equitable character of our military *régime* in Canada and by the wisdom which inspired the passing of the Quebec Act (1774).

With the passing of that Act we reach the second stage in the Constitutional evolution of Canada—that of Crown Colony Government. That was superseded in 1791 by Pitt's Canada Act, reviewed in this volume by Professor McArthur, of Queen's University, Kingston. Pitt's Act conferred upon both the Canadas *Representation*, but not *Responsible* Government. "Both Canadas," for between 1783, when the secession of the Thirteen Colonies was recognised by Great Britain, and 1791, a second Canada, British in blood and Protestant in creed, had come into existence. The foundations of it were laid by the intrepid band of "United Empire Loyalists," who refused to live under the Stars and Stripes and migrated into Nova Scotia and Ontario. Their coming, though of profound significance to the whole future of the British Empire, created, at the moment, certain embarrassments, which were only partially dissipated by Pitt's legislation.

**"Responsible" Government.**

The War of 1812 between Great Britain and the United States furnished (as already indicated) a superb test and a complete vindication of Canada's loyalty to the British Crown, but after the war crisis was over serious discontent manifested itself in both Canadas, and in 1837 rebellions broke out.

The despatch of Lord Durham, his famous *Report*, and the resulting *Union Act* of 1840 are among the most familiar incidents of Canadian history. The broad result was the establishment of "Responsible" Government. This was effected by administration rather than legislation. England had not yet learnt how to put the Cabinet system into an Act of Parliament. But South Africa, the Australian Colonies, and New Zealand knew how to imitate Canada, and in due course did so.

Responsible Government did not, however, prove the final goal of Canadian aspirations. Geography has, indeed, decreed that Canada cannot be governed under a unitary system. Federalism is unmistakably indicated by physical conditions. The opening of the West, and in particular the establishment of British Columbia on the Pacific Coast, proved the doom of the unitary system established by the Act of 1840.

**Federalism in Canada.**

The minds of the more thoughtful men in Canada, notably of Joseph Howe and others in the Maritime Provinces, began to move towards a federal solution of their constitutional difficulties. The United States furnished a precedent, but the federalism was then associated neither with Monarchy nor with Parliamentary democracy. Was it possible to evolve a monarchical type of federalism and to combine it with the Cabinet principle? Canada proved to the world at large, and to Australia in particular, that it was. A Federal Constitution for Canada was enacted by the Imperial Parliament, and the enterprise of men like John A. Macdonald, George Stephen, Donald A. Smith, and J. J. Hill clothed the skeleton of federalism with flesh and blood. The story of the Canadian Pacific Railway is one of the romances of British history. The railway itself is the backbone of Canada. The story is well, though briefly, told in this volume by Mr. Stewart Wallace, Librarian of the University of Toronto, whose president, Sir Robert Falconer, is himself responsible for an excellent chapter on the Pioneering Spirit and another on Education. A more thrilling romance than that of the pioneers of the prairie it would be difficult to find.

Nor would it have been possible to find a more competent analyst of the actual working of the Canadian Constitution than Professor Kennedy, of Toronto, to whose sagacious advice the whole volume evidently owes an incalculable debt. That of all the Cambridge Histories this volume is least open to the grave objections incidental to co-operative production is, we may surmise, largely due to his wise selection of co-operators.

## SOUTH SEA LIFE.

"The Book of Puka-Puka." By Robert Dean Frisbie. (Murray. 10s. 6d.)

This is not a traveller's book. It is the work of an American who years ago went as a trader to Danger Island, or Puka-Puka—you will find it in the loneliest corner of the Pacific—and fell in love with its beauty and its picturesque people, and has stayed on ever since: not as a foreigner, but as one of themselves.

He had a lively pen, and his book makes very lively reading. The Puka-Pukans, it would seem, are jolly folk if you know how to treat them. Their morals might have shocked some of Mr. Frisbie's own forbears, but they are not without humour, and certainly not without their excitements. They hunt, and make love, and have good stories to tell, and Mr. Frisbie—they call him Ropati on the Island—makes the most of his unusual opportunities.

## CHANGES IN CHINA.

"The China Year Book (1929-1930)." Edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, Tientsin. (Simpkin Marshall. 42s.)

**Reviewed by J. O. P. BLAND.**

In referring to certain inevitable difficulties that have occurred in the production of this indispensable work of reference, the Editor observes that "there have been such rapid changes in the political and military situation during the past year, that compiling a work of this kind has resembled an attempt to put in foundations on a quicksand." It is an observation which might have been made with equal truth at the close of almost every year since the overthrow of the Monarchy and the beginning of civil war in 1911. With equal force it might also be added that none of these many and rapid changes have abolished, or even sensibly modified, the old shibboleths; their only result has been to produce new leaders to utter them, or to make the old leaders pronounce them in new ways.

In the 1,200 pages of this weighty tome, the student of Chinese affairs will find not only the harmless, necessary statistics of trade tariffs, shipping returns, etc., but a mass of useful information, covering all the most important questions of the day, and one or two particularly interesting chapters on special subjects, such as Labour, Public Justice, and the history of the Kuomintang. A cursory perusal of the contents of the volume suggests, however, the reflection that the Editor's difficulty has not been that of having to make bricks without straw, but rather that he has occasionally been compelled, for reasons of State, to use straw of a somewhat doubtful quality.

**Academic Exercises.**

In a work of this kind, it is evidently expedient to give a full measure of publicity to the activities of the Nationalist Government, first at Peking and later at Nanking, in the matter of promulgating new laws; nor does it come within the Editor's province to explain, for the benefit of the uninitiated, that these activities are, in the great majority of cases, purely academic exercises—a natural and direct result of the employment in the various Ministries of a large number of students who have been educated abroad with a view to filling positions which do not, and cannot, in fact exist. The laws and regulations issued by the Government between 1922 and 1927 cover no less than 3,000 pages of small print (the "Year Book's" extract of them runs to twenty pages), but for practical purposes their importance begins and ends with the Departments which compiled them. For the foreigner they are chiefly interesting in so far as they demonstrate the fact that word-spinning as a polite profession did not die with the Confucian curriculum. If the framing of endless codes and statutes, organic laws and constitutions, were sufficient for the State's salvation, all would indeed be well, for in the making of regulations to meet every conceivable emergency each Ministry vies with all the others and each in turn excels. But the trouble is that (for reasons with which the "Year Book" is very properly not concerned) there is no public service, either in being or in prospect, to which these meticulous regulations can be made to apply.

**Vain Enactments.**

The record of 1928-29 shows, even more plainly than that of previous years, that something more than the convening of conferences and the passing of resolutions is required to effect the disbandment of rabble armies, the abolition of opium, the reorganisation of national finance, the proper maintenance of railways, and so on. Underlying all these codes, budgets and elaborate programmes of reform, the assumption is implicit, that the Kuomintang represents a united nation, capable of organising an efficient administration of the public services on modern lines. The assumption is manifestly groundless, yet it figures invariably as the basis of Kuomintang propaganda. It finds continual expression in these ministerial manifestations of legislative activity, but it is stultified by the very fact that the Ministries themselves repeatedly ascribe their failure to give practical effect to their enactments to the refusal of the provincial authorities to co-operate, to lack of funds, to political unrest, the prevalence of banditry, etc.

To students of sociology, and even to the general reader, the chapter headed "Labour" may be specially commended; it contains a great deal of interesting information, presented in the form of tabulated facts, which convey a fairly accurate idea of the general economic condition of the manual workers and throw light on the growth of the Communist movement, inspired by Russian agents. Especially interesting is the detailed list of the causes and results of the 114 strikes which occurred in Shanghai (mostly in the area under Chinese jurisdiction) during 1898. Considering the basic and permanent causes of China's economic disabilities, and the fact that Shanghai is the favourite stamping ground for political agitators, the amount of industrial unrest thus recorded seems comparatively small. In a land where economic pressure is so severe that women are only too willing to do twelve hours factory work for the equivalent of 8d., and where three-quarters of the peasantry and manual workers live continually on the verge of the hunger line, the only wonder is that the ignorant masses have not supplied more inflammable material for the purposes of world-revolutionaries and other disturbers of the peace.

## A HUMORIST ON A HUMORIST.

"The Leacock Book." Selected by Ben Travers. (The Bodley Head. 5s.)

Mr. Stephen Leacock is a fortunate man. He is fortunate in his temperament; it is not everybody who, look in whatever direction he may look, can find material of mirth and laughter. He is fortunate in the literary talent which appeals to so large a body of readers wherever the English language is understood. And now that, in common with every other popular modern humorist, he has arrived at that point of popularity when a selection of his opuscula is certain to be a paying volume, he is extremely fortunate in finding a brother humorist like Mr. Ben Travers, who, with a well-earned reputation of his own, devotes himself, not merely willingly, but with a bubbling enthusiasm, to the task of compilation. When Mr. Travers says: "I know of no publication from Holy Writ downwards which would not be the brighter for one or two tactfully classified reflections from Leacock," he may find people to reproach him with irreverence, but he will find nobody to reproach him with lack of zeal. The anthology which will meet with universal satisfaction has yet to be compiled, but he will be a peculiarly captious reader who does not welcome this collection of the wit and wisdom of Mr. Stephen Leacock.

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## MRS. GRUNDY'S CAREER.

**"Mrs. Grundy: A History of Four Centuries of Morals Intended to Illuminate Present Problems in Great Britain and the United States." By Leo Markun. (Appleton. 21s.)**

**Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.**

It is sixty-one years since Lecky gave us his classic "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne." Latter-day developments have made the subject of much more than historical importance, but, although the house of Appleton has reprinted Lecky in two volumes, a new writer is certain of a much bigger public by calling his survey of the subject up to date, "Mrs. Grundy."

Although Mrs. Grundy is of British origin, making her first appearance in Tom Morton's play "Speed the Plough," produced at Covent Garden in 1796, Mr. Markun's book is thoroughly American in range and tone; and yet he might very well reply to the charge of using a catchpenny title by referring to the witty article on some aspects of the subject which Lord Ponsonby contributed to a magazine—it has since been reprinted in a volume of his essays—under the title "A Plea for Whiskers."

**Mrs. Grundy on the Throne.**

Lacking the learning of Lecky and writing apparently without any definite ethical purpose, Mr. Markun presents Mrs. Grundy in the terms of what she has opposed or opposes, and the result is more or less a scrapbook of what used to be called "facetiæ." He summarises in a popular way the curious ups and downs of morals, devoting, for example, a section to John Knox under the title "Mrs. MacGrundy of Scotland."

In the same way he describes Victorianism under the title "Mrs. Grundy Sits Upon the Throne," deciding that Her Majesty was a queen "to please the middle classes." He sees in the pre-Raphaelite movement "one aspect of a rather wide attack on Victorian standards"; and in assessing the much discussed eighteen nineties—which in retrospect look almost prim—he describes Beardsley's "Under the Hill" as a "fictioned version of Kraft Ebing." That is typical of his somewhat slapdash method.

**The American Scene.**

He is on much more familiar ground in dealing with America, which occupies nearly half the book, but here again he proceeds by way of inventory rather than by interpretation; and many of the items in this inventory are needlessly unpleasant, especially when he describes (and illustrates) in the chapter called "Short Skirts and Scant Drinks" the variations in underclothing or cites newspaper gossip.

It is easy to generalise, and it is not difficult to write the sort of sensational book Judge Lindsey did. But the extraordinary variations of legislation included in the different states do serve to show that the situation is much more complicated than among ourselves, while the contradictions which at once bar certain novels, even "classics," and permit the discussion of certain problems in popular home papers bewilder the outside observer. As an example of the prohibitions in the so-called land of the free, one may cite such embargoes as these:—

> Teachers are permitted to attend motion pictures in most communities, though their contracts may require them to go to bed at a stated hour. In many small towns they are required to stay away from dances, to wear clothes that the trustees consider modest, and to refrain from love making, especially with their pupils. In some districts men teachers must agree not to smoke at any time. And they must refrain from playing cards or betting, for public opinion frowns upon these things.

Such forms of inquisition—and we cannot forget "Fundamentalism"—show that Mr. Markun is right in deciding that the laissez-faire system has become academic in America and that the United States is "no longer a nation of individualists."

**Spasms of Primitiveness.**

If he is not philosophic, Mr. Markun does supply certain data—though some of his statements have to be guesswork—which may help English readers to form some conclusions about the spasms of primitiveness and amazing contradictions of America. He might have suggested that the statue of Liberty represents Mrs. Grundy, for she stands with her back to America and looks out across the ocean to France, which presented her to Uncle Sam.

## LATIN POEMS IN ENGLISH

**"Pervigilium Veneris, and Other Latin Poems." Translated by Leonard Chalmers-Hunt. (Heath Cranton. 2s. 6d.)**

Mr. Chalmers-Hunt has made a brave attempt to translate into English one of the loveliest of Latin erotic poems. Mr. Justice McCardie, who contributes a foreword, remarks "there have been several renderings into English of this famous poem, but this is the first time, I believe, that it has been put into English lyrical verse." Mr. Chalmers-Hunt's version is given with the text (that of Profesor Mackail) on the opposite page, so that the reader may compare the sensuous flowing lines of the original with the more discreet but still luxuriant English. That the latter elaborates on the text may be seen from the fact that the famous refrain

> Cras amet qui nunquam amavit quique amavit cras amet

is rendered

> Who ne'er has loved when morrow dawns shall bear sweet passion's pain,
> And who has loved when morrow dawns shall rapture breathe again.

But it is obviously the work of a scholar and a man with a deep feeling for the richness and movement of Latin verse. The volume also includes graceful renderings of Tiberianus's "Amnis Ibat Inter Herbas," and "Descriptio de Aviculo," Florus's "Venerunt Aliquando Rosae," and Hadrian's "Animula."

## LOOKING AT THE WAR.

**"War Letters of Fallen Englishmen." Edited by Laurence Housman. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)**

**"Great Short Stories of the War, England, France, Germany, and America." With an Introduction by Edmund Blunden. (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 8s. 6d.)**

Although the boom of the "beastly" war books, which the Germans invented and intensively cultivated in order to scunner their people with militarism, is over, we are far from having heard the last of it, as some people who resent attempts to desentimentalise it would like to think. There were too many angles of view, too many voices to be silenced, even if that were desirable. The immense diversity of its reactions is illustrated in two war anthologies of the moment, representing between them about 150 different men and women, and doing so in completely different ways. The letters, written on the spot, all by Englishmen, and without any idea of publication, stand in a class by themselves as highly authentic and most poignant documents. The stories, written in repose, largely by professional authors, represent quite a different mood.

**Eloquent Reticence.**

One of the most curious points about the letters is the way in which young men of all ranks became so articulate, some of them even as we know writing verse, quite unexpectedly. On the other hand, some of the most horrible things are told almost without comment. As Mr. Housman, who hates war, says, "their reticence is eloquent. These dead young Englishmen had to do things that we supposed during the war to be done only by Germans." In his preface, which is a little masterpiece, he speaks of the "dishonour vicariously borne by men of noble character," and holds that it is well we should be told of it now, "for that truly is war." In many ways this is one of the most illuminating war books yet published in any country.

The stories, sixty-six in number, vary greatly in temper and talent, for they are the work of very different types of men, including C. E. Montague, Mr. Galsworthy, Mr. Mottram, Conrad, and Barbusse. But they, too, are interesting in their own way.

## NEW FICTION.

### IN MANY PLACES.

**"Nothing to Pay." By Caradoc Evans. (Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d.)**

**"A Voyage to Purilia." By Elmer Rice. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)**

**"Not Without Laughter." By Langston Hughes. (Knopf. 7s. 6d.)**

**"Trio." By Phyllis Bentley. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)**

**"The Forty-second Parallel." By John Dos Passos. (Constable. 7s. 6d.)**

**"The Big Ben Alibi." By Neil Gordon. (Lane. 7s. 6d.)**

**"When No Man Pursueth." By David Sharp. (Benn. 7s. 6d.)**

**"Murder Off Broadway." By Leonard Falkner. (Hamilton. 7s. 6d.)**

**Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.**

The years have given no mellower touch to Mr. Caradoc Evans's pen. He remains the stern and uncompromising realist that he showed himself to be in "My People" and "Taffy." And his new book, "Nothing to Pay," is even more bitter, more vitriolic, more dreadful than they. It is written in a white heat of rage that such things can be, and in such a way that one is bound to believe them.

It is the story of Amos Morgan, a blacksmith's son, who at an early age shows himself to be a religious hypocrite, a miser, and a lecherous brute. For the sake of money he can sink to unbelievable depths. In the drapery trade—first in Wales and later in London—he can assume a humility which would have surprised Uriah Heep himself. As a hotel-keeper he is a loathsome blackmailer. And his early death of consumption—he is clasping his Bible, into which five thousand pounds' worth of notes have been stitched—is the only good thing about him.

Truly a terrible picture, a frightening picture, and yet a picture which has been so deftly limned that it commands admiration. This man disgusts you, but there is a curious fascination about him. There is even a fascination about his darkest moments, almost monstrous though some of these be. Not all drapers' assistants resemble Amos at all (though Mr. Evans almost persuades you to the contrary), but the man is real, and his drab story is real, and it is told in a masterful way. It will not be everybody's book—the meat is too strong—but it cannot be ignored by those who ask for a work of art.

### THE GAYEST OF SATIRES.

Not for a long time have I chuckled so consistently as I did while reading "A Voyage to Purilia." You read the opening pages and imagine that it is to be a scientific romance. Two aviators with a strange machine are to fly through space. They do fly through space, and finally land on a mysterious planet which *seems* to resemble our own. But a sickly sweetness in the air and faint music that never stops, above all the continued emotional stress of the inhabitants, warn us that Purilia is filmdom as we have come to know it.

With commendable gravity Mr. Rice conducts his exploration of this singular planet, and is, of course, unable to prevent his two explorers from being whirled into as astounding a melodrama as has ever been seen on the screen. Their adventures, indeed, should turn every film magnate green with envy. They rescue beautiful girls from unmentionable horrors, in the skies, on the seas, and below ground, where, as is well-known, a race of Chinese torturers have long been living. They are condemned to be hanged, electrocuted, shot, and otherwise ill-treated. And if at any moment you may be a little bewildered at the general complexity of things, there is always a Voice conveniently ready to explain the situation.

It is a gorgeous satire, not the least satisfactory part of which is the final scene, wherein one of the aviators is about to marry the chief heroine. He remembers, however, that after any such marriage the happy pair invariably fade out of existence, and escapes in time. It may be that some film enthusiasts will be a little sore with Mr. Rice for daring to poke fun at their favourite amusement. In that case they can enjoy the many excitements that he provides. But the majority of his readers will be grateful for so delectable an "explanation" of a country about which they "see" and "hear" so much without understanding it at all.

### REAL NEGROES.

A number of novels dealing with the coloured folk now living in the United States has made us fairly familiar with their problems. Some of these stories are exceptionally good, though I have noticed that they rarely differ very greatly from each other. "Not Without Laughter" has at least this difference: it deals with ordinary negroes and not with the highly educated sets in the big cities. It is really the story of a single family, seen more or less though the eyes of its youngest member.

Sandy's grandmother and mother work hard, but his father is a wastrel. One aunt has married well, the other is no better than she should be. Yet it is this gay creature whose success on the stage during the war provides the money for finishing Sandy's education. Mr. Hughes has a keen eye and a pen pleasantly sure of itself, and his book is of very real interest.

### THREE YORKSHIRE FAMILIES.

I imagine that "Trio" will have a big success. It is a long and intimate chronicle of three young women, all belonging to Yorkshire families, though very different from each other, whose domestic careers become strangely intermingled. It is written quietly and with great assurance, and its people are alive. The story itself, moreover, is knitted together more closely than are most chronicles of the kind; indeed, at one moment I was afraid lest the mesh was becoming too close. This, however, is not so, and the story reads like the plain truth.

It is the ungainly Lena, illegitimate daughter of Alfred Howgate, who is the most lovable of the trio. She is in love with Rowland Avery, but he marries the self-centred Esme, who had made her so unhappy at school. The pattern is complicated by the fact that Esme's brother has married Rachel, who is Rowland's sister. It seems likely that poor Lena will end her days as a spinster, but her own father take a hand in the game. He runs off with the wretched Esme, and Lena, we hope, will have the right reward for her years of devotion.

### MODERN AMERICA.

With the help of all kinds of curious devices, not all of which are as clear as they might be, Mr. Dos Passos, introduces to us in "The Forty-second Parallel" a whirlwind of a panorama which is designed to show modern America getting into her stride. I would have preferred a straightforward narrative, instead of five or six stories, which are not always carried to any kind of conclusion. On the other hand, these stories are so extremely well done, and illustrate such different phases of American life, that their combined effect is considerable. Moreover, they are not wholly apart from one another, and if the Socialistic printer has nothing to do with the successful business man or the car-mechanic, the two women whose stories are included are both in love with the man of business. Some of the author's tricks are irritating, but his book is very well worth reading.

### THREE THRILLERS.

Two of these stories are entirely off the usual track. In "The Big Ben Alibi," for instance, Mr. Gordon is daring enough to suggest that he is burlesquing the whole art of detective fiction. His story is not a burlesque, for it is genuinely puzzling, and contains all the necessary twists and turns which you do not expect, but his central idea is sufficiently odd. Two writers of murder stories are told by their agent that nobody wants their stories any more. Very naturally they are annoyed. They pool their resources. They decide that the public shall renew its interest in their work, and having invented the perfect alibi, proceed to "manufacture" a murder which certainly gives

**Continued at foot of next column.**

## ECONOMICS AND THE EMPIRE.

**"British Colonial Policy in the Age of Peel and Russell." By W. P. Morrell. (Clarendon Press. 25s.)**

**"Economic Prosperity in the British Empire." By Stephen Leacock. (Constable. 7s. 6d.)**

**Reviewed by FRANCES STEVENSON.**

Mr. Morrell's book is a scholarly and exhaustive contribution to the study of Imperial economics, and is a valuable and essential document for students of economics in general, as well as for those interested in the approaching Imperial Conference. Never before has the intimate story of Colonial development been told in such masterly fashion as in this fascinating study, which brings home to us the difficulties which had to be surmounted before our Empire stood upon its present footing. We are taken back to the days when protective duties existed between Colony and Colony and the Mother Country, when the Colonies traded with each other to the exclusion of the foreigner and had a virtual monopoly of the English market; the days when Cobden declared that the Colonies were an "expensive encumbrance," and when their wealth depended upon the success of the slave trade; when the struggle for free trade was fought and won and the rationalisation of Colonial relations was gradually effected.

The volume is in truth a mine of valuable information. It is a great story of the gradual granting of self-government to the Colonial, and the gradual acceptance by them of their new and responsible status. It is in the author's own words the history of how "Free Trade meant the removal of real restrictions upon Colonial autonomy, and its advent and the disappearance of the old commercial imperialism prepared opinion in England for the triumph of self-government." Then, as now, we find the same party manœuvres, the same bickerings, the bias of great journals, the differences of opinion between the man on the spot and the men at home; the impatience of the latter with the actions taken by the former. Witness, for instance, the outburst of the Duke of Wellington against Sir Charles Bagot for his advanced policy in dealing with the French Canadians:—

> What a fool the man must have been, to act as he has done, and what stuff and nonsense he has written! and what a bother he makes about his policy and his measures, when there are no measures but rolling himself and his country in the mire.

**Imperial Free Trade.**

In these times of much talk about "Empire Free Trade" it is an interesting task to read the story of the accomplishment of Free Trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country; of how Canada, in spite of resistance on both sides of the Atlantic and a period of painful transition, lost her trading preference in the time of Peel and Gladstone and achieved the completion of a new and wider existence at the hands of Lord Grey and Lord John Russell, whose object it was to make Free Trade a truly Imperial policy.

This description of the struggle for self-government in Canada is indeed one of the most interesting and illuminating chapters of the book. But throughout his work, whether he is dealing with North America, New Zealand, or South Africa, with Peel's commercial policy in reference to Colonial trade, the key of which was that "commercial Imperialism should not longer be, as it were, the official theory of Empire," with colonisation in Australia, or with the history of the transportation question, the author contrives to give us a vivid and dignified picture of singleminded and fearless proconsuls battling with their difficulties abroad and patient statesmen striving to work out the destiny of Empire at home. With this he combines a wealth of testimony from original documents which bears witness to much patient and scholarly research. It is after reading such a history as Mr. Morrell's that we understand the real reason for the greatness of the British Empire.

**The Optimism of Professor Leacock.**

Professor Stephen Leacock's book is more popularly written if less erudite than Mr. Morrell's, and in some respects is complementary to it. It is refreshing to find a gentleman with a highly cultivated sense of humour who is able, in spite of it, to preserve his enthusiasm, even if the result is occasionally slightly incongruous. Here you have Mr. Leacock, the author of "Frenzied Fiction," outlining in his bright way the history of Colonial Government and offering exuberant suggestions for the integral development of the Empire. "It is within the reach of statesmanship," he says, "to initiate in the British Empire an era of prosperity such as the world has never yet seen anywhere at any time."

Far from being depressed by the number of our unemployed, he blames Malthus for our present economic troubles, and complains that there are too few people in the world. He presents an alluring picture of all that Canada offers to the immigrant, and cheerfully assures us that the absorption by the Dominions of half a million settlers is an immediate practical proposition. "For their coming and their increase," he naively says, "nothing is needed but understanding of the economic problem involved." The thing is to be done on a grand scale. Armies of Swiss Families Robinson, battalions of Robinson Crusoes are to be transported in fleets of ships and the whole enterprise financed by means of a pan-Imperial loan. Around the Empire a super-tariff wall is to be erected against the foreigner. In view of the forthcoming Imperial Conference it is interesting to have Mr. Leacock's proposals for the solution of our economic troubles. It is encouraging in these times of gloom and pessimism to find that such an optimist exists. It is especially interesting to find a distinguished Canadian espousing the cause of Empire Free Trade and extensive immigration. If the problems of Empire could be tackled as light-heartedly as Professor Leacock writes, our difficulties should be easily solved.

## WORLD POLITICS.

**"World Politics in Modern Civilisation." By Harry Elmer Barnes. (Knopf. 25s.)**

It is no idle flattery to say that, high as has been the value of the volumes of the "Borzoi Historical Series" already published, this book out-tops them all. Adequately to review it would need a volume as big as itself; it deals so fully with so many and so complex matters as Nationalism, Capitalism, Imperialism, Militarism, general human culture and international interests. It contains reading matter for a month, and thought and knowledge which one hopes may be the inspirations of the lifetimes of many men. "It is hoped," says Mr Barnes, "that the volume is true to its title, and is veritably a survey of the nature and effects of world politics in modern history." That is actually what Mr. Barnes has accomplished, and what higher eulogy could be passed upon his work? He has produced a book indispensable to every student of the vast subject with which it deals.

**Continued from preceding column.**

their ex-public something to think about. And, of course, the murder goes awry. It goes so peculiarly awry that its manufacturers as well as the reader are reduced to a state of the acutest bewilderment. This is an excellent story, which I can heartily recommend.

Mr. Sharp, too, in "When No Man Pursueth," has got hold of a novel idea. Here many people try to murder a quite innocuous professor. The professor tells his own story, and, contrary to all the rules, is neither angry nor frightened during his prolonged ordeal. On the contrary, he enjoys it, is actually amused by it, and manages to amuse the reader, too, when he puts pen to paper.

The third story, "Murder Off Broadway," pursues a more normal course, but is pleasantly exciting. Somebody murdered the beautiful actress in her beautiful house, but which of the party did it and how was it done? It is a neat puzzle, very neatly solved.


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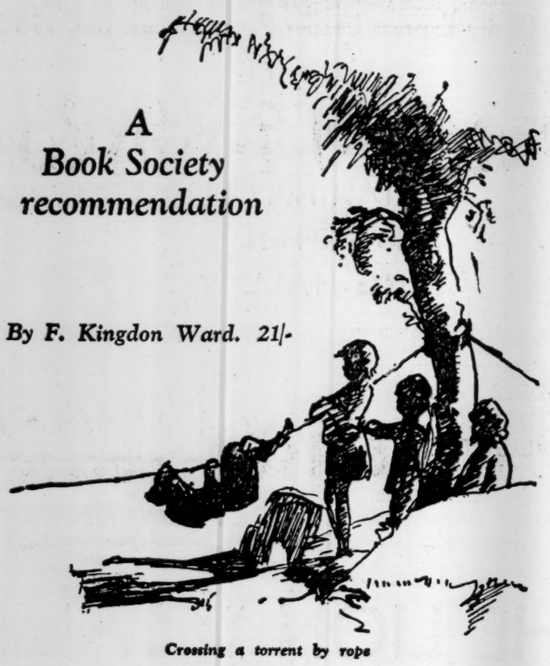

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## NATURE FAR AND NEAR

"Plant-Hunting on the Edge of the World." By F. Kingdon Ward. (Gollancz. 21s.)
"A Norfolk Naturalist." Written and illustrated by Arthur H. Patterson. (Methuen. 10s. 6d.)

**Reviewed by H. C. MINCHIN.**

Mr. Kingdon Ward, upon whom the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society has lately been conferred, renders, in this finely illustrated volume, a fascinating account of his adventurous wanderings on the North-Eastern frontier of India. No serious hostility on the part of the native inhabitants of the rugged marches of Burma and Assam confronts the traveller, but he must reckon with the forces of Nature, with the perils that lurk in sudden storm, enveloping mist, and slippery precipice. Mr. Ward tells us that while the quest of rare plants and seeds is his profession, exploration is his hobby. He is fortunate in being able to combine the two. But it is well to be reminded, as we admire some luxuriant and lovely plant to which we have hitherto been strangers, of the dangers and hardships which its winning for an English garden has entailed. Yet the born plant hunter makes light of them. "Often and often," writes Mr. Ward, "I have stood in a friend's garden in England, looking at some child of the snows, glowing with health and vigour, which had taxed me to the uttermost farthing, and said to myself, 'It was worth it.'"

In this bloodless sport the chase may be prolonged and arduous, but there are great moments when the quarry comes in view. Here, for instance, is a sight that gladdened the author's vision in Assam, 11,000 feet above sea level.

> In the next patch of meadow several tall poppies are opening sky-blue flowers to display a shower of golden anthers in the centre. This poppy is a lovely, slender, sea-green thing with dangling blue bubbles which swing to and fro in the breeze It grows in great drifts and clumps all up the open valley, streaking the jade meadows with turquoise shadows.

This is one of the numerous passages which show that Mr. Ward is as well equipped to describe floral beauties as he is to discover them. But it must be added that he does not sacrifice matter to form, for his book is crowded with an abundance of exact information which every botanist will value.

**Notes from Norfolk.**

Mr. A. H. Patterson is a veteran naturalist who has long since abandoned the gun in favour of binoculars. The glass cases in which private collectors used to exhibit their stuffed specimens have mostly gone into limbo, their place being nowadays taken by cabinets containing the feathered skins of the defunct. The newer method seems to me to have even less to commend it than the old. Mr. Patterson, for his part, is equally severe on both. After describing some purple sandpipers which he saw on the stone breakwater at Gorleston, heedless of the spray which dashed about them, "who," he asks, "would or could raise the barrel of a gun in order to batter such charming creatures into pulp and rags of plumage after watching them for a little while living their own charming lives, sleeping, bathing, gossiping, feeding, and loving? Better by far to watch them living than kill to satisfy a lust for slaughter and a desire to possess their little corpses. They have as much right to live as we have."

Of the resultant observations his newest book is the outcome. The ground it traverses may be familiar, but he has the eye and instinct of a discoverer; and what he has seen he has embodied in plain and sober prose, for the enjoyment of like-minded readers. Here, for instance, is a pleasing picture:—

> The skipper of a yacht in which three of us were out bird watching observed a mother grebe get off her nest, leaving a young grebe, just hatched on it. As she swam away she allowed a slightly older chick to mount her back, but before she had proceeded far she dived, leaving the youngster on the surface of the Broad when it turned and made again for the nest, actually diving under our vessel The skipper put out his hand as it came up, and the little fellow came to it and allowed itself to be taken, he lifted it up to show one of the photographers, and then gently returned it to the water On this the mother came along, took it on her back, and repaired to the nest, where she tempted it to rejoin its small relation

## BRISTOL FASHION.

"Bristol Privateers and Ships of War." By Commander J. W. Damer Powell, D.S.C., R.N., R.N.R. (Arrowsmith. 31s. 6d.)

**Reviewed by PHILIP GOSSE.**

After the Port of London there is no city or town in the whole of the British Isles that has played a prouder or more important part in the maritime history of this country than Bristol, and the expression "Shipshape and Bristol fashion" is still used to denote all that is most smart and efficient in sailor or seamanship.

At the outset Commander Powell deals with the King's or Royal ships built at Bristol from earliest times until the cessation of hostilities in 1919, and he records the remarkable fact, not known to most people, that as many as four thousand merchant and fishing vessels of Bristol were commissioned under the White Ensign, and formed an integral part of the Royal Navy during the Great War Bristol, however, had other interests, and not the least valuable part of this volume is that which tells us of the private ships of war, usually known as privateers, who engaged in warfare under a letter of marque, on the basis of no pay, but a share of any prizes which might be captured. It is here that are to be found the interesting and usually exciting accounts of such famous Bristol adventurers as Martin Pring Woodes Rogers, William Dampier, the Buccaneer-Naturalist, and Edward Cooke, whose name will always be associated with the rescue of Alexander Selkirk.

**Bristol Notables.**

Commander Powell devotes considerable space to that remarkable character, Dr Thomas Dover, who gave up a lucrative medical practice in Bristol to go a-harrying the Spaniards in the South Seas, with such astonishing success. Another Bristol notoriety, less famous though no less extraordinary, was Captain John Patrick, who commanded the Fame privateer in the Mediterranean, and became a terror to his enemies and a thorn in the sides of the English Government. Patrick, who seems to have been little better than a madman, disregarded all the laws of his own or other country and was soon "wanted" at almost every port. During his short but hectic career he fought many brilliant actions, and made a prize of many a bigger and more heavily armed enemy ship.

Bristol seems to have bred naval heroes, for on page after page we read vivid descriptions of fierce battles fought between privateers of the Western Port and Spanish, French or Dutch ships. Amongst such a galaxy of nautical glory it would be invidious to pick upon one hero, but a good example is Captain William Wood, of the Trial, 150 guns, who on one occasion attacked a French squadron of six fighting ships, fought them single-handed throughout a day and a night, ending by capturing the three biggest vessels and crippling the rest.

## A FANTASTIC TALE.

"Elinor Barly." By Sylvia Townsend Warner. With illustrations by I. R. Hodgkins. (Cresset Press. 63s.)

Miss Sylvia Townsend Warner brings all her mastery of the fantastic to the telling of this grim, ironic story. Elinor Napper loses the best of husbands, and, partly through folly, partly through wilfulness, refuses an honest suitor. It is her undoing: for she falls into the toils of a scheming creature whose physical beauty fascinates her, but who cares only for her money. Disregarding the honour of friends and relatives, she marries the man—he is no more than a common loafer: and soon her infatuation begins to wane. Gradually her life with him becomes a torment: he humiliates her times without number; and in the end she murders him in cold blood. The terrible tale is told as Elinor waits in gaol for the day of her execution; it gains in horror from our knowledge of its foreordained end. Miss Warner has written it in a cold style precisely suited to the nightmare character of the story. A finely produced book.

## A FRENCH VIEW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

"L'Empire Britannique: son Evolution Politique et Constitutionelle." By J. Magnan de Bornier. With a preface by M. de Fleuriau, French Ambassador to London. (Paris: Albert Mechelinck. 40 frs.)

**Reviewed by LAURIE MAGNUS.**

The British constitution, in theory and practice, has more than once attracted French students, with results sometimes eminently gratifying to ourselves. We are proud that Montesquieu's "Esprit des Lois," published in 1748, was largely based on direct observation of political life in England, and we are proud, too, that M. Halévy should have made so thorough an investigation of the "Histoire du Peuple Anglais au XIXe siècle." M. Magnan de Bornier's new book on the development of the Empire, though less permanently significant than either of these, is informing and interesting, and commands appreciative thanks.

**"The Cult of the Fact."**

What is it exactly that makes English studies so attractive to French readers? A reply is suggested by M. de Fleuriau in a story which he tells of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The then Prime Minister said to him one day:

> We are attached to our old traditions, but our attachment to the past does not prevent us from adopting the most modern ideas. Look at the City of London. A Mayor in his robes of office is enthroned there in the panoply of the Middle Ages, and at the same time the City of London is one of the most democratic centres in the world. . . . When we make a revolution, we do not pull down our house; we carefully preserve the façade, and, behind that façade, we build a new house. You in France go the other way to work. You overthrow the old edifice, and rebuild the same house with another façade and under a different name.

The Ambassador admits that there was grain in this chaff, and he adds the acute remark that English formalism consists in a respect for what *is*, rather than for what *is old*.

> Englishmen, without always being aware of it, practise a cult of the fact. A tradition is a fact while it exists. Because it exists, they do not destroy it; indeed, they prefer to keep it in being. But, once the tradition begins to disappear of its own accord, . . . they accept the change and modify their habits accordingly.

This is so contrary to the French instinct for clarity and simplicity as to afford perpetual surprise; and M. de Fleuriau is probably right in saying that this cult of the fact explains our age-long dislike for a written constitution. "The Cabinet," he adds,

> has no legal existence, nor the Prime Minister either. Yet the two together have been governing Great Britain for a couple of hundred years.

**Three British Empires.**

To this more or less psychological interest in a people so oddly made as to pretend even to themselves, there is added the physiological interest of the Empire developing out of England, its cell, first by absorbing Wales, then Scotland, and, less naturally, Ireland. Here, again, the French observer is surprised by the inconsequence of the process. "The British Commonwealth," writes M. Magnan de Bornier,

> was not created from one day to another, by an act of will of certain statesmen. It was the result of a slow transformation, which can only be understood if it is followed from its beginnings.

Our author would have us mark three stages in this process: the first Empire, the second Empire of self-governing colonies, and a third Empire since the war, as in Mr. Zimmern's volume of that name. "But our investigation," he says,

> must be limited to what has been and to what is No one, we think, would have the hardihood to predict what the British Commonwealth will be next year.

He points out that there may be a new Imperial organisation, or, just as probably, a dissolution of the Empire. Obviously, recent events in Ireland and current events in India have increased M. de Bornier's uncertainty. He devotes a separate chapter to each country, and his surveys, seen through a foreign mirror, are well worth perusal by English readers. Better, perhaps, than the concluding chapters, which discuss "les nouvelles pratiques," and which are necessarily a little tentative in places.

**The Intellectual Heritage.**

Among the excellent appendices, which include some official documents not hitherto published, is one displaying the extent of the British Commonwealth and its Dependencies under four headings, the first column giving the name and situation, the next its superficial area in square miles, the third its population, and the fourth its method of government, in brief summaries of from two to ten lines. This useful feature, among others, makes us very grateful to M. Magnan de Bornier for his achievement of a task which was as well worth doing as it must have been troublesome to do. But we come back to M. de Fleuriau's brief preface—it consists of less than four pages—as not the least valuable part of the book. He speaks in very kindly terms of our "politique d'opportunisme", and refers even more kindly to a more difficult field of speculation. New and young countries, he says, can acquire independence, wealth, military power, within a single generation;

> but several generations are wanted in order to mature an intellectual and artistic patrimony This patrimony Great Britain possesses. Despite American competition, she remains the centre of culture in English speech, and, as such, she draws, and will long draw to her universities, museums and monuments, the intellectual and artistic *élite* of her Dominions—an *élite* whose influence will continue to grow with the development of education in those young modern democracies

It is generously said.

## OZANAM.

"Un Catholique Romantique: Frédéric Ozanam." By Henri Girard. (Paris, Les Essais Critiques. 12 frcs.)

What are we to do with the half-forgotten books? Commit them to complete oblivion or commend them from time to time to the pious mercies of a new generation? Ozanam's name does not appear in the index to Lanson's classic, "History of French Literature"; it is mentioned once, and then only in a cryptic footnote in Saintsbury's specialist "History of Criticism," and it is known to the dictionary-makers as that of a savant in Paris who had impressed contemporaries by his knowledge of the thirteenth century, and who died in 1853 at the early age of 40.

M. Girard has built on these foundations a very interesting monograph, which is bound to have the effect of keeping Ozanam alive through a fresh series of textbooks. Whether it will send anyone back to his own books is, of course, another question. It may almost be said of these literate ghosts that the greater the skill of the medium the less recourse is taken to his authorities. M. Girard's Ozanam will be the veritable Ozanam for historians of literature in time to come, who will repeat, with individual variations, the theme of the "Catholic Romantic" which governs M. Girard's point of view Probably they could not do better; and possibly a new time will come—perhaps at the second centenary of 1830—when another aspect of Ozanam will be exhumed from a study of the books which he wrote.

**A Significant Period.**

Meanwhile, M. Girard has gone back to the man and the leader behind the books, and has constructed a picture of the critic which is to some extent a history of his times. The significance of the story, as here narrated, lies in the combination of Christianity and Romance. The times were those of Chateaubriand's "Genius of Christianity" and of Renan's "Averroes" and "Jesus," of the Oxford Movement and the Pre-Raphaelites, and of that revival of mediæval studies which made Dante a subject of contention. That Ozanam's part in the thought of the age, which made so big a stirring of dead leaves, was fully as important as M. Girard suggests may or may not be correct. He has re-read the books which most of us have only read about, and he has reached the conclusion that "Ozanam is a pioneer. He was first to study the relations of Dante with Aquinas. He had the courage to defend the great poet from the paradoxes of Rossetti"; and certainly he was selected in 1839 to succeed the ageing Fauriel in the Chair of Comparative Literature at the Sorbonne.

## BOOKS & WRITERS.

### A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY

*WAR LETTERS OF FALLEN ENGLISHMEN.*
Edited by Laurence Housman. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)

*KOREA OF THE JAPANESE.*
By H. B. Drake. (Lane. 12s. 6d.)

*A NORFOLK NATURALIST.*
By A. H. Patterson. (Methuen. 10s. 6d.)

*NOTHING TO PAY.*
By Caradoc Evans. (Faber and Faber. 7s 6d.)

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The pressure of the old Eastern problem is reflected by several forthcoming books. Beginning with Poland, Rene Martel has written for Williams and Norgate "The Eastern Frontiers of Germany." Russia is dealt with in Mr. Louis Fischer's very long book, "The Soviets in World Affairs," published to-morrow by Mr. Cape, and in Arthur Feiler's book, "The Experiment of Bolshevism," to be published by Allen and Unwin, who are also giving us Mr. C. F. Andrews's "India and the Simon Report." On the same day Putnam Weale will present the European community in Hongkong in "The Port of Fragrance," to be published by Noel Douglas.

* * * *

As I have already noted, the sea is getting a good show in the autumn, not least from Dr. Philip Gosse, who has written a study of Sir John Hawkins for the Bodley Head Golden Hind Series. Captain Robert Ramsay, who has been at sea since 1865, has written "Rough and Tumble in Old Clipper Ships" for Philip Allan, who also is publishing Rear-Admiral Gerrard Wells's "Naval Customs and Traditions."

* * * *

Notwithstanding the fact that Henley's reputation has slumped with the highbrows, a memoir has been written by Mr. Kennedy Williamson for Mr. Harold Shaylor, who is also producing a "Modern Writers Series," edited by Mr. Thomas Moult. The first six volumes will deal with George Moore, W. H. Davies, James Joyce, Alfred Noyes, W. B. Yeats, and Maurois.

* * * *

I often wonder when George Eliot will re-emerge into popularity as Trollope has done. Perhaps the life of her which Mr. J. Lewis May has done for Cassell will form a starting-point for the re-evaluation of her, although I am told that it is with George Eliot the woman rather than George Eliot the writer that he deals. Meantime, "Middlemarch" will appear in the Everyman series this month.

* * * *

Sooner or later it seems as if all great literary artists would find their way into fiction. We have had Byron, Shelley, Lamb, and most recently a play about the Brownings, and now an American, Mr. Pierre Loving, has written for Humphrey Toulmin a novel about Baudelaire, which he calls "The Cat of Heaven."

* * * *

My old friend, the late Mr. Dykes Campbell, perhaps the greatest authority on the text of Coleridge, would have been immensely interested in a book which Professor J. H. Muirhead has written for Allen and Unwin's Library of Philosophy, upon "Coleridge as Philosopher," which shows that the philosophic concepts held by the poet were far more systematically developed than has generally been recognised.

* * * *

I congratulate Sir Ernest Benn on his latest venture It is called "Benn's Sampler," a Miscellany containing extracts from ninety-eight authors his firm publish. The volume, which in some ways reminds one of the fashion of "The Keepsake," is quite the best and cheapest bound tit-bits idea I have seen.

* * * *

The season brings two new publishers into the field, Mr. Harold Shaylor, who has opened in Gower Street, and a firm called Harrison, which is producing beautiful editions in Paris, and which is represented in this country by Simpkin Marshall. It will give us Dr. Thomas Mann's "Short Autobiography." Eyre and Spottiswoode are launching out to a far greater extent than ever before as general publishers.

* * * *

Of all types of books I can think of none so suitable for appearance in omnibus shape as Mr. Wells's "Outlines of History," which Cassell is publishing next week at 8s. 6d., a marvellously cheap price, with its 1,238 pages, the Horrabin maps, the chronological tables, and so on. The same house will also publish "The Science of Life," in which Mr. Wells has been assisted by his son, G. P. Wells, and Professor Julian Huxley.

* * * *

Lady Terrington tells me that she has chosen the title, "All That for Nothing," for her book, to be published by Werner Laurie at the beginning of the year, which deals with the life of the girl who did war work.

J. M. B.

## AN OUTLINE OF MONASTIC ARCHITECTURE.

"English Monasteries in the Middle Ages." By R. Liddesdale Palmer. (Constable 24s.)

The author of this treatise on mediæval architecture who is himself, as we gather, an architect, complains that "the generality of works which treat of monasticism" pay but little attention to the buildings which formed its home, or to the close connection always existing between monastic custom and monastic building. His purpose, therefore, is "to present to the general reader a simple outline of the origins, characteristics and customs of the Monastic Orders" before proceeding to give—what in fact is the main subject of his study—an outline of their architecture. The book is thus divided into two parts; but the two parts, unfortunately, are not of equal merit. The first two chapters, which treat of monastic life and customs, are full of information of a kind, but as a rule it is ill-digested, and marred by hasty and inaccurate generalisations. To say, for instance, as the author says on p. 19, that "within the walls drawn about the monastery was to be found all that was needed by the most varied type of man," is hardly good enough even for "the general reader," and when Mr. Palmer goes on to tell us, with rather doubtful grammar, that "the humble unenquiring mind was satisfied under the wise discretion of his abbot; his bread was sure; his skin was safe; his heart with God"; or again; a few sentences further on: "The man with a genius for construction, and the urge to pile stone on stone, found his life's work under conditions as near the ideal as the world has ever afforded," we are inclined to whisper "bunkum."

If monasticism was as lively a thing as the author here suggests, does he think that it would have been execrated as it was in its later developments by the world outside, and have perished as suddenly and completely as it did? The simple fact is that we know too much of the details of monastic life, as revealed by the labours of Coulton, Huizinga, and other students of history, to accept this sort of writing about it, or to be willing to jump with Mr. Palmer to the easy conclusion that because the buildings of the monks were extraordinarily beautiful, the life which they lived within them was, as a general rule, beautiful also. But if the first two chapters of this book are not entirely satisfactory, the other seven, dealing with the plan of a monastery and the details of its architecture, appear to be extremely well done, and give one a considerable insight into some of the facts of monastic life. To the student of architecture, and also to the student of mediæval history—but not to the "general reader"—this book may be recommended. It is adorned by seventy-six illustrations, of which about half—and those usually the best, though all are good—are by the author's hand.

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# ST. AUGUSTINE OF HIPPO.

## SCHOLAR AND SAINT.

## HIS MESSAGE TO-DAY.

By EDWARD SHILLITO.

On August 28, A.D. 430, news was brought to the citizens of Hippo that their bishop, Augustinus, was dead. They did not dream that fifteen hundred years afterwards mankind would not have forgotten him. They mourned for their aged father-in-God, but with a sigh of relief that he had been taken from the doom which hung over their city. The vandals surrounded it, and soon or late must deal with it, as other barbarians twenty years before had dealt with Rome; and from his share in that threatened outrage the bishop had been delivered.

When he knew that death was near, he gave himself to the contemplation of that other country in quest of which his days had been spent, *non cernandam sed habitandam*, a land not to be discerned but to be inhabited. On the walls of his room the Penitential Psalms, at his request, were written in large letters; in them he read his own story, how "the enemy had made him to dwell in dark places, as those that have been long dead," and how he had been delivered. It is because of that story and what came of it in his faith that this man lives.

### END OF A CHAPTER.

He was born in an age in which a chapter in the history of the world was drawing near to its close. The Roman Empire seemed impregnable to the boy growing up in Tagaste, a city of Numidia; but there were many disquieting signs. Rome was divided against itself; in the spiritual life of its peoples that discord was most marked. The Church had prevailed, but Paganism was fighting a strong rearguard action. Monica, the mother of St. Augustine, was a Christian; Patricius his father was a Pagan. How many were the ways inviting this predestined life!

> Long-time thou knewest their perplexity
> Before whose feet a many footpaths be!

While he went down roads that promised an access to the innermost secret, another power was pressing him back. For nine years he "wallowed in the mire of the deep pit" of sensuality; he sought release "distraught, without rest, without counsel," for he "bore about a torn and bleeding soul."

### TWO QUESTS.

He became known in Carthage, Rome, Milan as a brilliant scholar, writer, rhetorician; students of religion classed him at one time as a Manichæan, seeking relief from the burden of evil by a belief in dualism, at another time as a Neoplatonist, for whom God was all; but in his own reading of the story in the "Confessions" he was always seeking two things, intellectual enlightenment and moral victory. It was in the garden at Milan that both quests were answered in one moment. He was entering the midway of life when he heard the voice "Tolle, lege" ("Take, read"), and, opening the Epistles of St. Paul, read, "Put ye on the Lord Jesus and make no provision for the flesh." Life afterwards was for him of one piece; he found the long-sought unity in the Christian Faith. The conversion of St. Augustine is one of the critical moments in the spiritual history of mankind.

In the "Confessions" he took the world into his confidence, and his friends through the preservation of his letters have enabled the student to carry the story onward with a rare wealth of material. He has many claims to be read even to-day. In his works he stands out as the earliest of modern psychologists. He even knew of the Unconscious. With a masterly insight he traced "the footprints of its motion which the mind impresses on the body"; but the body no less moves the mind again. His imaginative power dealing with the experiences of his life turned them into immortal literature. No one can have come nearer than he has done to describing in the language of earth the timeless joy of the soul.

### ROMAN AND CHRISTIAN.

This new recruit to the Christian Church did not seek office; a few, he thought, were called to it with its journeyings and meetings and conflicts; but he had hoped to live with his friends—he always had friends around him—in some Christian community, where they might worship and pray, and prepare for the vision of the Blessed. But against his wish he was made Bishop of Hippo, and did all the journeyings and meetings and took part in all the conflicts of an African bishop. When he was lifted by a Hand not his own out of his fears, he found himself in the Catholic Church, in which, and for which, he was afterwards to live. The same man is at once introspective and experimental, and sacramental—he is both prophet and priest.

When the Roman Empire fell, it has been said, two great things were carried over into the new world, Roman Law and the Christian Church. In St. Augustine it would appear that the two were fused in one experience. When he was converted, he did not cease to be a Roman. No one but he could have written "The City of God," which was more than a tract for the times. "It turned men's eyes away," Bishop Welldon has said, "from the grave of a dead or dying world to the resurrection of a living and conquering Christ."

### A LOYAL FRIEND.

The man himself was at once a sensitive and a fearless being. To his own friends he was very gentle, seeking nothing of his own. His love for Adeodatus, his son of his youth, was tender and beautiful. He was loyal to his friends; on his table he wrote,

> Quisquis amat dictis absentum rodere vitam
> Hanc mensam vetitam noverit esse sibi;

which may be freely rendered,

> Who loves his tongue on absent friends to whet
> No place for him at this my board is set.

Because Augustine spoke to the spiritual condition of one age, he speaks to all. Because he went deep into the secrets of the human heart, his words act continually as a ferment in the human scene. Even to-day the school of thinkers who are greatly moving the Reformed Churches in Europe are Augustinian; Karl Barth, who teaches that we are shipwrecked upon the will of God, has the accent of his father when he condemns the Liberalism which lays its emphasis upon human resources, and does not know, as Augustine knew and Francis Thompson, and other seers, that God is close on the steps of His fugitives; and this alone is their hope.

# AS WE WERE:

## "A VICTORIAN PEEPSHOW."

## VII.—THE TWO BROWNINGS AND BENJAMIN JOWETT.

By E. F. BENSON.

*The seventh instalment of excerpts from the memoirs of Mr. E. F. Benson, the author of "Dodo" and other well-known novels.*

*The complete work will be published shortly by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co.*

In the year of the Queen's first Jubilee the horizons of school broadened out for me into those of Cambridge. I followed my elder brother to King's College, which, not many years before, had been exclusively a college of Etonians: boys from the Foundation at Eton became, without competition from outside, scholars of King's, and in due course Fellows, as long as they remained unmarried, for life. Indeed, from the age of 12, or thereabouts, they lived on the bounty of the pious Founder, King Henry VI., in quiet scholastic competence, most of them without duties, to the end of their days. They had their lodging provided for them, their commons and their dinner, and a salary of several hundred pounds a year, because they got a scholarship at Eton in their early teens. The system gave them the leisure of the lilies of the field, freed them from any care concerning the necessities and moderate luxuries of life, and while they could thus devote their whole time to scholarly research, they could equally well devote it to the gentle art of doing nothing at all. It is not to be wondered at that there were some very queer old men among them.

One of these, for instance, not so long before my time, had lived since his earliest manhood in a set of Fellows' rooms from which he never emerged except in the evening gloaming. He then shuffled out on to the big lawn, with a stick in his hand, and he prodded with it at the worms in the grass, muttering to himself, "Ah, damn ye: ye haven't got me yet." He said with Dr. Faustus, "This feeds my soul," and after this psychical refreshment, he returned to his rooms, till the same hour next day.

### *One of Nature's Jokes.*

The outstanding figure of that time, not among the dons of King's only, but of the whole of Cambridge, was Oscar Browning: he would have been notorious and absurd and remarkable anywhere, and if he had ever succeeded in getting into Parliament he must have made a mark of some unusual kind there, as surely as he had made it everywhere else. He was a tragic instance of such stupid jokes as Nature plays when, after she has formed by means of cosmic pressures and secular incandescences some noble gem, she proceeds, with a silly giggle, to plant a fatal flaw in the very heart of it. He was a genius flawed by abysmal fatuity. No one had finer gifts than he: he could think on large lines, he could strike out great ideas, he had wit, he had the power of planning largely and constructively, he had courage and a high scorn of ridicule, it was impossible to come into contact with him without being conscious of great intellectual force. But it was impossible not to be aware that he was a buffoon.

### *Flair for Teaching.*

As an Eton master, before he came to take up his fellowship again and reside at King's, he had been the first to grasp the fact that boys had minds, and that public-school education should not merely consist of loading those minds with irrelevant knowledge about Greek particles, but of opening them to the reception of ideas, and of teaching them how to think. His colleagues of that day looked with traditional suspicion on such crazy notions, and instantly the flaw began to manifest itself, for he always took any opposition to his ideas as a personal attack, and instead of defending them, defended himself. He was immensely liked by his house and his pupils, he treated them with the warmest friendliness, he had Sunday concerts for them, he had social gatherings in which, without the least encouragement to priggishness, he interested them in topics of history and politics. But with a fatal silliness he made pets of those who were handsome and attractive, and the headmaster, Dr. Hornby, who looked with the darkest suspicion on everything he did, took advantage of a technical breach which he had committed in the school rules concerning the number of boys in his house, and dismissed him.

### *A Cambridge Institution.*

He then took up residence at King's as a life-fellow, and became a unique institution. He was appointed a lecturer in history: probably there was no epoch on which he was not prepared to discourse without any preparation. He was very inaccurate, for he never was a scholar, nor took the trouble to learn anything thoroughly, but he had the superlative gift as a teacher of being interesting. Then, just as at Eton he had made social gatherings for his boys, so at Cambridge he opened his rooms every Sunday evening, to anybody who cared to come. The idea was excellent, for there poured into King's, still rather a close corporation, dons and undergraduates and general intelligentsia from other colleges. His snobbishness was of a really remarkable order: it was impossible not to respect a quality of such fire and purity, for although already waddling with obesity, he took to playing hockey simply for the pleasure of being wiped over the shins by H.R.H. Prince Edward of Wales when he was an undergraduate at Trinity.

### *False Fluency.*

As he grew old he became impossible to work with: he quarrelled with every one who was associated with him on board or committee, accusing them of plagiarising his ideas and organising them. He left Cambridge and went to live at Bexhill, where he played golf in cap, coat and gloves of bright red, and became a Christian Scientist. After that he settled in Rome, where with incredible fluency he enjoyed himself in writing a history of the world. He calculated that he wrote about a million words every year, and wondered that he could not get them all published, suspecting conspiracy: in the intervals of composition he learned Polish. Never was there a man of so much originality of mind who did less with it, or one of so much genuine kindliness which was so curdled by egotism.

### *A Legend in His Lifetime.*

O.B. became a legend in his lifetime, which is always a mark of distinction. He was a model for every sort of caricature, a constant subject for the invention of the quick-witted, and many of these items, though possibly fabulous, ring so true that it really does not much matter whether they are authentic or not. Internal evidence based on a thorough knowledge of the character to whom they are attributed is the only test which is worth anything: if they are really characteristic they should be accepted, and the story of O.B. returning to Cambridge after a delirious July in London among the eminent, and remarking quite casually that William II. of Germany was one of the nicest Emperors he had ever met, is, by such a test, obviously authentic. Anyone who had known O.B. in moods when he was dead drunk with the strong wine of royalty could not hesitate about passing it, and if it was not true, so much the worse for the truth.

### *Robert Browning at Cambridge.*

There was a visit of Robert Browning to Cambridge to which a memorable incident is attached. His admirers there had started a Browning Society, and a young lady of Newnham College, who was a most enthusiastic member of the Society asked him if he would come to tea with her and a few friends at Newnham, and afterwards read some little piece of his own to them. He loved appreciation, and liked young ladies, so he said he would be delighted. There were waiting for him some dozen of eager adorers, and he was given his cup of tea (or it might have been cocoa) and a piece of muffin. Then his hostess, in a frenzy of diffidence and devotion, told him that she had woven a crown of roses for him, from which all thorns and unpleasant moistnesses had been banished, and might she have the extreme honour of placing it on his head. The poet most good-naturedly consented, and with trembling hands she deposited the decoration on that august brow. So there he sat, bland and ruddy, and slightly buttery from the muffins, with the crown of pink roses laid upon his white locks, and looking like a lamb decked for sacrifice. When tea was done he was asked to fulfil his gracious promise and read. None knew what he would choose: some hoped for a book or two of "The Ring and the Book," the more advanced for "Sordello," and some for "Saul." What he chose was the "Serenade at the Villa," and the young ladies (since there were not enough chairs) grouped themselves gracefully on the floor round those revered feet. He began reading from the book, but he found he knew the poem by heart and closed it.

> When the firefly hides its spot
> [said Mr. Browning]
> And the garden voices fail,
> In the darkness thick and hot—

And just then he raised his eyes and saw in the mirror the image of himself crowned with pink roses. He broke into a peal of the most jovial laughter.

"My dear young ladies," he said, "surely I ought to be reading 'The Patriot.' 'It was roses, roses all the way.'"

### *The Master of Balliol.*

While O. B. in the later years of the eighties and still in the very zenith of his vivaciousness was becoming a legend at Cambridge, another very notable figure at Oxford, Dr. Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol, had already become a legend, though one of an exceedingly different sort. It was certainly true, for instance, that the orthodoxy of his Christian faith was suspect (owing to his contribution to "Essays and Reviews") when he was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Greek, though he was a clergyman of the Church of England. He was, therefore, asked whether he would sign the Thirty-nine Articles as set forth in the Prayer Book, and he expressed his perfect willingness to sign forty if they wished. Nobody could produce a fortieth on the spur of the moment, and so Jowett asked for a pen. "Give me a pen," he said, and signed all the Articles that there were. His style, in his official dealings with dons and undergraduates alike, was marked by this rather arid incisiveness; when he delivered his terse ultimatums there was no more to be said.

He dealt in this way with my friend, Dr. David Hogarth, who, as a junior don at Magdalen, was in charge of the production of one of Aristophanes' comedies, which was to be performed by the undergraduates. Dr. Hogarth had cut out of the play certain witty lines which bore on the Athenian code of ethics with regard to boys—he just struck them out. The Master heard that this had been done, and requested Hogarth to call on him. "I hear you have been making cuts in the Greek play," he said. "Aristophanes wrote it. Who are you?"

Again there had come to Oxford under the leadership of Professor Blackie a deputation from Edinburgh University, and the Master had mentioned to him a certain want of urbanity and polish that he found about the visitors. Professor Blackie genially replied: "Oh, you mustn't think too hardly of us, Master." A still small voice answered him, "We don't think of you at all." This withering demeanour, not really representing the greatness of the man, was rather childish, intercourse with him was like being invited to taste a bottle of wine of noble vintage and finding it slightly corked.

### *His Three Exemplars.*

Dr. Jowett liked promising young men, he liked lively visitors from outside, and he used constantly to entertain rather distinguished parties for the week-end at Balliol. It would do his friends good to see the Oxford mode, and it would do Oxford good to see poets and Prime Ministers. At these parties he had a very good idea of the duties of a bachelor host, and though he seldom or never laughed, he became companionable. One day he told a small intimate circle that there were three men to whom he owed a great deal, men who had moulded and formed his mind, and made him what he was. The first of these was Gladstone; Gladstone's views on the Church were illuminating. It ought to be disestablished, and then sedulously cherished; also Gladstone's reverence towards the classics, especially Homer, had led the Master to a worthier appreciation of them. The second of these prodigious minds to which he owed so much was that of Darwin. Darwin's "Origin of Species" had opened to him a new conception of ethics, it had revealed to him that the progress of mankind lay in complete resignation to the Divine Will, and in obedience to the laws of Nature in conjunction with it. This was all terribly interesting, and no one wished to break the pause that followed, for it was supposed that some rare and deep upwelling of emotion had caused the Master's silence. Eventually one of the circle broke the silence (for he, like everyone else, was eager to hear more), and most sympathetically asked who was the third of those who had so powerfully influenced him. "I've forgotten the third," said the Master.

### *"I Waited Patiently."*

He who so often silenced others once made a man in difficulties speak. This occasion was in Balliol Chapel one Good Friday, for which day special psalms were appointed. There was no music and the officiating chaplain repeated one verse and the congregation the next. The first psalm had been finished: the chaplain gave out the second, but he could not find it in his prayer book. A sort of nervous myopia seized him, he turned his leaves backwards and forwards, but still the fortieth psalm eluded him. Then came a penetrating little weary voice from the Master's stall. "I waited patiently," it said, and instantly the chaplain found his place. "I waited patiently for the Lord," he recited, "and he inclined unto me and heard my calling."

### *"Another Howler, Master."*

Jowett had no pretensions whatever to be a great scholar. But he spent years of useful labour in his translation of the history of Thucydides, and of the dialogues of Plato, and produced exactly what he meant to produce, namely, readable English versions of exceedingly interesting books, which gave very fairly the sense of the original. Strangely enough in a man who had spent so many years in studying Greek, he was by no means accurate, and knowing his frailty in this regard, he had his translation carefully revised by other scholars. Among these (though I think the Master does not mention him by name) was the poet Swinburne: probably Swinburne was only an occasional reader of his proofs, when he was staying with the Master at Balliol. But there was a certain humour about the situation, for Swinburne had left Oxford without taking a degree, and there he was again looking over the Master's classical work for him. And the humour became even more manifest when he was engaged at his task. One morning the Master was in his study going through with their authors the English essays which the undergraduates had sent in for his perusal and criticism: Swinburne was sitting, with proofs of a Platonic dialogue, in a small adjoining room, the door between the two being open. It was the Master's habit sometimes to make rather withering remarks to these young essayists, and to-day one of his most biting observations was interrupted by a joyful crow of laughter from the next room, and Swinburne's exultant voice exclaiming, "Another howler, Master!" "Thank you, Algernon," said the Master meekly, and gently closed the door.

(To be Continued.)

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September **2** Tuesday

# VON BULOW'S MEMOIRS

*"The ugly word 'boche' with which the French saddled the nation simply means . . . . that the Englishman did not find us gentlemanly, the Frenchman did not find us gens du monde, and the Italian lamented our lack of gentilezza."*

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## *A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.*

### *A GREEDY MAP.*

By E. V. LUCAS.

There is spread out before me on my table, to the obliteration of all practical things, such as matches, books of reference, matches, stamps, date calendar, matches, ink, clips, matches, a very formidable map. Its title is "Carte Gastronomique de la France," the delineator is A. Bourguignon, ex-chef de cuisine, and it is under the patronage of an illustrious personage of whom I know nothing but feel I ought to know much: "Curnonsky, Prince des Gastronomes." The map, which was given to me by an English lady whose banquets are renowned for their excellence and abundance, is simple in scheme: to record against every town or province its special delicacy, from Calais in the North ("biscuits, conserves de poisson, pâtes alimentaires") reckoning fish as nothing, to Banyuls in the South ("langouste en civet, nougats"); from Crozon in the West ("homards de cameret") to Strasburg in the East, with a list too long to quote, headed by la choucroute and not disregarding the liver of our sister the goose.

* * * *

Between these extremes the fair land of France flaunts everything that the hungry can deal with or the gluttonous desire: so much, indeed, that after a few minutes poring over it my thoughts have been turning longingly towards dry bread, locusts and wild honey, and the oatmeal on which the early Edinburgh Reviewers cultivated literature, to say nothing of the water of the spring. I would not swear that, among this rich profusion, I was not tempted now and again by the vision even of a bowl of skilly.

* * * *

It is amusing to think of the different ways in which a place can be looked at. Ruskin, for example, thought of Amiens as a centre of sublime and inspired architecture, and wrote "The Bible of Amiens" in its praise; to M. Bourguignon Amiens is noteworthy for les macarons and les pâtes de canard. To me the little town of Moret-sur-Loing is sacred as the home of Alfred Sisley; but M. Bourguignon, seeing the name, has stocky lips as he thinks of the sucre d'orge made there by the réligieuses. Where Walter Pater, as I have been saying in this column, found in Auxerre the materials for the construction of a legendary figure, a pagan in a Christian environment, M. Bourguignon finds snails. When we reach that inland city which provided Lord Lytton, the dramatist, with a heroine, there is an array of comestibles, triumphant in large type, which by their luxuriousness causes the spirits of the dyspeptically disposed once again to sink. Marvellous fellows, the French! How can the people of Lyon, one wonders, ever have any appetite left? But they and M. Bourguignon and, for all I know, the great Curnonsky, Prince of Gastronomes, are undefeatable. Nor to them has Lyon anything to do with silk; Lyon is the home of les morilles à la crème, of le poulet célestine, of les quenelles de brochet, of le gras-double lyonnaise, of les pommes de terre aux oignons, and a dozen savoury things beside. Does nothing cloy? Nothing. Arles, where Roman remains crumble beneath tropical sun, we find is honoured for its sausages, and Orleans is famed less for the Maid than for its vinegar, its pâtes de coings and its terrines de volaille. What a map for the gourmand aviator! From the security of the zenith he could descend wherever his palate decreed.

* * * *

It would never, I am sure, occur to any English cook to make a similar chart of her own country; but it could, of course, be done. Not with such results as this French one, of course, nor with such evenly distributed productiveness; and, of course, there would be none of the vintages which lend so much colour to M. Bourguignon's projection. A few districts, such as Burton and Romford and London, might be tinted brown for beer, and Devonshire and Herefordshire, green for cider: that is the most we could do. Cheese and hams would offer opportunities. Kent would be associated with hops and cherries; Worcestershire with plums and asparagus; Bath and Chelsea with buns; Eversley with toffee; Warsash with crabs and lobsters; Wales with rarebits; Whitstable, Colchester, and the Helston river with oysters; Banbury with cakes; Pontefract with licorice; and the South Downs with mutton. If such a map were drawn its only value to me would lie in the information it gave regarding pork-pies. For a guide to the best pork-pies is one of the real desiderata of the age. There may, indeed, no longer be a best pork-pie at all; the deterioration that has been in progress ever since I was a child may be universal. But I live in hopes of one day finding a pork-pie with some of the old consistency, some of the old flavour: a crust at once short and, where necessary, wet with jelly; the meat melting, fat rather than lean, and spiced with herbs. Probably the best pork-pies are home-made and could never get on that map. There are Derbyshire farmhouses, I suspect, which may still know the secret. But how to discover them, how to partake? The best pork-pie that I ever tasted was made in the form of a turnover: heretical, I admit, but marvellous in the issue.

* * * *

Enough, however, of food! This has been a greedy column so far; let us reform it. The kind of map that I should like to see, or even to help to construct, would mark the towns and villages of England where the best old curiosity shops and old book shops are to be found. Just as the A.A. and R.A.C. handbooks give garages and motor repairers, so would we give dealers in antiquities. The compilation would need constant care, for whereas in the alimentary products of France there is stability, the old curiosity shops and old book shops disappear or change hands, and in changing hands too often lose merit. Marseille (you must excuse this return to the carte gastronomique, but I need an illustration), Marseille will continue to produce la bouillabaisse, Bar-le-Duc its confitures des groseilles, and Pont l'Eveque its fromage, for ever, but Beauchamp Place, for all the pine-wood pieces, the green glass, the samplers and the objets d'art that adorn it at the moment, may one day be nothing but a nest of milliners. That old curiosity shop at Winchester, which once was so well-stored, is it there to-day? That charming old lady in the little corner house in Bath, with odd jewellery, has she been superseded? Alas, only too probably, for it is the rule of life. Change! Change! Everywhere, that is, except as regards the alimentary products of France. Isigny, for instance—but enough!

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### The Camberwell Beauty.

Sir,—*Re* the leaderette in your last issue, your readers may be interested to know that I observed a Camberwell Beauty butterfly settled on the canvas of a painting at Cyril Mansions, Prince of Wales Road, Battersea, during a game of bridge last Thursday week.

*Battersea, S.W.* A. C. N. SPICER.

### Hay Ropes for Eels.

Sir,—Your Irish Free State correspondent mentions hay ropes for eels as being "very ingenious." I saw them used on the Bann at Coleraine, Co. Londonderry, more than forty years ago.

*Belfast.* J. ALEC IRWIN.

### The Queen's Bays.

Sir,—You state that the Queen's Bays had last been on French soil in 1794, and that their next appearance there was in August, 1914.

My father, John Partington, of the Queen's Bays, served three years and three months (1816-17 to 1819) in France with the Army of Occupation, under Wellington.

J. H. PARTINGTON
(late Imp. and Col. Civil Service).

*Penzance.*

### Isandhlwana.

Sir,—One had hoped that, after half a century's struggle, the orthography of the famous battle ground of the gallant 24th had been finally stabilised. But no! You have it "Insandhlwana."

The British always seem to do their best to go wrong over native names and words. It must be sixty years ago that I began a mild remonstrance with a certain great (temporal) daily over "Caffre," and later over "proa." Kafir has now improved, and prau has got right, but I despair of ever seeing Krakatau in this, its proper form, before that volcano becomes extinct.

*Cambridge.* F. H. H. GUILLEMARD.

### Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien.

Sir,—Years ago, in the South African War, while an officer engaged with Smith-Dorrien's force on the Swaziland border, I was asked to dinner by the General. The force was actually encamped in the vicinity of Isandhlwana, and the occasion was a deputation of Zulus, who had come to offer their respects to the General, knowing him to be the only survivor.

Sitting next the General, I ventured to ask him to tell us the tale, and for an hour he unfolded the absorbingly interesting story in all its details. He very definitely then said his escape from the field riding was due to his blue uniform, as the Zulus were actually running by his saddle bow. This immunity from attack he understood afterwards was due to the idea the Zulus had that he was a Natal policeman, and there was nothing on earth they more feared than one of that force. When they saw him abandon his horse in the river and commence to run they at once saw their mistake and took up the pursuit. The General, though in long field boots, always was able to keep out of range of their spears, but he said his legs were practically raw when he arrived later at Helpmakaar.

ARTHUR EGERTON, Lieut.-Col.

*Cheam.*

Sir,—As regards Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's escape at Isandhlwana, I know that he himself attributed it to the fact that he wore a blue patrol jacket and was therefore overlooked by the pursuing Zulus, who were out to kill men in red.

Nevertheless, when I was a cadet at Sandhurst in 1882-3, I had some success in the R.M.C. and R.M.A. v. R.M.C. athletics, and I recollect the late Mrs. T. W. T. Drake, whom I knew well in those days, telling me that it was an advantage to an Army officer to be an athlete and reminding me that her brother, the late Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, owed his escape from the Isandhlwana massacre to his pedestrian powers.

O. C. WOLLEY DOD, Brig.-Gen. (ret.).

*United Services Club, S.W.*

### Phonetic Latin Verse.

Sir,—The following is given by the author of the "Comic Latin Grammar" as the correct version of "Patres Conscripti":—

Patres conscripti took a boat and went to Philippi
Trumpeter unus erat qui coatum scarlet habebat.
Stormum surgebat et boatum oversetebat.
Omnes drownerunt quia swimaway non potuerunt
Excipe John Periwig tied up to the tail of a dead pig.

*Earl's Court, S.W.* A. F. GLOVER.

Sir,—The letters on phonetic Latin verse remind me of a delightful Latin line carved on the back of an old seat commanding a fine view over the Thames Valley near Maidenhead:

Ore stabit fortis arar· placet: ore stat.
(O rest a bit for 'tis a rare place to rest at.)

*Brigg.* WM. L. EVANS.

Sir,—As a sort of pseudo-Latinity seems in the air just now, I venture to append a couplet with which a deputation of the C.E.M.S., on his annual visit to my grandfather's rectory, stumped me when a small boy, rather to my disgust till he revealed the (phonetic) key:—

Tres animæ tinctores ibant Ponere juxta,
Ut calceos haberent homines mortuos.
(Three soldiers went to Putney to have their shoes mended.)

"Animæ tinctores"=Soul-dyers; "ponere juxta" = put-nigh; "homines mortuos" = mendead.

*Eastbourne.* C. E. SNOWDEN.

Sir,—Swift wrote phonetic latin verse, and also English prose which was supposed to sound like Latin. Of the former, the following is a well-known example:—

Mollis abuti — Moll is a beauty.
Has an acuti — Has an acute eye.
No lasso finis. — No lass so fine is,
Molli divinis — Molly divine is

An example of the latter is an epistle addressed to Dr. Sheridan, which opens thus:—

Am I say vain a rabble is, gaudy o tea rue ry
dy you sale you tye in service he.
(Amice Venerabilis Gaudeo te ruri diu saiuti
inservisse.)

The "Bill of Fare," which introduces "a paro dux," occurs in a letter written on equally idiotic lines by Dr. Sheridan to Swift.

*Torrington Park, N.* P. BYRNE.

Sir,—I learned the following lines about sixty years ago, and am annoyed that they should stick in my memory when other things have been forgotten:—

O mare æva si forme,
Forme ure tonitru.
Iambicum as amandum,
Olet Hymen promptu.
Mihiti vetas an esse
As humano erebi
Olet mecum mare tute
An " " π.
Heu sed heu vixin imago,
O mare mai sta,
O cantu redit in mihi
Hiberi·is arida.

(Oh Mary heave a sigh for me
For me you Tony true,
I am become as a man dumb,
Oh let Hymen prompt you.
My eye tis wet as any sea
As you may know hereby.
Oh let me come Mary, to tea,
And eat a bit of pie.
You said, you vixen, I may go.
Oh, Mary, may I stay?
Oh can't you read it in my eye
I burn as arid hay.)

*Teffont.* A. P. T.

[Letters have also been received from J. Spencer Walker (Andover), W. H. A. Corell (Oxford), Louis E. Stevenson (Temple Sowerby), Stephen Simeon (Hassocks), Mary E. Oxley (Lathom), C. R. Hutchings (Sherborne), H. Carr Smith (Leamington Spa), G. H. Lord (Bromley), Homo-dic-pacem (Mullion), T. F. W. Dunicliffe (Burton-on-Trent), C. E. Barnett (St. James's Street, S.W.), Roger Gresley (St. Albans), BM/BDEX (Paignton), E. M. S. K. (Chester), Hubert J. Norman (Peckham, S.E.), G. E. Dannock (Bournemouth), C. Beresford Knox (Bridgwater), Outis (London, S.W.), J. D. Ede (Hammersmith), F. G. Bowles (Caversham), T. E. W. Timmis (Nutfield), A. E. March (Streatham, S.W.), W. A. P. (Guildford), John Hodgkin (Reading), J. St. M. Macphail (Abingdon), Ernest Dawson (London, E.C.), Per Mare per Terram (Nice, France), W. Allan May (Army and Navy Club, S.W.), Geo. Nottidge (Sudbury), Arthur W. Bright-Smith (Hove), Mark (Woking), and John H. Harris (Woking).]

### Kings and Queens Verse.

*From LADY WOODHEAD.*

Sir,—This is a "Kings and Queens" verse I learnt many years ago. It was taken from "Stokes on Memory":—

When Will His Stupid Head Remember
Just How Easy Each Endeavour
Remains, Having Had Help
Elaborately Jumbling, Clear, Concise Junctures
With A Great Grand Gravity,
Giving Wit Vexation.

H. E. ST. C. WOODHEAD.

*Cambridge.*

Sir,—In reply to "C. E." the "Rhyme of the Kings" was as follows:

Willie, Willie, Harry, Ste,
Harry, Dick, John, Harry three,
One, two, three Neds, Richard two.
Harry four, five, six, then who?
Edward four, five, Dick the bad,
Harry s twain, and Ned the lad,
Mary, Bessie, James the vain.
Charlie, Charlie, James again,
Will and Mary, Anna gloria,
Four Georges, William and Victoria.

I remember to have seen this in print. It was published in a household magazine of some kind about 1867.

*Berden, Essex.* H. K. HUDSON.

Sir,—The rhymes alluded to by "Renlim" are contained in a small book in two parts issued by John Harris, 1830, "Portraits and Characters of the Kings of England from William the Conqueror to George the Third."

*Chepstow.* K. L. FRANCIS.

[Replies have also been received from Harold E Gillingham (London, S.W.), A. G. Cole (Yarmouth, I.O.W.), E. M. Wrothesley (Eastbourne), L. M. (St. Albans), E. F. (Richmond), H. Dell (Teignmouth), Adela Exham (Market Drayton), Manuscript (Melksham), Lon Browning (Auckland Hill, S.E.), R. Pulton Seaton), F. W. Kirby (s.s. Saxon Star), A. E. Crabbe (Lewisham High Road, S.E.), T. W. G. (Leeds), F. Steward Taylor (Haslemere), E. C. Harris (Croydon), Sennachie (Argyll), A. B. Chester (Kingston-on-Thames), Elsie M. McLellan (Cheltenham), Ernest Austin (Wallington), S. H. S. (Nottingham), A. S. Cox (Worcester), M. E. MacKay (Inverness), Alice P. Lord (Kensington, S.W.), Agnes Betts (Cambridge), W. Smith (Torquay), E. E. Rendle (Godalming), G. G. E. Wise (Berners Street, S.W.), H. J. W. (Chiswick), E. G. (Bristol), J. B. (Torquay), and H. Malc·m McKee (Bangor).]

### Our "Legitimist" Sovereigns.

Sir,—Dr. Bulloch is in error in stating that the "legitimist" sovereigns of Great Britain since the extinction of the main Stuart line are descended from James I.'s daughter Elizabeth.

The present de jure sovereign, Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, derives his claim from the Princess Henrietta, eighth child of Charles I., who married Philip Duke of Orleans and died in 1670.

G. W. ST. GEORGE SAUNDERS.

*Brighton.*

[Letters also received from G. Kennedy Skipton (Reigate), Helena de Waddell (Winchester), Lilian S. Rudyard (Wadhurst), J. Ireland (Bristol), and Frederick Annesley (Hove).]

### The Charles I. Statue.

Sir,—Dr. J. M. Bulloch refers to "the House of Stuart, of which Queen Victoria was so proud." The well-known statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross is a memorial to an unfortunate member of the House of Stuart, and some time ago I heard of a statement concerning Queen Victoria's deliberate avoidance of this statue. According to the story that reached me, the Queen absolutely refused to see this statue and always made a point of looking away from it when passing in the neighbourhood, presumably on account of the tragic memory of Charles I.'s execution. Is it possible for any of your readers to supply confirmation of this story?

Another interesting point connected with le Sueur's masterpiece which does not appear to be generally known is to be found in the "Home Counties Magazine" for 1899. Apparently in 1719 a special warrant was issued at the request of the Lord Mayor and magistrates of Dublin "giving leave to Mr. John Hoest, statuary, to take a model of the horse at Charing Cross" for the purpose of putting the King (presumably George I.) upon it in Dublin.

It would be of great interest to ascertain whether this work was ever completed, and, if so, whether the statue is still in existence.

*Mill Hill, N.W.* D. G. DENOON.

### "Timeless Cricket."

Sir,—The Hon. Mrs. Robert Lyttelton's criticisms of the "suet pudding tactics of timeless cricket" incite me to suggest a game where each side consists of seven batsmen (one a wicket-keeper) and four bowlers; the batsmen only to score by runs and the bowlers only to score by a single each time a batsman fails to make a run off them. The experts might not consider this "cricket." It would be certain death to stone-walling, and would brighten up the game. And every match would be and could be played to a finish.

*Crowborough.* K. W. McALPIN.

Sir,—It is a little difficult to follow the reasoning of the Hon. Mrs. Robert Lyttelton in her letter on "suet pudding" cricket, for she apparently attributes Duleepsinhji's slow batting in England's second innings to the fact that the match was being played to a finish. Had it been a time-limited match, and had England, after being behind on the first innings, had nothing to play for but a draw, it is probable that not only Duleepsinhji, but several others of the English side would have played the slow defensive cricket that the Hon. Mrs. Robert Lyttelton finds so painful.

*East Horsley.* C. A. FRANCIS.

### Charles II. and Monmouth.

Sir,—"Ivrea," denying that Charles II. was Monmouth's father, says Charles "only acknowledged him after long hesitation."

This is incorrect, as Charles not only acknowledged him always as his natural son, but had him removed from his mother at an early age. Even Cromwell wrote of him as "the young heir"! Monmouth was in Henrietta Maria's keeping for some time before the Restoration, and on her return to England she brought him with her. Pepys giving a delightful thumb-nail sketch of him as "the King's bastard." Charles married him at 14 to the richest possible heiress, Anna Countess of Buccleuch in her own right, then aged 12, and created the children Duke and Duchess of Monmouth and Buccleuch.

Monmouth's behaviour after Sedgmoor was certainly "craven" at first; but one has only to study the testimony of Burnet, to say nothing of that of the Bishops who attended him in the Tower—and to read the little known but invaluable "Buccleuch MS." in full, to realise how completely he recovered his nerve.

*St. Albans.* MAUD NEPEAN.

Sir,—The diarist, John Evelyn, evidently had doubts about the paternity of the Duke of Monmouth. In a lengthy entry dated July 15, 1685, when commenting on the Duke, who had been beheaded the day before, and the supposed marriage of Charles II. with Lucy Walters or Mrs. Barlow, he writes:—

Yet this Perkin had been made to believe that the King had married her, a monstrous and ridiculous forgery! And to satisfy the world of the iniquity of the report, the King his father (if his father he really was, for he most resembled one Sidney who was familiar with his mother) publicly and solemnly renounced it.

A footnote to the above in Bray's edition of Evelyn's Diary says that the Sidney mentioned was Colonel Robert Sidney, brother of Algernon Sidney. The Colonel, on hearing that she had forsaken him for Charles, is reported to have remarked, "Let who will have her, she is already sped."

*Spennymoor.* H. ASKEW.

Sir,—If anyone has the slightest doubt as to the parentage of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth let him go to the National Portrait Gallery and see the portraits of Charles and his son by Sir Peter Lely. They are fortunately hung almost over one another, so that comparison is easy. The likeness is astounding and absolutely convincing.

R. NOEL HILL.

*Ormesby St. Margaret, Norfolk.*

[Letters also received from G. Allan Heron (Pevensey Bay), Rowland H. Hill (Hinderwell), and F. A. Howden (Edinburgh).]

### "Give a Man a Pipe He Can Smoke."

*From SIR LANDON RONALD.*

Sir,—The verse which Ethel Francis quotes is from a lyric entitled "Gifts," by James Thomson. Oddly enough, for years I wished to set this little poem to music, and only succeeded in doing so comparatively recently, including it in my latest published album of songs. I believe that some years ago Frances Allitsen set the words to music, but I never heard it, to my knowledge.

LANDON RONALD.

*Guildhall School of Music, E.C.*

Sir,—The lines—

Give a man a pipe he can smoke,
Give a man a book he can read;
And his home is bright with a calm delight,
Though the room be poor indeed.

are to be found in a poem, "Sunday Up the River, an Idyll of Cockaigne," written by James Thomson ("B.V."), author of the better-known work, "The City of Dreadful Night." "Sunday Up the River" first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, October, 1869, when J. A. Froude was editor; he accepted the poem for that magazine after having consulted Charles Kingsley, who warmly recommended it.

*Woodlands, N.W.* A. J. THOROGOOD.

[Replies have also been received from John Fairweather (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Charles Corbett (Frampton Mansell), Arthur S. Law (Thetford), A. W. More (Kilkeel), Sylvia G. Simmonds (Rosebery Gardens, N.), G. H. Bennett (Bessboro' Place, S.W.), Dorothy S. Hern (Knighton), M. Spencer (Hampstead), Muriel Hamilton-Scott (Portsdown Road, W.), Margaret Griffiths (Cottingham), Andrew R. Hyslop (Edinburgh), James Thomson (Bristol), Violet Foxtal (Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.), Charles E Atkinson (Chelmsford), F. G. Cooper (Junior Army and Navy Club, S.W.), Oscar Lewis (Birmingham), Sydney Bradgate (Hampstead, N.W.), Daphne Shepherd (Barnet), Douglas G. Boyd (Wirral), H Haigh Hartley (Regent's Park, N.W.), Stephen Miall (Haverstock Hill, N.W.), Edward H. Nichols (Mansfield), W. J. Talbot (Hon. Sec., South London Musical Club, S.E.), and T. W. Cox (Cricklewood, N.W.).]

### Viscount Allenby and Oliver Cromwell.

Sir,—In reply to the query of S. T. Thomas concerning the descent of Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby from Oliver Cromwell, the Life of Allenby, entitled "Allenby of Armageddon," by Raymond Savage, throws considerable light on the matter.

Mr. Savage states:—

Not only physically and mentally is he a replica, but in lineage he is actually a descendant of Oliver Cromwell,

and

The Rector of Thorganby, who lived in the perilous days of the Reformed Church under Edward VI., was the eldest son of Richard Allenby of Kirkeby, who died in 1557, and the grandfather of Thomas Allenby, who married Dorothy Hynman during the reign of Charles II. Hynman Allenby, the fourth of this line, married a descendant of Oliver Cromwell and built Kenwick, the country seat where their grandson Hynman, Lord Allenby's father, was born in 1821. The interesting link with the Lords of Lowis, the adventurous Earl of Essex, and Oliver Cromwell was made through the Protector's second daughter, who married Ireton, his father's trusted friend and deputy, on whose estates near Nottingham many of the Ironsides were recruited. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Hynman Allenby of Kenwick was a grandson of Bridget Cromwell and Henry Ireton

*Chelmsford.* CHARLES E. ATKINSON.

### The Shamrocks.

Sir,—"Atticus" is in error when he says that the designer of the earlier Shamrocks "was the late G. L. Watson, of Glasgow." Shamrocks I. and III. were designed by William Fife, of Fairlie (who was also responsible for the lines of the wonderfully successful 23-metre Shamrock); Shamrock II. by the late G. L. Watson, and Shamrocks IV. and V. by C. E. Nicholson, of Gosport.

Sir Thomas J. Lipton has owned two steam yachts named Erin. The first (lost in the war) was originally named Ægusa and the second (at present in American waters) was originally named Albion.

*Clapham, S.W.* RENNIE ROGERS.

### An Old Riddle.

Sir,—As a child I listened to a grandmother, one of the grand old school of Byron's poetry and Italian literature. Her favourite riddle was:—

Can you tell me why a hypocrite's eye
Can better descry than you or I
On how many toes a pussy-cat goes?

The answer should be:—

As a man of deceit can best counterfeit (count her feet),
Well, then, I suppose he can best count her toes.

I have never seen it in print. Can any reader give its source and author?

*Hull.* ANTIQUARIAN.

### Guide-books.

Sir,—Karl Baedeker, born 1801, son of a bookseller at Essen, issued his first guide-book on the "Rhine" in 1839, followed by the series so well known to-day, printed in English, French, and German. In 1872 the business was removed to Leipzig.

Murray's guide-books were first issued in 1836.

*Bristol.* AUG. HARVEY.

Sir,—The first Murray guide-book was published in 1836 (Holland, Belgium, etc.). On the foundation of this, Baedeker published in 1837-8 his first guide-book ("The Rhine," etc.), of which he published a third edition in 1839.

*Hampstead, N.W.* S. M. SCHWAB.

[Letters also received from E. M. Gullick (Pirbright), E. Arden Minty (Hampstead, N.W.), and A Lover of Quotations (Hyde Park, W.).]

### Chislehurst Caves.

Sir,—I should be grateful if your correspondent H. Askew would amplify the assertion that Chislehurst "Caves" are remains of a disused chalk mine.

It is inconceivable that even the ancient Briton would "mine" for chalk (or flint) when he had mountains of it at hand to pick and choose from.

*Bromley.* F. PLUMBLY.

Sir,—Whatever the origin of the Chislehurst Caves may be, they have played an important part in the military history of this country, as it was here that the best flints were obtained in the days when our troops carried flintlock firearms.

Their existence had been forgotten by the military people until Lord Kitchener, who was searching for a safe storage for high explosives near London at the beginning of the war, received a letter from Mr. Arthur Rogers, C.B.E., one of his friends in Agra, reminding him of the Caves, with the result that Lord Kitchener quickly had sidings laid from the adjacent railway and so transferred thousands of tons of T.N.T. from Woolwich, where they were exposed to the German air raiders, to the safe shelter of the old chalk tunnels beneath Chislehurst Common, at the entrance to which a guard of veterans of the National Reserve kept watch for over four years.

COLIN CATHCART.

*Salisbury Square, E.C.*

### Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Can any reader tell me the origin of this quotation?:—

No tongue can tell
What happy hours were mine when I did dwell
'Neath that ancestral roof.

—O. SAX (Dulwich, S.E.).

What is the origin of the custom I have observed among children of wetting their fingers and making a cross on the toes of their boots or shoes? On the occasions noticed I have been riding a black horse and have had with me a friend on a white horse.—COUNTRY READER (Salisbury).

Can any of your readers tell me how to get rid of earwigs from a bungalow that has been built in what is known as an "earwiggy" district?—WORRIED (Monkstown, Co. Dublin).

What are the exact words of this?—

The Australians came down like a wolf on the fold.

L. COLE BAKER (Waterlooville, Hants).

Will "Renlim" (Eastbourne) please send his full name and address, as we have some letters for him?

## THE PRESERVER OF CHARLES II.

### "UNPARALLELED PENDRELL."

### FLIGHT FROM WORCESTER.

By JANET ADAM SMITH.

St. Giles-in-the-Fields is one of our most cheerful London churchyards. At dinner-time on a fine day its benches are filled with clerks and shop-girls munching buns, with the idle and the old who doze in the sunshine, while children shout and bounce their balls in the playground next door. Death is pleasantly unobtrusive; most of the tombstones are discreet slabs lining the walls, whose faces have been so worn by time and grimed with soot that their lettering is hardly visible. All the more conspicuous, therefore, are the four or five detached monuments; and in particular a handsome slab of Portland stone which stands on one side of the pathway through the yard. The observant passer-by, loitering in the churchyard on his way from Seven Dials to New Oxford Street, will have no difficulty in deciphering the inscription. This is what he will read:—

Hold, Passenger, here's shrouded in this herse
Unparallel'd Pendrell. Thro' the Universe
Like when the Eastern Star from Heav'n gave light
To three lost kings, so he in such dark night
To Britain's monarch, lost by adverse war,
On earth appear'd, a second Eastern Star,
A pole, a stem, in her rebellious main,
A pilot to her Royal Sovereign came.
Now to triumph in Heav'n's eternal sphere
He is advanc'd, for his just steerage here
While Albion's chronicles, with matchless fame
Embalm the story of great Pendrell's name.

An excellent man, evidently—but who exactly was he? If the spectator is no historian, these elegant and eulogistic lines may leave him in some bewilderment. But the other side of the stone explains: "Here lies Richard Pendrell—Preserver—Conductor—To His Sacred Majesty King Charles the Second of Great Britain—After his escape from Worcester Fight, 1651—Who died July 1671." And at this time of the year does Richard Pendrell deserve to be remembered; for on September 4, 1651, he met Charles, a fugitive from Worcester, and looked after him for the most critical days of his flight.

#### CHARLES IN DISGUISE.

When the battle was decisively lost on September 3 the King, with a few others, intended to make straight for Wales, where the mountains would give shelter and the people were Royalist. But Cromwell's army barred any approach to the Severn, so they had to ride north towards Shropshire. Lord Derby advised Charles to take refuge with certain Pendrells, stewards to the old Catholic family of Giffard of Chillington—they had once sheltered him at Boscobel, deep in Brewood Forest. So the fugitives spurred on through the night, and at four the next morning they reached Whiteladies, held for the Giffards by George Pendrell and his brothers Richard and William.

Here Charles, who had not halted for any disguise, exchanged his distinctive Cavalier clothes, his laced coat, fine doublet and embroidered gloves, for Richard Pendrell's Sunday best—"... a green cloth jumpcoat, threadbare even to the threads being worn white, and breeches of the same with long knees down to the garter; with an old, sweaty leathern doublet, a pair of white flannel stockings next to his legs, which were his foot stockings, their tops being cut off to prevent their being discovered, and upon them a pair of old green yarn stockings, all worn and darned at the knees, with their feet cut off. . . ." Richard was evidently not a dressy man.

#### A DESPERATE JOURNEY.

At Whiteladies the little band of Royalists dispersed—they would have more chance of making their way to the coast in ones and twos. Charles spent the day of September 4 in Spring Coppice at the back of the house, sleeping off his fatigue. At dusk, Richard Pendrell woke him, and the two set off for Madeley, nine miles to the south-west, where there was a chance of crossing the Severn. Excitement, weariness, lack of proper food, and, above all, the acute discomfort of his borrowed shoes, unnerved the King, who could hardly be persuaded to finish the journey. He cast himself once on the ground resolved to go no further, but the stalwart Richard encouraged and cajoled him on to Madeley.

There they were no better off: Mr. Wolfe, the Catholic in whose house they took shelter, had news that Cromwell's men were keeping incessant watch over all ways across the Severn to Wales. It would have been folly to go on, so Charles and Richard spent the day smuggled in the hay in Mr. Wolfe's barn, and at night cautiously retraced their steps to Whiteladies. The King was in better spirits—perhaps his shoes were not pinching so sore—and they made the return journey without difficulty. From Whiteladies they moved on to Boscobel, one of the Giffards' other houses, where Richard's father was steward. It was an admirable hiding-place—in the heart of Brewood Forest, and riddled with secret passages and priests' holes, which were always harbouring Catholics in distress. But Roundhead troopers had the unfortunate reputation of always nosing out the most cunningly concealed refuges, so on September 6 Charles was persuaded to leave the house and spend the day perched up in an oak-tree.

#### BOSCOBEL OAK.

With this oak-tree we at once get involved in legend. It has become symbolic of the restored Stuarts (though, illogically, our ardent latter-day Royalists sport it on May 29, the day of Charles's return to London in 1660, and not on September 6, the day it gave him safety), and from it has sprouted a crop of stories which are at any rate picturesque, even if they cannot bear a dispassioned historical scrutiny. There seems to be no foundation for the tale that Roundhead troopers rode under the very tree, one of them "humming a surly hymn"; but there is good evidence that Colonel Careless, who followed the King up the oak, suffered acutely from his arm going to sleep when Charles rested his head upon it.

Charles, having been gingerly poked awake, was allowed to come down and spend the night in the house of Boscobel. Next day Richard and his brother George conducted him to Moseley, where he found Lord Wilmot and other Royalists; and there the Pendrells left him, to make his way to the coast and to France.

The next time Charles and his "Preserver, Conductor" met was on that day in 1660 when the restored King was acclaimed by London—Richard Pendrell, we hope, had treated himself by this time to a new Sunday suit. Charles delighted in rewarding him, made him a "gentleman of coat armour," and commanded him to attend at Court once a year. It was on one of these visits to London, in 1671, that Richard was taken ill at his lodging in the Great Turnstile, Lincoln's Inn Fields, died, and was buried in St. Giles. "Unparallel'd Pendrell!"

### A Deserved Rebuke.

Sir,—"Autolycus," writing of the Marquis of Normanby, attributes to him the witty rebuke to the "nouveau riche" lady who was anxious as to the social status of his pupils and their parents:—

As long as your son conducts himself well I shall make no inquiries as to the antecedents of his parents

This crushing reply was surely made by the late Dr. Walker when highmaster of St. Paul's School. I have always understood that he *spoke* these words, and anyone who has incurred his displeasure and bowed beneath the deep thunder of his mighty voice can find it in his heart almost to sympathise with the misguided lady.

*Kew.* Q. P.

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## SIR WILLIAM CROOKES'S PROPHECY.

## USING UP OUR RESOURCES.

By Professor HENRY E. ARMSTRONG.

The British Association is meeting this week at Bristol after an interval of thirty-three years. I was present on the last occasion and heard my distinguished friend, Sir William Crookes, deliver the presidential address. At the time, this was thought to be not merely sensational but revolutionary; it has often since been quoted from. I may mention that he announced the coming of wireless communication. De Rougemont also came before the meeting and was held to be a romancer; his story may have been embroidered, but it was afterwards mostly justified. Crookes now seems to have been the greater romancer. He talked of a coming shortage of wheat, a world-famine in bread, using the words:—

> Are we to go hungry and to know the trial of scarcity? That is the pregnant question. Thirty years is but a day in the life of a nation. Those present who may attend the meeting of the British Association thirty years hence will judge how my forecasts are justified.

Thirty-three years later the position is in no way that which he indicated. So much wheat is being produced by intensive methods amounting to nothing short of robbery, spoken of, I believe, as wheat mining, in certain favoured regions, that we in England, at least, cannot grow it at a profit. More and more of our land is being put down to grass and used only for grazing purposes. To analyse such a situation here is impossible. Was Crookes altogether wrong or merely out in his estimate of our expectation of an easy wheaten life?

### AN INHUMAN INDUSTRY.

Few will doubt the soundness of his argument in principle. He was wrong in his diagnosis as a whole. He thought that the prime difficulty lay in securing a sufficient supply of nitrogenous fertilisers—wheat being pre-eminently a plant that demands additional nitrogen, in the form of either ammonia or a nitrate, beyond that which it can obtain from the soil, if a paying crop is to be produced under the conditions of cultivation of all the old agricultural areas. It does not pay any farming community in the Old World to grow wheat, if the crop be only that of North-West Canada or Australia. Their practice cannot be called farming. Wheat growing is a paying proposition in Canada only because of the wide areas available and the use of a highly developed, mechanical system of gathering in and otherwise dealing with the grain on its way to market. The industry is an inhuman one, just as the motor-car industry is inhuman, everything being done in both to minimise the use of human labour.

### THE NITROGEN PROBLEM.

Crookes thought of the problem in terms of the amount of nitrogen then available in the soil as nitrate deposits and as ammonia from coal, a by-product of the coke and gas industries. This was clearly not enough, and would need to be supplemented. He had succeeded in burning atmospheric nitrogen electrically, and looked forward to the artificial production of nitrate. Meanwhile, it has been found to be surprisingly easy to manufacture ammonia from air and steam, given the necessary machinery and capital. This sudden great addition to our resources, however, has had as yet little, if any, effect upon wheat production; the main result has been to lame existing producers and upset the nitrogen market. Still, ultimately, the discovery must save the nitrogen situation, and it will be long before we lack food merely because of a shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers.

### TREND OF CIVILISATION.

The problem now before us is a far greater one than that Sir William Crookes foreshadowed, far more difficult to solve, because human nature at large is concerned. In the first place, we must consider the question of work—how many can be usefully employed under the conditions of modern civilisation: what to do with the surplus, if we allow one? There can be little doubt that we are very near to, if we have not already overstepped, the limits of useful production by machinery.

We in England have little raw material to draw upon. Only America seems to have "coinable" raw materials; these are being used up at an alarming rate. Much of our expenditure is upon matters which cannot be ranked as necessaries. Education has given us no great desire for intellectual occupation; those who study mostly do so to improve their worldly circumstances. Halt somewhere we must. The general intelligence seems to be untouched, especially that of the politician, however much the science we so boast of may help us to synthesise ammonia, to fly, and to talk around the world. We are still unable to talk rationally among ourselves and about our affairs. If we ask the question what qualification any of our rulers and politicians have—what real training they have had in the calculated use of knowledge, the answer is "Not the least." We cannot go on much longer without making collective use of our knowledge—in disregard of scientific advance.

### PHOSPHATE STARVATION.

Our future supply of food will be determined, not by nitrogen, but primarily by phosphate and also by potash. The centring element, in the cell nucleus, in plant and animal alike, is phosphorus. The two materials are all but absent from light sandy soils; they are present, in fair proportion, only in heavy clay land—but are only slowly available. The complete story of agriculture is told in the experimental plots at Rothamsted, Herts, now nearly ninety years old. I have studied them since 1870. It may be seen there that phosphate and potash must be applied, at appropriate intervals, even to heavy soil—to obtain an economic crop.

Autonomy will not help India in the least, unless its state of general phosphate starvation be met. Most of Australia seems to be without phosphate: the forests have led the way in showing how small a part of its total area is worthy of occupation. Africa does not seem to be much better off. Holland probably is alone in holding land worth having—in the East Indies—cultivated naturally by volcanoes. The available natural stores of phosphate and potash are few and far between, and not illimitable. So it *must* come that we shall dispute over these in a not very remote future. The situation is one politicians should face without delay. We have not begun to think of its gravity.

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The most amusing race seen for some time took place the other day at Thorpeness, the tiny but attractive place on the Suffolk coast which is famous for its Mere, a lake several miles in extent. Nowhere is the Mere more than three or four feet deep; hence it was possible on the word "go" for scores of small boys and girls to plunge in, each one balancing an egg on a spoon. The "wash" caused by the leading competitors as they splashed their way through the water rather upset some of the smaller ones behind, and a good many eggs fell off, but the race proved to be immensely popular. Thorpeness is a paradise for children, for there they can taste the joys of sailing, rowing, and canoeing alone and unaided on the Mere, whilst their "Nannies" sit knitting on the shore, calm and unruffled in the knowledge that, if the boats capsize, their charges have only to paddle back to dry land. Dotted about the Mere are small islands, marked "Wendy's House," "The Pirate's Lair," and so on.

# *MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.*

## *THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND AS BOOKMAN—MR. LUCIEN WOLF — M. WESSELITSKY — MISS JOYCE WETHERED.*

*By ATTICUS.*

In the notices I have seen of the late Duke of Northumberland very little is said of his artistic and intellectual interests. Many people I daresay think that this great aristocrat, with his splendid titles and ancestral estates, the most stalwart of uncompromising Tories, must have been a typical example of what Matthew Arnold called our "barbarian" nobility. This would be a mistake. The Duke, ex-guardsman, sportsman, landowner, and "die-hard" politician, never affected to be literary or artistic, and unlike most persons, male or female, nowadays, he did not write books. But he knew a great deal about them all the same, and was much better acquainted with the contents of his library and his picture gallery than many of his cultured guests at Alnwick and Albury. He was one of the vice-presidents of that admirable institution, the London Library in St. James's Square, and occasionally presided over its annual meetings, when he showed that he was not only a man of business but had some claim to be regarded as a man of letters.

*HOT WEATHER AND COLD WATER.*

England last week had its hottest day for several years, and nearly, if not quite, its hottest night on record. So the official figures tell us, and they are not to be disputed. Personally, I have occasionally felt warmer in London than I did at any time during the past few days. I well remember that torrid week in 1911, when the thermometer at Greenwich went up to 100 degs. in the shade. This would be considered a very high reading in most parts of India during the hot season, and even in New York, which can be at times more frizzling, baking, and uncomfortable in the summer than almost any town in the tropics. The heat-wave of 1911 soon subsided in England, but was more prolonged on the Continent of Europe. When it was at its height I crossed to Flushing and went by train to Southern Germany. Hardly ever in my life have I had a hotter and more trying railway journey. But we halted long enough at a town on the Rhine to allow of a cool and refreshing plunge in one of the floating swimming baths of that river. The Germans were then very far ahead of us in their provision of means for fresh-water bathing; and they are so still, in spite of Mr. Lansbury's efforts to supply us with Lidos and swimming pools.

*A MYTHICAL "MANNER."*

Sir Otto Niemeyer, that eminent financial expert and ex-Treasury official, is said to have annoyed some of the Australians by his cutting remarks on their economical shortcomings. Was there a certain "superior" tone in his useful and much-needed criticism? Sir Otto was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and it has been suggested that in administering to the erring Antipodeans some highly salutary advice he may have exhibited too much of what is called the "Balliol manner." I have never been able to discover what this particular quality is. When I was myself an undergraduate at the college I did not observe that our "manner" and manners were different from those of young fellows at other resorts of learning. Nor have I found anything specific and uniform in the demeanour of my predecessors, contemporaries, and successors. Milner and Curzon, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, Lord Sumner, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Mr. John Buchan, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, and Mr. Philip Guedalla were all educated at Balliol. Are they linked by any common manner? "The answer is in the negative."

*A GREAT JEWISH PUBLICIST—*

I had known Lucien Wolf, whose death was announced a week ago, for many years, and always regarded him as a publicist and political student of quite exceptional ability. I have never met anybody with such a capacity for accumulating, tabulating, and analysing vast masses of complicated material. His chambers in Gray's Inn were a repository of files and dockets all in perfect order. I used sometimes to go to him for information on some intricate point of international policy. Wolf would consult his index, take down the appropriate file-box from his shelves, and in a few minutes all the requisite information would be at my disposal. As a sort of unofficial ambassador and intelligence-officer for the Jewish peoples in all countries, Lucien Wolf had an established reputation with the Foreign Offices and international associations, and was a genuine force in the League of Nations.

I admired his industry and indomitable resolution. In middle age he suffered from a serious affection of the eyes, so that he could not write, and hardly read. Yet he contrived to carry on his studies and his journalistic and diplomatic occupations in spite of this hampering disability, nor did he ever lose his courage or his energy. He told me that when he first consulted an eminent English oculist, that authority genially informed him that he would be totally blind in six months. Lucien Woolf declined to accept this verdict. He applied to the famous Wiesbaden clinics, and some years before his death underwent a successful operation which gave him back his eyesight.

*AND A RUSSIAN.*

M. Gabriel de Wesselitsky was another very eminent journalistic diplomatist, whose long life (he was 89 when he died last Wednesday) was more varied and adventurous than that of Lucien Wolf. Most people concerned with public and international affairs must have met this courteous and courtly gentleman during the fifteen years, up to 1911, when he was president of the Foreign Press Association in London. Before that he had been an officer in the Imperial Russian Guard; he had fought in Italy with Garibaldi; negotiated an understanding between Austria and the Herzegovinian chiefs; and represented Bosnia in the Berlin Congress in 1878. Nearly forty years later he was in the Ministry of Information during the War, and was attached to the British Delegation at the Peace Conference. He was a devoted believer in an Anglo-Russian entente, which he strove earnestly to promote till the coming of the Bolshevists, whom he had good reason to detest, on private as well as public grounds; for they confiscated the property he had inherited in Russia, and thereby deprived him in his later years of a good portion of his comfortable income.

*THE PERFECT SWING.*

Who is the finest golfer? An American magazine has put that question to Mr. Bobby Jones, who ought to know. If Mr. Jones adopted the "G. B. S." dialogue style he might reply that the greatest living golfer was obviously himself, and few of us would dispute his claim. But he believes that there is one better, and that one a woman. He says that Miss Joyce Wethered is the finest golfer he has ever seen or played against. When she went round the St. Andrews course with him in 75, without making a single faulty shot, he felt himself outclassed, as he never was by any other opponent, amateur or professional. True, his own hits were sometimes longer by twenty yards or so. But that was his only advantage. Miss Wethered is handicapped, as every player of her sex must be, by her somewhat lesser muscular strength and stamina, which are a slight set-off to her perfection of style and faultless precision. Otherwise she would probably beat everybody and win all the championships.

*THE AIR CHILDREN.*

After the women the children! Miss Amy Johnson and Miss Spooner and other English ladies have shown us that flying is woman's work. In the United States the young folks are not content to wait till they are quite grown up before attempting to gain aerial distinction. The record for a West-to-East flight across America has just been lowered by Eddie Schneider, a Jersey City airman, or airboy, of 18. He registered an advance of an hour and a-half over the time taken for a similar flight by another veteran, aged 19, named Frank Goldsborough. Unfortunately, Frank will make no more records, for he crashed in the Vermont Hills, and died last month. His fate will not deter adventurous youth from trying their wings. Before long, I daresay, we shall be following with interest the fortunes of the young persons who will be competing in the Championship Air Races for boys (and, of course, girls) under sixteen.

# *"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES*

*By "AUTOLYCUS."*

Private advices from Balmoral are that the King has entered on his stay there with the zest of a young man and a good sportsman. The air of Deeside has always suited him, and it has been smiling under a warm sun, qualified only by an occasional shower. The King knows well that among mountains there is always a chance of a shower, but the precaution of a rain-coat renders it harmless. "He looks fine," said a Balmoral Highlander who saw the King arrive there a week ago, "and he'll look finer when he leaves us." Certainly, the King and Queen have never had a warmer welcome to their Highland home, and it obviously delighted them. One wish the folk of Upper Deeside still entertain, and that is to have not only Princess Elizabeth come over the hills from Glamis, but also her mother, and, when it is possible, the new Royal baby.

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News of an incident which happened in connection with the going of the King to the Highlands has only now, apparently, come South. It made a little stir among the official people at Balmoral and Ballater, and then it turned out to be nothing. Some important papers were thought to have been left in the special train, and this intimation was telephoned from Balmoral to Ballater. The "special" had then left for Aberdeen, and so could not be immediately searched, but arrangements were made to do that at Aberdeen. Before then, however, the papers came to light at Balmoral, and so the anxiety about them was removed. Necessarily, Royal papers and documents are handled and guarded with methodical care, and one hardly remembers a mischance having ever happened to them. Even the King's Messenger, in his daily trips from London to Balmoral, always has his boxes locked with himself in his railway compartment.

***

King George and Queen Mary have never ceased to be fond of horse-carriages, though in London they often have to use motor-cars. The Deesiders have been delighted to see them attend Crathie Church in a landau drawn by two greys, and driving about in carriages. "It's friendlier like," say the Deesiders, "as if they might stop any minute to say a word to a passer-by, instead of flashing past in a motor." One of the troubles at Balmoral is the number of motorists who come along on all days, but especially on Sundays, sure of getting a sight of Balmoral Castle, and perhaps a glimpse of the King and Queen. Their great appearance will be at the Braemar Gathering, and there has been a rumour that they might this year also attend the Aboyne Games. It may have arisen from the fact that the Marquis of Huntly, who presides over the Highland gathering at Aboyne this week, was among the Deeside celebrities who welcomed the King and Queen.

***

The origin of the nickname "Cock o' the North," applied to the Marquis of Huntly, is uncertain, but it is generally ascribed to a French officer in the train of Mary Queen of Scots during a visit to Aberdeenshire in 1562. The power of the then Earl of Huntly struck him as far too great for any private subject, and he suggested to the Queen that "this Cock o' the North should have his wings clipped." The wings were clipped, but the nickname has been applied ever since to the head of the Gordons. A march bearing the title is one of the best known of bagpipe airs, and is the regimental quickstep of the Gordon Highlanders.

***

Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, who celebrates an 85th birthday this week, which brings also the sixtieth anniversary of Sedan, is one of the few living Britons who can remember Berlin under the old Emperor, Wilhelm I., for he was military attaché there from 1877 to 1881. Incidentally he received from the old Emperor's hands a decoration of which he is justly proud. One winter night he rescued a man from drowning in the canal in the Tiergarten. He thought the action had passed unnoticed until, at a state ball, the Emperor called him forward, and before the whole Court presented him with the medal of the Prussian Humane Society.

***

This week brings congratulations on entering his 75th year to General Sir Archibald Hunter, whose flag waved at the forefront in every battle in the last arduous campaign in the Sudan, and who came to be known to friend and foe alike as "the point of the Sirdar's spear." Both on the Nile and in South Africa, where he commanded a division, Sir Archibald was credited with many gallant and chivalrous acts. One of his daring exploits was to crawl one night at the head of a little company of volunteers from besieged Ladysmith to blow up a mischievous Boer "Long Tom," on a neighbouring height.

***

As was only fitting, the memorial service for Miss Marion Terry was held at St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, which has long been known as the actors' church. Endowed with a lavish share of that rare charm for which all her family are renowned, Marion Terry lent a touch of this quality not only to the innumerable parts she played so well, but to every detail of her ordinary life. I, for one, look back across the years to a certain New Year's Eve party, given by a well-known hostess at her house in Regent's Park. Soon after midnight a tremendous storm arose and, chancing to meet Miss Terry alone in the hall, I ventured to offer to drive her home in the cab which I had just sprinted out into the streets to obtain. Miss Terry accepted, and we talked gaily of cabbages and kings all the way across London in the torrential downpour. The next evening I received a most delightful letter of thanks, which I have to this day. Later I discovered that in order to send it she had taken the trouble to ring up her hostess of the previous night specially, to get the name and address of him whom she was pleased to call her "rescuer."

***

There is a big Welsh colony in New Zealand, which, out of compliment to Lady Bledisloe, the wife of the new Governor-General, has offered to provide for the 1935 Welsh National Eisteddfod—in which year Lady Bledisloe will be returning home—a fine Bardic chair for presentation to the winner of the chief literary contest. Lady Bledisloe herself is, of course, pure Welsh. Her father, the late Lord Glantawa, was one of the pioneers of industry, and did much to make modern Swansea a great metallurgical centre, and she has always been closely identified with national and social activities.

# THE MACHINE AGE IN AMERICA.

## PROGRESS OR RECESSION?

## STANDARDISING A NATION.

By HAROLD COX.

There has recently been issued in New York a very interesting book* devoted to a discussion by different writers of the problems which arise from the mechanisation of industry. On balance the book may be regarded as a reply to the critics who condemn the present tendencies of industry and yearn to get back to the simplicities of the past. The editor, in his Introduction, challenges the view that the present engineering era is an actual break with the past. He argues that it is a continuation of the past, and that man through all the ages, though at a slower pace than at present, has tried to use mechanical means to assist his manual work. The crucial question is whether man has not now reached a point where the machine is standardising him as well as his work. A German writer is quoted as saying that in America the people as well as the machines are being standardised.

> All these clean-shaven men, all these girls with their doll-like faces, which are generally painted, seem to have been produced somewhere in a Ford factory, not by the dozen but by the thousand. In no other country are the individuals reduced to such a dead level as in the United States.

To some extent this charge is admitted by the American contributors to this volume. They also admit that the machine spirit tends to disregard man's natural love for beautiful scenery and his respect for refinement in art

### CHATTER AND RATTLE.

There are references to the "shameful disregard of beauty along the highways from Boston to San Francisco, magnificent avenues through forest and valley ruined by billboards and gas-filling shacks, the horrible outpouring of radio nonsense, natural and canned, the unceasing roar and grind of urban life." In addition it is admitted that "with all this chatter and rattle about prosperity life is lacking in security, in richness, in sweet contentment," and stress is laid upon the fact that though the development of machinery has in many directions multiplied opportunities of employment, to-day machinery, by its excessive capacity, is in some directions increasing the danger of unemployment. It is, of course, not only in America that machinery is making such rapid advances. Some interesting information is contained in this volume about the development of machinery in Japan, and also about the scientific spirit in which the problems of industry are there being studied by the agency of research laboratories.

### STILL ROOM FOR ART.

The authors of these essays challenge the view that modern engineering is necessarily destructive of the artistic and reflective sides of life. One very striking point made is a comparison between making nails by hand and making them by machinery. In old days a man had to spend day after day himself cutting up bars of iron and hammering the pieces into nails. Essentially that was as dull a job, probably even duller, than watching a machine which is doing the same work with immensely greater rapidity. Indeed, in all more or less uniform work, for example, sawing or planing boards, the use of machinery is an unqualified gain. Better results are produced with less human effort and with much greater speed by the machine than by the man. The extended application of machinery to work of this character, e.g., to bricklaying, is greatly to be desired. On the other hand, the machine is not wanted for specialised artistic work, where the man's brain and taste must be used as well as his hands; but there is no reason why such personal work should not continue even in the machine era, and, as a matter of fact, it does. The great economic benefit that machinery has brought to man is that it has enabled him to enjoy more of the good things of life than was possible when he had only his hands to work with. Thus, while machinery may to some extent have standardised human activities, it has also enlarged man's opportunities of enjoyment and his outlook upon life.

### A SERBIAN SETTLER.

A particularly interesting view of the actual effects of mechanisation of industry in the United States is given by a Serbian writer who has spent fifty-four years of his life in America. He points out that simultaneously with the development of American industries there has been an equally rapid development of scientific and social institutions. He refers to the "vast number of museums, picture galleries, conservatories of music, philharmonic societies, institutions of higher learning, cathedrals, which, following in the path of advancing idealism in science, have come into existence during my American experience of fifty-four years," and he notes that "these nurseries of the æsthetic and spiritual activities of the American people were made possible by private donations from the leaders of American industrialism." He contends that mechanisation and idealism are proceeding hand in hand. His comments end with the sentence: "It is the communion with this spirit of idealism which makes me say to-day: 'I do not regret that fifty-four years ago I deserted my beloved Serbian oxen and ran away to the land of machines.'"

### DIVIDENDS OF LEISURE.

All the writers in this volume insist that what is wanted is not merely the multiplication of material objects but also "growing dividends of leisure and cultural opportunity, of art and of beauty." If we compare the machine age with primitive times it is certainly indisputable that machinery has helped man towards the attainment of these ideals. "By submitting to the discipline of industry for a fraction of his waking hours the worker gains undreamed-of freedom in all other areas of life."

The special value of this book lies in the fact that while in the main it is a defence of modernism as against what may be called medievalism, it also insists that man wants much more than cheap material goods, and that machinery will not fully discharge its service to mankind if it does not help him to enjoy the higher beauties of life. There is also in several of the essays a strong personal appeal to leaders of industry to recognise this aspect of their responsibilities, in particular as regards the designing and the cleaning of their own factories. The conditions under which the "hands" do their work should be made comfortable, and pleasant as well as healthy, so that the workers may enjoy their busy time as well as the succeeding leisure. It is gratifying to find these human suggestions coming from America, which is sometimes looked upon as a region where mechanism has run mad.

* "Toward Civilization?" Edited by Charles A. Beard. (Longmans, Green and Co. 12s. 6d.)

## *Reflections.*

By D. S. LEONARD.

*Memories, like trees reflected in a pool,*
*Cast their dark images across the mind;*
*Some gaunt and ugly—others beautiful,*
*Radiantly gold, and vividly outlined*
*Against a sky of dim-hued, colourless days.*
*Sometimes the smooth, translucent depths*
*are stirred;*
*A distant murmur or an echo strays*
*From the great outer world; a sound, a*
*word,*
*Will ruffle the mind's calm, and dissipate*
*Each bright or sombrely reflected image,*
*As in still water breezes dissipate,*
*In ripples, the clear-mirrored foliage.*
*A pool windstirred upon an autumn day*
*Is as a mind disturbed in reverie.*


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ST. JAMES'S. Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller. Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Thur., 2.30. (Gerr. 3903.) FERENC MOLNAR'S COMEDY, THE SWAN. EDNA BEST, HERBERT MARSHALL, EVA MOORE, COLIN CLIVE, HENRIETTA WATSON, C. V. FRANCE.

ST. MARTIN'S. Evgs., 8.30. Wed., Thurs., 2.30. "PETTICOAT INFLUENCE." NIGEL PLAYFAIR, Robert Holmes, Morton Selten, Frank Allenby, Jane Millican, DIANA WYNYARD.

SAVOY. Temple Bar 8888. Prop., Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lrs., Exc. of H. B. Irving. Lessees, C. Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings. TUES. next, and subs., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. MARTIN HARVEY in THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE. By BERNARD SHAW. EDMUND GWENN, CHARLES CARSON, MARY RORKE, MARGARET WEBSTER.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion (Tem. Bar 3028.) Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. "ON THE SPOT." By EDGAR WALLACE. CHARLES LAUGHTON, GILLIAN LIND, JANET MEGREW, W. CRONIN WILSON, BEN WELDEN, JOHN GORDON, DENNIS WYNDHAM, EMLYN WILLIAMS, ROY EMERTON

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**Picture Theatres, etc., will be found on page 4.**


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DEATH.

SPOONER.—On Friday, August 29, 1930, at 1, Canterbury Road, Oxford, William Archibald Spooner, D.D., sometime Warden of New College, Oxford, age 86. Funeral at Grasmere on Wednesday, but first part of service will be held in New College Chapel, Oxford, on Tuesday, at 3.30. A memorial service, of which notice will be given later, will be held in the chapel early in October. No flowers by request.


# Sunday Times

*AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL*

*In its One-Hundred-and-Eighth Year of Continuous Publication.*

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 31, 1930.


## BROMLEY.

THE closing days of the Bromley by-election have relieved with a welcome breath of comedy a nation almost prostrated by the heat-wave. There is a richly comic air about the antics and antecedents of the "United Empire" candidate, about the difficulties of his patron, LORD ROTHERMERE, and about the cautious disclaimers of that other horn of the Empire Crusade, LORD BEAVERBROOK. Never did two horses run less comfortably in double harness. LORD BEAVERBROOK, who has all along suffered obvious embarrassment from the impatience and immoderation of his quasi-colleague, has now felt compelled to announce that he is not and never has been a member of the United Empire Party, and has left LORD ROTHERMERE'S candidate to his doom.

Doom it surely will be, and by no means undeserved. If unquenchable enthusiasm for the ideal of Imperial economic unity alone inspired Mr. REDWOOD his case might be different, though in that event it is difficult to believe that he would choose to intrude upon and endanger the success of the candidate who represents the one party which can hope to put that cause into action. His case, however, is less creditable. He suffers under the suspicion of being used as a pawn in a game of unexampled animosity towards the leader of the Conservative Party. If that were not enough to discredit his candidature entirely, he has his own record with which to contend. This super-patriot, this ultra-Conservative for whom the official policy of Conservatism is not enough, voted as a member of the Queensland Legislature for Socialist measures of nationalisation such as he now so resonantly condemns. That is comical enough, but as a further recommendation to the graces of the Bromley electors he has another inducement to offer—a career of uncertain duration as a singer, under the name of Señor VERNON BRISBANI. Could entitlement to political confidence go further? Bromley will know what to do next Tuesday with this voice singing in the wilderness.

Not long ago politics were temporarily enlivened by the emergence of a certain Mr HAILWOOD, who fought a number of by-elections and forfeited a number of deposits. After Mr. HAILWOOD, Mr. REDWOOD: a curious similarity in the termination of their names may well be followed by an equal similarity in the termination of their political ambitions. These two Babes in the Wood may be buried together beneath the leaves of the electorate's voting papers. But, unlike their famous prototypes, their names will not endure in history or legend.

Yet despite the ribaldry to which Mr. REDWOOD'S candidature and support give natural and irrepressible birth, the Bromley by-election is no mere laughing matter. A serious issue is at stake, and the electorate will be wise to recognise it. They will know well enough how to treat the egregious Mr REDWOOD; the danger is that in their natural determination not to vote for him they may omit to vote altogether. That would be deplorable, not only because by the omission they might lose the chance of sending an excellent candidate, in the person of Mr. CAMPBELL, the Conservative, to Parliament, and so let a Liberal in; but also because they would thus be indirectly supporting the wrecking tactics of the United Empire Party, whose object is at least as much to weaken and split the Conservative Party as to return a candidate of its own. The Conservatives of Bromley have a chance the day after to-morrow to strike a decisive blow for their party and put an end to all this nonsense. If they return Mr. CAMPBELL and consign that "political gate-crasher," Mr. REDWOOD, to his proper place, it should terminate once and for all the adoption of freak candidates, and scotch an insidious attempt to sap the vigour and solidarity of Conservatism.

## TRAFALGAR GARDENS.

THE centre of London will look a very different sight if the group of business men who have submitted plans to the Office of Works have their way. LORD NELSON, on his column, instead of looking down with his one eye on a desert of hot stone and waste paper, as he must now, with irregular outbursts from the fountains (usually, for some obscure reason, when it is raining), will survey instead a pleasing lay-out of lawns and flowerbeds, with a bandstand and coloured illuminations at night. Trafalgar Square has long been the subject of criticism for its aridity and desolation, and vague schemes have constantly been propounded for its brightening. Mr. LANSBURY was induced to add some seats, but improvement has so far stopped at these. Whenever alteration has been mentioned it has been ignored or discovered to be impracticable, though impracticability, we have a suspicion, has often been a synonym for laziness or lack of imagination.

It is to be hoped the same fate will not befall the present proposals. The scheme as outlined so far sounds ambitious, but there seems little obvious objection to it in general. Perhaps the bandstand may be found impracticable for traffic reasons—it would mean a big inflow and outflow of slow-moving pedestrians; and, in any case, the surrounding and enveloping noise of motor-buses, to say nothing of the fountains, would render the area of audible harmony somewhat small. But, bandstand apart, what is there to object to in a little cheerful greenery in the midst of this national monument, a little suggestion of colour and leisure and gaiety, as though to announce that we enjoy ourselves sometimes and take our triumphs gladly, and know the psychological as well as the business value of civic comeliness? A brighter London not only makes Londoners brighter, it attracts more visitors to our city. Trafalgar Square has been a reproach to our pride long enough: it is time it were transformed.

Mr. LANSBURY has already shown at the Office of Works that he understands these things. They are a by no means unimportant part of the art of government. Despite initial opposition, his plans for the Hyde Park "Lido" have proved an acknowledged success, and a success that is significant. Perhaps they are the beginning of a new freedom and cheerfulness in London's communal life. There is still too much rigidity in the goings and comings of the Londoner; too little opportunity for the enjoyment of amenities out-of-doors. A more cheerful Trafalgar Square would be an excellent next step; the removal of the high railings round Leicester Square and along the Embankment Gardens and their replacement by low ones might well follow. After that, some bold spirit might even dare to venture on an open-air café. One of these fine days, if the killjoys can be conquered, London may be as lovely as it *could* be.

## INDIA IN THE BALANCE.

WHILE the campaign of violence goes on, and the boycott increasingly threatens British trade, the latest news from India suggests that the efforts of Sir TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU and Mr. JAYAKAR to bring about an agreement between the imprisoned Congress leaders and the Indian Government may within the next few days be crowned with success. If this is indeed so, it is news of a most encouraging kind, but at the moment it must be treated with reserve. It will mean, in all probability, that the campaign of civil disobedience will be called off, and that the Congress Party will be represented at the forthcoming Round Table Conference. Should that happen, it would be a distinct tribute to the efforts of the VICEROY to secure a fully representative gathering, and it would allow the Conference to open its deliberations in an atmosphere of comparative peace and amity.

But even should this optimistic view prove justified and an agreement with the VICEROY actually be reached, there would still remain the question of the terms on which the agreement was founded. No good, and possibly a great deal of harm, could come of an understanding in which Lord IRWIN promised more, or promised it more quickly, than the majority in this country were willing to concede; or of an understanding which, in its anxiety to please both sides, substituted a woolly phraseology for hard facts. Even though the Conference when it meets be fully representative, it still will be faced with the formidable task of propounding a formula for India's future: merely being representative will not of itself be enough. In the midst of this uncertainty the SIMON Report still holds the field for constructive effort unchallenged.

## CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS.

A LARGE measure of public sympathy will be extended to those who are fighting for the principle that a British woman who marries a foreigner should not, without her own consent, lose her nationality. The subject has been thoroughly debated since the Armistice, and the weight of thoughtful opinion is in favour of the change. The attitude of the British representatives at The Hague Conference points to the fact that our Government is inclined to admit the claim, and no doubt the memorial signed by almost half the members of the House of Commons will induce the PRIME MINISTER to action when Parliament reassembles. In view of the general agreement on the subject very little Parliamentary time would be necessary in passing the much-desired legislation, and we believe that a prompt move on the part of the Government would be much appreciated.

The question will be raised at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. Four years ago many of the members of the Conference expressed in no uncertain language the view that a British woman should not lose her nationality on marriage with an alien, but the further consideration of the matter was postponed pending the report of the Codification Committee of the League of Nations, and the meetings of the Conference on the legislative powers of the Imperial and Dominion Parliaments. Seeing that both these bodies have now reported, there seems no reason for further delay. There seems no legitimate reason why in this matter women should be treated differently from men. In many progressive countries the claim which British women are now making has been granted, and our sense of fair play and justice points to the course that ought to be promptly adopted.

## CRICKET AND FOOTBALL.

IN spite of the weather conditions, we glide almost imperceptibly from cricket to football. This year cricket experienced the extreme changes which make our climate a never-failing source of discussion. Flooded wickets, Arctic cold, torrid heat—all these we have experienced without upsetting the equanimity of the cricketers. They have taken everything as it came in that calm, philosophic spirit which is at once the joy and source of strength of all true sport. Cricketers are now counting their gains and losses while the footballers, full of enthusiasm and high hopes, are speculating as to the coming achievements of this or that club.

Lancashire cricket team will receive general congratulations on winning the county championship this year. There are no finer cricket enthusiasts than the Lancastrians, and it is pleasant to find them returning to the old position which they occupied for so long. Gloucestershire, as the runner-up, is entitled to a word of praise. Every team cannot win. It is the game that counts, and if the members of each team do their best to win the knowledge of the fact will be an ample reward. The interest which for months was devoted to cricket will now be turned to football. There are always croakers who tell us that we devote too much time to cricket and football, but we do not agree with them. No two games are more calculated to bring out what is best in the youth of the country, and we only wish that the spirit they engender was more generally diffused.

## NATURE WINS.

VERY mixed feelings are kindled by the evacuation of St. Kilda; even, it seems, in the breasts of the islanders themselves. Though the oldest among them naturally feel the wrench of departure, as would those anywhere who have to sever long connections, there are said to be no passionate regrets for the loss of an old home and an old way of life, and old and young alike look forward to the new life awaiting them on the mainland.

This fact is perhaps the best justification of the course that has been taken. If it is true that the onlooker sees most of the game, it is certainly true that the visitor sees most of the romance. For those who had to live out their lives on this wind- and mist-swept island there can have been little enough of romance. Only sentiment demands a tear. We may be glad that a hardy and enduring group of people are to be afforded a better lot than that of their ancestors. But we cannot restrain a lament in the best Celtic manner that an old outpost of the race has been abandoned, or that Nature, for once, in an age when man is all-conquering, should have won a long trick against Mankind.

## SEPTEMBER.

SEPTEMBER, which means partridges for some and football for others, is with us once more, with other joys as well. Though it is a month which gives us a gentle transition to Autumn, it has a charm and splendour of its own. It is true that with KEATS we must ask—

> Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they?

but if the beauty of September has a dying fall, it is none the less a beauty for which to be grateful.

> and now with treble soft
> The red-breast whistles from a garden croft;
> And gathering swallows twitter in the skies.

Probably the true wisdom in keeping the seasons is neither to look back too intently nor to look forward with forebodings. To take the kindly gifts of Nature as they come, and not to compare the incomparable, is the way to make the most of the round of the year. September is not June, nor is it November. It is its own glowing and wealthy self. For those who are prepared to live one season at a time, and not to repine for lost glories or to taste hardships before they come, there is an appropriate joy in each month. Nature bears for man its fruits with each month; and the wise man gathers them with thankfulness as they grow ripe. Here's then to September, "season of mists and mellow fruitfulness"!

## BAD OR DEAD?

IT was a relief on one of the hottest days of the year to read Professor A. E. HEATH'S assurance that it is better to be bad than to be dead; that, in fact, it is better to be getting into trouble with the police than to be doing nothing. The perils of any kind of activity have long been impressed upon the British public. Like GILBERT'S Sir Macklin, who

> . . . could in every action show
> Some sin, and nobody could doubt him.
> He argued high, he argued low,
> He also argued round about him.

D.O.R.A has succeeded in reducing her charges to passivity. A little longer, and the highest duty of the British citizen would become to be neither seen nor heard. With Professor HEATH'S battle-cry a faint hope has dawned in the patriot's breast. The man who tries to buy a cigarette at 10 p.m. is not irreclaimable. There is even a chance for the blackguard who leaves his car standing outside the car-park. And may we even find an excuse for the creature who permits himself a drop of beer after closing hours?

# *BRINGING PEACE UP-TO-DATE*

## *TASKS FOR THE LEAGUE ASSEMBLY AT GENEVA.*

## *NEW CONCEPTION OF NEUTRALITY.*

### *By Wickham Steed.*

By the end of this week "Geneva" will be in full swing. Though the Eleventh Assembly of the League will not have begun, a "Minorities Congress" will have been held, and M. Briand's special preliminary Conference on his project for a United States of Europe will be in session. After this "curtain raiser" the programme proper will be tackled. It is unusually heavy. Besides the election of judges to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, seven or eight big matters are upon it. On paper, this year's Assembly promises to be uncommonly interesting.

**What May Be.**

But you never can tell. Each League Assembly has a mind and a life of its own. The agenda proposes and the delegates dispose. If the Assembly be "the Parliament of the League" it is unlike any other Parliament on earth. Most of its members belong to or are connected with the Governments of their respective countries. These Governments are more or less responsive to public feeling, actual and prospective. Each delegation may come with a line of argument, if not of policy, worked out in advance; but each has to take account of what the others feel and think. As most of them live and move on an area of less than a square mile, and run up against each other constantly in hotels, restaurants, and in the lobbies of the Assembly Hall and of the Secretariat Building, they soon shake down and round off their angles. The result is a general mood or spirit which nobody can define in advance.

I hesitate to prophesy what the mood of the Eleventh Assembly will be. In earlier years old hands at Geneva have often foretold dulness and boredom; yet something has always cropped up to dispel dulness and to drive boredom away. The 1928 Assembly, after the signing of the Kellogg Pact in Paris, was a case in point. So bewildered was it that the delegates were tongue-tied for thirty-six hours. They found it impossible suddenly to switch their thoughts over from the prevention of possible war to the organisation of probable peace. When they regained their wits they "staged" one of the most interesting Assemblies on record.

**A Year Ago.**

Last year Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's impending visit to the United States, and the chances of Anglo-American naval agreement, were the main subjects of the Assembly's thought. Could Great Britain and the United States agree upon naval disarmament? If not, what chance was there that the League's Preparatory Disarmament Conference could succeed? Should it fail, where would the League be, seeing that its major task is to promote disarmament? But, if Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover should come to terms, might there not be an Anglo-American attempt to dictate peace and disarmament to the world? "Geneva" likes to talk and, sometimes, to think about peace; but not even for the sake of peace does it relish dictation.

**Instinct for Realities.**

Between then and now the London Naval Conference has been held, and the Treaty which it evolved has been ratified by the United States. The League's Preparatory Disarmament Commission has been summoned to meet at Geneva in the late autumn. Nevertheless "Geneva" cannot rejoice whole-heartedly. The Naval Conference was only three-fifths of a success. In so far as it might claim to be a whole success its achievement was negative—it did not break down utterly. The League Assembly has, in its better moments, a shrewd instinct for realities, especially when those realities can be expressed in the form of a general principle. It understands that disarmament will never be achieved by seeking a nice balance between ships and guns, aircraft and bayonets. Disarmament depends, in point of fact, upon a proper definition of the true functions of armies and navies in a world that has renounced war.

In half-a-dozen ways the searching question how these functions can best be defined will crop up in this year's Assembly. During its proceedings the French and British delegations and, probably, the delegations of the Dominions, may declare the readiness of their Governments to accede to the League's "General Act" of 1928—an open Treaty which binds its signatories to settle all international disputes, without exception, by peaceful means. In a sense, this "General Act" is the League's counterpart to the Kellogg Pact. But if all disputes, political as well as legal, are to be settled by peaceful means, what are those means to be? They cannot be solely legal, if only for the reason that International Law is not yet up to date, and cannot be brought up to date until some very thorny matters have been gone into.

**Unanswered Riddle.**

The pace of international thought and feeling about peace has long exceeded the speed limit of international lawyers. Behind the problem with which the "General Act" seeks to deal, as behind disarmament and the Kellogg Pact itself, lies a riddle hitherto unanswered:—Can any member of the League, and any signatory of the Kellogg Pact, claim neutral rights in regard to, that is to say in favour of, a Covenant-breaking State or an eventual violator of the Kellogg Pact? If not, what becomes of the old international-legal conception of neutrality?

This grave topic will be debated, during the coming weeks, elsewhere than at Geneva. It will be the theme of the thirty-sixth Conference of the International Law Association, which is to open in New York on September 2. Before the Conference will be a resolution which was unanimously adopted by a Committee of the Association on May 6. Referring to the ratification of the Kellogg Pact, the final clause of the resolution runs:—

> Resolved that, in the event of such Pact being violated by any High Contracting Party, the affording of any aid, comfort or support by any other High Contracting Party, its citizens or subjects to the said violating High Contracting Party or to the inhabitants of its Dominions during the exercise or non-abandonment of such non-pacific means of action, would constitute an infringement of the law of nations.

If this resolution is adopted it will mean that, in the opinion of the distinguished American lawyers who may form a majority of the Conference, it would be internationally illegal for the United States, or any other signatory of the Kellogg Pact, to claim, or to allow its citizens to exercise, the right of neutrals to trade with, lend money to, or otherwise help a violating signatory during the period of violation

**Kernel of Disarmament.**

This is the kernel alike of the disarmament question and of all the conventions, acts, and instruments drawn up and concluded with the object of preventing war. It lies at the root of the controversy about "sanctions," which will break out again at Geneva when the proposed amendments to the League Covenant—designed to bring it into harmony with the Kellogg Pact—come up for debate. Were it certain that no country would help or attempt to help any other country that might seek to settle an international dispute by violence, it is highly improbable that any "sanctions," economic or other, would ever be needed.

In the last resort, the idea of war implies a conviction on the part of sovereign States that, in certain circumstances, they must be judges in their own case, and must be free to use force in upholding their standpoint should persuasion fail. But a main postulate of the organisation of peace is that all States should be prepared, in the last resort, to bow to the decision of third parties, just as private citizens have to bow to the decision of legally authorised third parties in the form of judges and courts of law. A very serious limitation of national sovereignties is implied, and a no less serious extension of the attributes of an international community.

**On the Anvil.**

Thus big work is afoot in the world. The framework of a new civilisation is being slowly hammered out. The head smithy is at Geneva, though there are branch smithies in many lands. M. Briand's scheme for a United States of Europe is, in effect, a proposal to set up a special European smithy—but the British Government is undoubtedly right in its insistence that whatever may be done in this way, the League shall remain blacksmith-in-chief. It does not greatly matter how the work is distributed provided that it be well arranged and kept under control.

For this purpose a strong Permanent Secretariat at Geneva will be more necessary than ever. Everything should be done to enhance the authority and to maintain the high impartiality of its members. Under its general supervision, agencies like the misnamed "Institute for Intellectual Co-operation" require development. The Institute needs to do creative work. Some positive task should be assigned to it; and I, for one, can think of no better or more urgent task than that of ascertaining and co-ordinating international thought upon the nature and the implications of neutrality in a world that has renounced war but has not yet established peace.

# *PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.*

## *COMMONS AND NOT THE LORDS WHERE START SHOULD BE MADE.*

## *A NEW FINANCE COMMITTEE.*

### *By "Scrutator."*

In a pamphlet published recently Lord Hugh Cecil discusses "The Second Chamber Problem," and makes a very interesting and original suggestion. It is that we should cure the defects of our two-Chamber system by creating a third Chamber. There is a paradoxical quality in the proposal which accords both with the maker of it and with the British constitution itself, which is full of paradoxes, but it is put forward in all seriousness, and deserves the attention even of the most "practical"—which unfortunately usually means the most short-sighted—of politicians.

"If the Parliament Act remains unchanged the House of Commons, though it may be elected in a fit of passion, or upon a single issue, is absolute and despotic master of the community. It may put taxes on particular classes, it may carry that taxation up to the point of total confiscation by a capital levy or an income-tax, it may nationalise all means of production either after two years or more rapidly by offering the owners the choice between sale on the State's terms and confiscatory taxation, and it will not be possible to appeal either to the vote of the people or to the letter of a written constitution or to the control of a Second Chamber or to the independent opinion of the Sovereign."

**Virtues of Present System.**

That is Lord Hugh Cecil's summary of the case for reform and the only criticism to which it is open is that it is too gentle. For it attributes to the House of Commons a mastery which notoriously is not its own, but that of the party machine. It cannot change an important clause of the Finance Bill against the wish of the Government except by throwing the Government out of office and incidentally ending its own existence, and in practice it never does. That is to say, we are not in any real sense taxed by our representatives in Parliament, but by Ministers and permanent officials, and by the managers of the party haul for votes. The facts are notorious and the danger with an electorate increasingly subject to great landslides of political emotion is real. But we go on trusting to good luck, and even Conservatives, instead of working out a constitutional remedy, prefer to dismiss the whole subject as outside "practical politics."

Why? Mainly because relief from the danger has become identified with the reform of the House of Lords and because there is no agreement or chance of agreement on how the House of Lords should be reformed or whether it should be reformed at all. You are bound to be beaten (the argument runs) if you try to alter the Parliament Act without first giving your Second Chamber a visible connection with the popular will. Leave the House of Lords as it is, and it must be content to have its powers restricted; but if it is to be a genuine revising Chamber, then it must be representative of all classes and not of a few. That is to say, the hereditary principle must cease to qualify for membership, and the House of Lords as we know it must disappear. Now there are plenty of ways in which you could make a Second Chamber more representative of the popular will than the House of Commons elected as it is at present. It might, for example, be elected by proportional representation or by different constituencies. Provision might be made for the nomination of men who by reason of their virtues stand no chance of election by the present methods.

**The Old Dilemma.**

But even if we could agree on a scheme of reform, we should be met by the old dilemma. If the reformed House of Lords were a better House than the Commons, then it might easily displace it in public esteem, and the Commons would suffer a corresponding decline. But if it were not a better House, you would have got rid of the present House of Lords only to substitute an inferior and less authoritative House of Commons. The truth is that the peculiar virtues—and they are many—of those members of the House of Lords that do all the actual work are due to the fact that they are not elected, have no constituents, and dare to be independent. You cannot remove the faults of the present House without also destroying its virtues. Therefore leave it alone. Lord Hugh is right.

But that does not mean that we should therefore do nothing to repair the faults of our Parliamentary system, or that no barrier can be erected against the tyranny of a Government working through a servile majority in the House of Commons. Lord Hugh Cecil proposes a new Second Chamber of the Commons. Its principal duty should be to revise financial legislation, though the Government might, if it wished, send other legislation for revision by it instead of by the House of Lords. This Chamber would be free to reject or to amend Money Bills, but no amendment must add to the burdens of the subject. "The House of Commons alone could tax the subject or grant his money, but the Second Chamber House of Commons could relieve and protect him." It would do the work of revision which the House of Lords sought to do with the people's Budget; it would (it is contended) do it without suspicion of mere party bias; and inasmuch as it would be elected and endowed by Statute with powers over finance its action could not be questioned on the ground that it infringed the Commons' privilege in finance or violated the will of the people.

**Without Real Authority.**

Lord Hugh's new Second House of Commons would never do at all. He proposes that it should number 240, and be elected in twelve districts by proportional representation. The constituents are to be the members of local governing bodies (except county councils) and there is to be plural voting in proportion to the population of the local district that each constituent represents. A body so elected would have no authority at all, and if it opposed the will of the Commons would have fewer supporters than the Lords. Further, its existence would undermine the responsibility of the House of Commons in voting the Estimates. When the money has been voted it is of very little use quarrelling over a Bill which has to be met somehow. If there were an active Second Chamber responsible for revising the Finance Bill the Commons would be even more careless than it is in voting the Estimates. You cannot, in fact, separate the spending of money from the methods of raising the money, and that is the real argument for the Commons' monopoly in finance.

**What is Wanted.**

None the less, Lord Hugh Cecil's proposal, though it will not stand examination in its detail, is nevertheless valuable, because it indicates that the real insurance against the present dangers lies in the reform, not of the House of Lords, but of the Commons. What is wanted in the first place is not so much criticism of taxation after the expenditure has been voted, but of expenditure before it is sanctioned. That task can only be discharged by a very powerful Finance Committee, whose duty, however, would be, not to veto expenditure generally, but to check it throughout the year, to report on its necessity or usefulness, and to report periodically to the Commons. In the second place, this Committee must not be representative of parties only, but must contain a large, perhaps a predominant, independent element.

Why not, instead of a second House of Commons elected by town councillors as Lord Hugh Cecil suggests, a Finance Committee with these large powers containing, in addition to members of Parliament, men of standing and repute elected by the Commons itself? That would, in effect, be to adopt the principle of co-option for national business, but while there are objections to co-option to membership of a House of Parliament, there are none to co-option to a Committee of Finance.

**The Starting Point.**

As for the danger that revolutionary measures would be passed by chance and transient majorities under the guise of Money Bills, the new Finance Committee would certainly have the right to express its views on whether any legislation was correctly so described, and the Speaker, in giving or withholding his certificate as to the character of a Bill, would decide not only on the narrow issue of privilege, but also on wider issues of the import and intention of a measure on which the Committee would have reported. Money Bills would still go up to the House of Lords, but only where the Finance Committee had disagreed with the Commons should the Lords exercise their restored right of rejection.

These changes would probably achieve all that Lord Hugh Cecil wants without the creation of a new Chamber; and, moreover, the principle of the new Committee would be capable of extension to other than financial departments of the Commons' work. It is the Commons, not the Lords, that needs reforming. That must be our starting-point, and Lord Hugh's proposals, whatever their demerits may be, do us the service of bringing us back to it.

# PEACE MOVES IN INDIA

## IMPRISONED LEADERS MAY ACCEPT VICEROY'S TERMS.

## ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

### POSSIBLE REPRESENTATION OF THE CONGRESS PARTY.

The latest news from India suggests that there is a possibility of the imprisoned Congress leaders accepting terms which are to be communicated to them from the Viceroy, and that the Civil Disobedience campaign may be called off. A correspondent of the *Pioneer* (Allahabad) states that refusal is unlikely, and that "peace within a week or so" is probable.

Last week conferences were held at Simla between the Viceroy and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, who had been given facilities to interview Mr. Gandhi and the Nehrus in gaol. What passed at these conferences at the Viceregal Lodge has been kept a closely-guarded secret, but the intermediaries have now left Simla for further meetings with Gandhi and the Nehrus.

In the event of some accommodation being reached, the Congress Party may consent to send representatives to the Round Table Conference. There have been rumours that a postponement of the Conference was being considered, but the SUNDAY TIMES is able to state that delegates to the Round Table Conference will assemble in London, as originally planned, on October 20.

## PRISON TALKS.

### GANDHI'S DESIRE TO END VIOLENCE.

The SUNDAY TIMES understands that the Viceroy's conversations with Sir Bahadur Sapru have been more fruitful than is usually admitted. The fact that Gandhi did not refuse to negotiate is evidence that the parleys with him and the Nehrus in prison were worth while.

From private sources it is learned that Gandhi is very anxious to stop the movement of Non-co-operation, and is behind the Government in its desire to disperse processions. But it must be remembered that even such an agreement with Gandhi will leave the general issue of Indian representation at the Round Table Conference still unsettled, and all that can be hoped for in the near future is a lull in active agitation and a reduction in outbreaks of violence.

## REFUSAL UNLIKELY.

### OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

ALLAHABAD, Saturday.

"Peace should be achieved within a week or so, if, as is likely, the Viceroy's terms are accepted by the Congress leaders," says the special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who adds that he learns negotiations have proceeded far enough to make it possible that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar may be able to evolve a formula reconciling the viewpoints of the Indian Government and Congress leaders.

The two peacemakers arrived here yesterday from Simla, where they have been conferring with Lord Irwin on the result of their recent mission to Mr. Gandhi and the Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Some time to-day they will interview the two latter in Naini Gaol.

The correspondent of the *Pioneer* adds that he is able definitely to state that a return of Sir Bahadur Sapru and his colleague to Simla depends entirely upon the reception which they get from the imprisoned Congress leaders. The proposition which the negotiators will submit, first to the Nehrus and then to Mr. Gandhi, is stated to be such as would be heartily welcomed by the country at large. The Viceroy, says the writer, has done the utmost in his power, and everything now depends upon the Congress leaders. If they reject the "very satisfactory" terms offered, theirs will be the responsibility for prolonging the struggle. In the "remote event" of the Viceroy's terms being rejected, concludes the correspondent, the peacemakers will not go back to see His Excellency, but will release the whole of the correspondence in their possession. But if the terms are accepted, peace should be achieved "within a week or so."—*Reuter.*

## FRONTIER DANGER.

### TRIBESMEN'S ACTIVITIES IN NORTH WEST.

PESHAWAR, Saturday.

Conditions on the North-West Frontier are still unsettled, and intermittent firing occurred throughout yesterday from a hostile post half a mile within the border in the Kharlachi area.

A hostile lashkar was seen at Chapri post, three miles west of Kharlachi, advancing eastwards at 6.30 p.m. All is quiet in the Khostwal district. A lashkar of hostile tribesmen is still in the Dunni area, seven miles south-west of Lakka Tigga. In the Shawal district the lashkar previously reported shows no forward movement.

The Deputy Commissioner has seen the Jirga of Sturi Khel Orakzais of Tirah, and reports that their attitude is satisfactory.

The usual Friday meeting in the mosque outside Bannu City was marked by objectionable speeches by three speakers, two of whom were arrested.—*Reuter.*

### DACCA SHOOTING OUTRAGE.

DACCA, Saturday.

The condition of Mr. E. Hodson, who was wounded by a Bengali youth at the Mitford Hospital here yesterday, and who was operated upon yesterday, was very serious until last evening, but he has been showing signs of improvement.

The condition of Mr. Lowman, the other victim, who was progressing yesterday has changed for the worse. He was operated upon to-day by Lieut.-Colonel W. L. Harnett, the superintendent of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital, Calcutta.

At a late hour to-night it was officially stated that there is little hope of Mr. Lowman's recovery.—*Reuter.*

## FEARS OF RIOT.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS THREATEN TROUBLE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The declaration of the Congress Working Committee as an unlawful association in Bombay has come late in the day, the result being that they have an extensive following, and grave trouble is feared to-morrow owing to the decision of the local "War Council" to defy the magisterial ban forbidding the drilling of volunteers on the Central Maidan behind the Bori Bunder.

The "War Council" declared their intention to use the Maidan for the ceremony of saluting the Congress flag at eight o'clock, and have forestalled the Government's intention to break up processions at their starting points before they swell in numbers, by instructing all volunteers to assemble, not at Congress House as usual, but on the Maidan. The temper of these people is such that they welcome another clash with the police, such as the bloody scenes which marked the Garhwali day affair. Indeed, Congressmen have stated that they are tired of comparative inactivity, and, having openly condemned the present peace negotiations, are preparing this further struggle under the plausible excuse of upholding the right of public movement over the Maidan, but really in order to create a clash with the police, providing an opportunity to play on public sentiment with dashing Red Cross ambulances and Congress hospital cases.

***Woman President Arrested.***

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested early this morning at her suburban residence for defying Government orders. She only returned from the Delhi All-India Congress meeting yesterday, and declared that, when leading Congressmen were arrested she and Mrs. Kamala Nehru were pained to find they were not arrested with the others.

Later this morning Congress House here was raided by police officers, though this had been anticipated, all papers, etc., having been removed previously, Congress having a reputedly reliable secret service system which gave them information of the police intentions. The local Vice-President, who was the only Committee member present, was arrested, and the police are now waiting to arrest others. All this shows that the Bombay Government is taking a firmer line, and many people think that, if this action had been taken months ago Bombay would have been saved the irreparable harm now done.

## CLASH AVOIDED?

### MODIFICATION OF THE ORDER.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A clash, which it was feared would take place on the Esplanade Maidan to-morrow, between the police and Congress volunteers taking part in the ceremony of saluting the national flag, will probably be avoided.

A *communiqué* issued by the Bombay Government reaffirms the ban, and declares that to-morrow's ceremony will not be allowed within sight or proximity of Indian infantry regiments. It adds, however, that, provided the ceremony does not contravene the terms of the order as regards exercising, etc., the ceremony will be allowed on the portion of the Maidan furthest away from the military camp, where the Congress open-air meetings are usually held.

It is understood that Mrs Hansa Mehta, the President of the Bombay "War Council," before her arrest this morning, instructed the Council to hold only the flag salutation ceremony, which does not include drilling, at the usual spot away from the military camp.—*Reuter.*

### INDIAN PEACE CONFERENCE.

ALLAHABAD, Saturday.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar conferred with the Pandits Motilal and Jawarlal Nehru in Naini Gaol for three hours and a-half to-day. The Conference will be continued.—*Reuter.*

## NEXT ELECTION.

### "BEFORE FEBRUARY," SAYS MR. H. G. WILLIAMS.

Mr. H. G. Williams, formerly Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, lecturing on Safeguarding to members of the Junior Imperial League at Ashridge Bonar Law College, Berkhamsted, yesterday, said that a general election before next February was one of the certainties of life.

It was also a certainty that the Conservative Party would win, he added.

## ALPS VICTIMS FOUND.

### ETON MASTER AND HIS FIANCEE.

### FATHER'S REGRET.

BERNE, Saturday.

The bodies of Miss Irving and her fiancé, Mr. O'Connor, have been recovered from the chasm into which they had fallen by a party of guides. They were brought down from the mountain and were buried together in the cemetery at Evolena.—*Reuter.*

It will be recalled that a party of eight persons, led by Mr. Irving, a junior master at Eton, were descending a steep ice floe when Mr. O'Connor, who was at the top of the rope, slipped, dragging Miss Irving, who was next to him, and two other climbers off their feet. The rope broke on the sharp ice, and Mr. O'Connor and Miss Irving were thrown down a crevasse.

In view of the risk that would be involved in any attempt to recover the bodies, it was decided that they should remain where they had fallen, and Miss Irving's father, who was with the party at the time, took a moving and final farewell of his daughter over the chasm.

Last night when Mr. Irving was informed that the bodies had been recovered, he stated: "I would rather that they had not been found, and that they could have remained where they were lost."

## BIG OIL MERGER PLANNED.

### £63,000,000 IN NEW COMBINE.

TULSA (Oklahoma), Saturday.

Proposals are afloat for the consolidation of the interests of the Phillips Petroleum Company and the Independent Oil and Gas Company, with joint assets of over 316,000,000 dollars (about £63,000,000). It is proposed to amalgamate the producing, refining, and marketing organisations of the two firms.

The scheme, which now awaits the ratification of the stockholders, is based upon the exchange of stock of the Independent Oil and Gas Company for that of the Phillips Petroleum Company.

The new company will have nearly 2,600,000 acres of leases, with a daily production of approximately 125,000 barrels.—*Reuter.*

Phillips Petroleum Co., which was formed in Delaware in 1917, controls 1,506,246 acres in various parts of America. At December last the company owned 2,954 producing wells, the net crude oil production in that year being 12,437,089 barrels.

The Independent Oil and Gas Co., which dates from 1919, is engaged in the producing, transporting, refining, and sale of crude oil and allied products. It controls several other companies. Production of oil for 1929 was 10,116,542 net.

## THE KING AND QUEEN.

### FIRST VISIT TO NEW GRANDCHILD.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Duke of York, arrived unexpectedly at Glamis Castle at lunch time yesterday to see their new grandchild.

The Royal visit was kept a closely guarded secret, and even the police on duty along the route had no knowledge that the Royal car was to pass. The result was that there was no demonstration of any kind, except at Eassie, where a number of villagers, recognising Their Majesties, cheered and waved. The King saluted in acknowledgment.

The arrival at Glamis was practically unobserved, but the news of the Royal visit spread quickly, and a large crowd, including many motorists, who parked their cars at the roadside, saw the departure tor Balmoral in the afternoon.

As the Royal car passed out of the castle gates, the crowd cheered and waved hats and caps. The King, who was dressed in Highland costume, saluted several times, while the Queen, who was wearing a beige coat with fur trimming and toque to match, bowed and smiled.

Contrary to expectations, Princess Elizabeth did not accompany Their Majesties back to Balmoral.

The Queen will at an early date pay a visit to Lord and Lady Elphinstone at Carberry Tower, Musselburgh. She has done so almost every year since the Duke of York's marriage, as Lady Elphinstone is the Duchess's elder sister.

## JACK HOBBS ON HIS FUTURE.

### POSSIBLY TWO MORE SEASONS.

Jack Hobbs, in a broadcast discussion with Major G. A. Faulkner, at Savoy Hill, last night, said:—

"I hope to play one more season for Surrey—possibly two. After that—well, I am not quite sure. Several attractive coaching jobs have been put up to me, but I don't fancy the idea very much. I don't expect I shall ever be able to break away from the game entirely."

When Hobbs was asked how he felt now that he had retired from Test cricket, he replied: "My feelings are mixed. Of late years Test Match cricket has taken a lot out of me. I actually started off this season not wanting to play, but I was persuaded to start again, and I am sorry I did not do better. I was ever so keen on justifying my inclusion."

Hobbs added that he was not very hopeful about England's chances in Australia in 1932. Two years ago, he said, things looked far more promising, but Australia, he thought, should be stronger in 1932, for besides their present fine young men, they had several others coming along.

Hobbs confessed that "in small things" he was superstitious. "I like to play in certain caps, and I always put my pads and gloves on in a certain order. I dislike, too, being on the figure 9."

## MME. GASTAUD TO SUE LADY OWEN.

### SHOOTING DRAMA SEQUEL.

PARIS, Saturday.

Lady (Theodore) Owen is to be sued for damages by the wife of Dr. Gastaud, whom she shot and seriously injured in Dr. Gastaud's home at Marly-le-Roi last month.

Lady Owen admitted to the police that she had been intimate with Dr. Gastaud, whom she visited from time to time in his consulting-room. Recently, however, Dr. Gastaud informed her that their association must cease. Lady Owen said she attributed the doctor's decision to the influence of his wife, and in a fit of passion she called on Mme. Gastaud and fired four shots at her.

Maître Campinchi, the famous barrister, has been engaged by Mme. Gastaud.

Lady Owen is a Frenchwoman by birth. She was married to Sir Theodore Owen in 1915. Before and during the war she was a well-known figure on the London stage. In 1926 Sir Theodore died and left his wife a large fortune. Lady Owen is 34 years old.—*Reuter.*

## DON AND MIRTH-MAKER.

### DEATH OF DR. W. A. SPOONER.

### WORD ACROBATICS.

### WORLD FAME FROM HIS WITTICISMS.

The SUNDAY TIMES regrets to announce the death at Oxford of the Rev. Dr. William Archibald Spooner, formerly Warden of New College, Oxford. Dr. Spooner was known to fame as the author (or reputed author) of many of those inverted words and phrases which came to be known as "Spoonerisms."

Dr. Spooner, who was born in 1844, was the second son of Judge Spooner, and grandson of Archdeacon Spooner. After education at Oswestry School, he proceeded to New College, Oxford, to which he had been elected a Scholar, and of which he subsequently became a Fellow, and ultimately Warden.

His intention from the outset of his academic career had been to take Orders. He was ordained priest in 1875, and in 1878 was Chaplain to Archbishop Tait, and later Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Peterborough. In 1903 he succeeded Dr. Sewell as Warden of New College and worked for its interests with wholehearted devotion during his term of office, which lasted until 1925.

His published works include "The Histories of Tacitus, with Introduction and Notes," 1891; "Bishop Butler, His Life and Writings," 1901, and "Memoir of William Wykham" in "Typical English Churchmen," 1909.

**HIS SPOONERISMS.**

But, as has been said, it is for his Spoonerisms that he will be remembered by posterity. With the gravity which camouflaged the sparkling wit that often characterised these utterances, he would on occasion introduce a phrase which could not be bettered in its clever topsy-turveydom of words. "Kinkering Kongs their tikles tate" is a familiar example which was, report said, given out by Dr. Spooner as the first line of the well-known hymn, but he himself never admitted its authorship, and, indeed, he frequently denied many of the Spoonerisms attributed to him. There is no doubt that for a time this form of humour was practised by many imitators, but that Dr. Spooner coined many of the best does not seem to admit of doubt. Following are typical samples:—

You have missed all the mystery lectures and tasted nearly three worms. I must ask you to leave at once by the town drain.

"CUSSING" THE BRIDE.

Query at a wedding: "Is it kistomary to cuss the bride."

Old gentleman, who went into a shop to buy a signifying glass, and when told they did not keep such an article declared that it did not magnify.

Couples at the dance who were sitting in nosey little cooks.

Patriot at Queen Victoria's Jubilee who called on the Deity to bless the queer old Dean.

Parson, addressing the horny-handed tons of soil in the village church: "It is terrible to have a half-warmed fish in the breast."

Searching for the Dull Man at Greenwich instead of the Green Man at Dulwich.

In one of his first sermons: "Shoving leopard" for the "loving Shepherd."

Another: "There came a great army of grasspillars and caterhoppers innumerable."

To a porter: "I have lost a bug and a rook."

But Dr. Spooner always emphatically declared to be unfounded the story that on one occasion, when being seen off by a woman relative at the station, he kissed the porter and gave the lady sixpence.

The first part of the funeral service for Dr. Spooner will be held in New College Chapel on Tuesday at 3.30. The funeral will be at Grasmere on the following day.

## MEMOIRS OF PRINCE BULOW.

### LIGHT ON THE KAISER'S PRE-WAR FOLLIES.

New light is thrown on pre-war Europe, its diplomatic intrigues and personal rivalries, by the memoirs of Prince Bülow, which are to appear in serial form in the *Daily Telegraph*. The first of a series of long extracts will be published on Tuesday.

With extreme frankness the Great Chancellor deals with the crises that marked his twelve years of office, and shows with what difficulty he restrained the Kaiser from committing indiscretions and follies still more serious than those which eventually paved the way for the war. Few men knew William II. more intimately than Bülow, and he has given a just and authoritative picture of the Emperor's character.

There is a full account of the crisis which followed the publication of the famous *Daily Telegraph* interview in 1908. The Chancellor tells how the Kaiser collapsed before the storm, and offered to abdicate, and how the Crown Prince came forward in obvious eagerness to mount his father's throne.

The Bülow memoirs include many hitherto unpublished letters and diplomatic documents.

## Sunday Times

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## POLITICAL NOTES

### THOSE LIBERAL-SOCIALIST TALKS.

### NO CO-OPERATION.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

On the best authority I can state that there is no foundation for the rumours of Liberal-Socialist co-operation which it has even been suggested was one of the factors in the minor Stock Exchange boom of the past week. The conversations with Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues on unemployment have been designed to accelerate the programme of public and other works, with whose progress the Government is frankly disappointed—not to say alarmed. The latest statistics show that while more than £120,000,000 worth of schemes has been approved, only one-third of them are under definite arrangement, or even partly in operation. All that is happening is an effort to expedite matters, and also to push forward additional plans prior to the resumption of Parliament. The Government would naturally like to make a braver show of their achievements than at present is possible to the annual conference of the Labour Party at Llandudno in October. There is no doubt, of course, that since the Conservative Party revived its interest in Protectionist proposals, Mr. Lloyd George has allowed his affections to turn left rather than right. He is thinking doubtless of the prospect of an early appeal to the country, and an unemployment policy which could unite Liberal and Labour votes would possess many attractions for him.

**Government's Real Fear.**

The Labour Party Conference is a more important occasion from the Government point of view than the Trade Union Congress which opens to-morrow. There is no chance of any of the Independent Labour Party's picturesque resolutions being carried. What the Government fear more is the sober criticism of reliable rank-and-filers who have been loyal in their support in Parliament and in the constituencies, but are gravely apprehensive of the growth of unemployment and the plight of the industries with which they are immediately associated. Since this anxiety has spread to the textile trades it affects a particularly solid and reliable branch of trade union representation. There is, for example, hardly any redeeming feature, apart from the re-opening of one or two factories, in the cotton situation. During the past year hosiery has undergone a remarkable slump, which has apparently been aggravated by large imports at rates with which our manufacturers cannot compete; and there is manifest unrest in woollen textiles following the collapse of the resistance to wage reductions in the early summer. Large sums expended on public works can make little or no appeal to textile workers, a substantial proportion of whom are women, in whose interest there is practically no unemployment scheme of direct appeal. The Government may, therefore, be confronted with requests that export credits, trade facilities and similar proposals should be tried on a much larger scale, even if they involved some degree of inflation. The critics contend that in the midst of economic depression, other countries, and notably Germany, are adopting this financial method. I believe, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Government are very doubtful regarding its efficacy, and that only as a last resort would there be a departure from the general financial policy hitherto pursued.

**The Big Loan Idea.**

Any suggestion of coalition with Mr. Lloyd George and the Liberals would provoke grave dissension at the Trade Union Congress and at the annual conference of the Labour Party. Some Socialists are attracted by Mr. Lloyd George's spectacular £200,000,000 loan (or whatever other figure may be substituted) for the purpose of dealing with unemployment. On that point, however, I think the Government will convince their friends who are toying with this idea that no loan would make the slightest difference to the basis on which schemes are proceeding, and that the real and immediate duty is to accelerate progress within the expenditure already approved, subject to such additions as are made by various committees from week to week. I am told that as regards roads, Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues have been impressed by the view of experts in the service of the Government. In other words, they probably now appreciate the quite definite limits to that method of providing employment.

**Making the "Dole" Useful.**

There are definite rumours that an attempt may be made to ascertain whether part at least of the enormous expenditure on unemployment insurance benefit could be diverted to schemes for providing work, either by direct grant, subsidy, or as backing for larger scale credit. A leading Liberal lawyer recently propounded a plan for subsidising private firms who would guarantee employment—from some points of view a revival of the plan which Sir Alfred Mond, as he then was, recommended some years ago. In all probability official inquiry into this proposal will be made without delay, but it is honeycombed with almost every form of political and economic difficulty. The Government could only entertain it if firms were prepared to give a complete guarantee as to the additional numbers employed in respect of part of the unemployment insurance benefit to which they were entitled. The idea has always been that it could not be more than partial contribution to wages, to enable these firms to meet foreign subsidised competition which, with all the efficiency in the world, they contend they are unable to face unless wages, expenditure on social services, and costs of production are in Great Britain to be seriously reduced.

**Transferring the Burden.**

The other all-party committee, devoting itself to the precise problem of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, may recommend the transfer of the burden related to the unemployable section from the fund to some form of Public Assistance. The Liberal members of the committee may agree with Conservatives that this non-insurance and utterly uneconomic element should never have been fastened on the fund, but even now it may be assumed that Labour members will resist such a proposal, first of all because it means transfer from what is so far a national basis to a continued form of the poor law, which they have always denounced; and in the second place because it would inevitably mean also the transfer of part of the burden to local rates, which is contrary to all the resolutions and the general attitude of the Labour movement. Presumably, these considerations will be put clearly before the Labour representatives of the all-party committee, and the Government may be so far assisted by a divided report, which would provide excuse for avoiding a particularly troublesome proposition. And certainly there is very little prospect of plans for the reduction of rates of benefit, which on the political and trade union side in the Government ranks would provoke immediate uproar.

**STOP-PRESS NEWS ON PAGE 14, COLUMN 2.**

## OUR POLICY IN PALESTINE.

### DEFENCE AT GENEVA NEXT WEEK.

### MR. HENDERSON AND THE CRITICS.

By OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who is now very much improved in health, yesterday received General Hertzog at the Foreign Office, and he will leave London towards the end of this week to attend the meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, which opens at Geneva on September 8.

One important matter which will come before the League will be the critical report of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the British administration of Palestine, to which the British Government has already made a vigorous reply.

It is expected that Dr. Drummond Shiels, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, will accompany the British delegation to Geneva so that he may give any additional information desired concerning British policy in Palestine. Dr. Shiels is afterwards to make a personal visit to the Mandate.

Mr. Henderson will also take part in the Conference to be held at Geneva on September 8 to discuss M. Briand's scheme for a United States of Europe. In view of the divergent replies received from the various States to which M. Briand's memorandum was addressed, no very great progress is expected, but the whole subject may be submitted to the Assembly of the League.

At the meeting of the Assembly—which will follow the Council meeting—Great Britain will be strongly represented. In addition to Mr. Henderson there will be present Viscount Cecil, Mr. William Graham, Mr. Hugh Dalton, Miss Susan Lawrence, Mrs. Mary Hamilton, Mr. C. Roden Buxton, and Mr. Noel Baker.

**An article on the tasks for the League at Geneva by Mr. Wickham Steed appears on page 12.**

## FOUR WOMEN DROWNED.

### UNSEEN BATHING TRAGEDY.

Four women, whose ages ranged from 20 to 30 years, were drowned yesterday while bathing in Lunan Bay, a watering place near Montrose, on the East Coast of Scotland. They were:—

Miss E. HIND, of Hogston Farm, Inverkeilor,

Miss E. MEIKLE, of The Grange, Inverkeilor,

Miss A. KIDD, a school-teacher, of Inverkeilor, and

Miss M YOUNG, of Beachwood Farm, Inverkeilor.

There were no indications that anything serious had happened until a sister of one of the dead women went along the beach to look for her sister, having realised that something might have happened owing to their long absence.

The girl raised an alarm and the Montrose lifeboat, together with some other rescuers, went out to try to find the four bathers. The lifeboat cruised about for a considerable time, but was unable to find any trace of them. Later in the afternoon the bodies of Miss Hind and Miss Meikle were recovered.

It is believed that the bathers got into difficulties and were swept away by an undercurrent.

## NOT ALLOWED TO SEE SON'S GRAVE.

### FRENCH BAN ON GERMAN GENERAL.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The "War Criminals" list is still in force, at least so far as France is concerned, states the "Lokalanzeiger" to-day, and it indignantly comments on the experience of ex-General Count Conrad Von Moltke, when he asked for a visa to visit his son's grave in France.

The letter the Count received from the French Consulate ran as follows:—

"The French Government's formal instructions forbid French Consulates to grant a visa to persons who are on the list of War Criminals."

The General was asked to state that he was not identical with the officer who was marked under No. 63 on the list. The General replied, "I must refrain from entering a country which, whilst loudly emphasising its will to understanding and reconciliation, continues twelve years after the War, to cultivate one of the worst and most insulting abuses of war hatred and war psychosis.—*Reuter.*

## THE PREMIER'S STORM PERILS.

### AEROPLANE DRIVEN BACK.

### HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

### NO EARLY BREAK IN HEAT WAVE.

***FORECAST FOR WEEK-END.—Mainly fine. Very warm. Possibly thunderstorms.***

A startling adventure befell Mr. Ramsay MacDonald during the great storm which swept over a large part of England on Friday evening.

Mr. MacDonald, who has been staying at Lossiemouth, had paid a brief visit to London, making the journey by aeroplane. On Friday he left London by air on his return journey, but his aeroplane ran into the storm, and when the border was reached was forced to turn back to Catterick.

Soon after he landed at Catterick the house in which he was staying at Catterick was struck by lightning. All the electric wires were fused, but no one was injured.

Mr. MacDonald yesterday gave the following account of his experiences

"It was the worst thunderstorm," he said, "that I have ever known in this country. We got up as far as the Cheviots, and as there was no break after flying a long way through the clouds we had to turn back. We tried to get up by the coast, but there was a very low and heavy fog round about Berwick. In the end we returned to Catterick.

**VIOLENT AND VIRULENT.**

"We had not been down many minutes when the terrible thunderstorm, which lasted for some hours, broke. In the course of the thunderstorm the house was struck, and all the electric wires fused. There was a terrible explosion but no fire. We motored into Darlington, and in places the road was almost impassable with the water. I have never seen such roads in all my life.

"The storm was both violent and virulent. If we had been up half an hour later we would have got it. It came suddenly—at one minute full daylight, and the next, so dark the lights of the car had to be put on. It was as dark as midnight in the space of a few minutes."

## NO RESPITE.

### AUGUST RECORD FOR 90 YEARS.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

The southward extension of severe thunderstorms to London and the Home Counties late on Friday evening brought no immediate respite from the intense heat, and in many districts the night was one of the warmest ever known.

At Kew Observatory the minimum temperature of 67 deg. was within a single degree of the highest registered at any time of year back to the institution of records in 1871, and exceeded the previous highest for so late a period in the summer by the wide margin of 4 deg. The same figure was reported from a number of other places in London and on the coast, while on the roof of the Air Ministry building in Kingsway the thermometer did not go below 71 deg.

The amount of rain that fell during the storm varied greatly in the London area. Greenwich had nearly an inch, equivalent to 57,000 tons of water to the square mile, and Kew two-thirds of an inch, whereas at Croydon and Camden Town there was less than a quarter of an inch. For frequency and intensity of lightning the visitation was the most notable of recent years, and in this respect it has probably had no equal since July 9, 1923.

Thanks to a blanket of fog and cloud in the morning, and to a north-westerly breeze later, the heat in London and the neighbouring regions was not nearly so extreme as on the three previous days. At Kew the 2 p.m. temperature of 76 deg. showed a drop of 12 deg. from Friday's figure at that hour, but was still 10 deg. above normal. This difference was maintained throughout the afternoon, and at the Air Ministry the maximum of 82 deg. towards 5 p.m. contrasted with 94 deg. on both Thursday and Friday.

The overnight thunderstorms lingered into the morning in some districts, but over a wide area the sun shone with little intermission after the dispersal of the early mist and fog.

Except in 1906 and 1911 the heat of Thursday and Friday has had no parallel in London at so late a date in the season for at least ninety years,

Britain is now flanked by anti-cyclones that extend the whole way from Russia to Newfoundland, and further local thunderstorms seem likely to form the only interruption to the wonderful spell of summer weather during the next few days.

**Storm incidents are reported on page 18.**

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# A FREE TRADE MANIFESTO.

## REPLY TO BANKERS' DECLARATION.

## "SUICIDAL POLICY OF TARIFFS."

## BRITAIN'S FIRST NEED

"Since the first need of British producers who compete in foreign markets is to bring down the costs of production, it would seem little short of suicidal to impose duties on our supplies of raw materials and food."

This sentence is contained in a manifesto, issued yesterday, in reply to the recent declaration of the bankers which appealed for reciprocal trade agreements between the countries in the British Commonwealth of Nations, and is signed by over 100 people well-known in banking and industrial circles.

**A SUDDEN REVERSAL.**

The Manifesto is in the following terms:—

"Four years ago a number of distinguished bankers and commercial leaders signed a plea for the removal of tariffs and restrictions upon trade, on the ground that they raised prices, diminished production, created artificial dearness, and led to the impoverishment of Europe.

"Quite recently a resolution signed with some of the same names has been published, appealing for 'reciprocal trade agreements between the nations constituting the British Empire,' and contemplating, as a condition of securing such agreements, the imposition of duties 'on all imports' from all other countries.

"The only reasons offered for this change of attitude are the disappointment of the hopes expressed four years ago, the increase of trade restrictions in the interval, and the growing sale of surplus foreign products in the British market.

"We cannot think these reasons adequate for the sudden reversal of the system of free ports and open markets on which British commerce has been founded now for many years.

"Few of the men who signed the plea of 1926 could have expected that the very difficult task of bringing down European tariffs would be achieved within four years.

"That process must inevitably be a slow one; but if the object be desirable, the way to secure it is to persevere. As a matter of fact, there have been of late decreases as well as increases of tariffs in Europe, and commercial treaties have mitigated the effects and checked the rise of the tariffs there.

**NO GROUND FOR DISQUIET.**

"There appears to be little better ground for the contention that in the last four years the sale of surplus foreign products in the British market has steadily grown. There is no ground for disquiet in the increase in the value of foreign imports in 1929 as compared with 1928, and the figures of these imports fell in 1927 and 1928.

"We can find no reason for supposing that it is possible to remedy the present trade depression by adding to our customs duties and thus diminishing our foreign trade. But since the first need of British producers who compete in foreign markets is to bring down the costs of production, it would seem little short of suicidal to impose duties on our supplies of raw material and food. We do not believe that any stimulus afforded by Protection to certain favoured industries at home could compensate for mischief of this kind.

**HIGHER TARIFFS.**

"As regards our Dominions, no one qualified to speak for them has admitted that they are prepared to reverse their policy of building up their manufactures by taxing British goods. Australian tariffs against British manufactures have risen steadily for many years, and have recently been increased in a startling manner.

"But even if the Dominions were induced to lower their tariffs in order to increase their purchases from us, it must be remembered that their small population cannot offer within a measurable time markets comparable in extent of value with those which foreign countries offer to our trade.

"It is equally obvious that the exclusion of Argentine and other foreign food products in favour of food produced in our Dominions would bring the British farmer no relief; that the taxation of bread and meat is not likely to recommend itself to our urban population; that the taxation of raw materials is only too likely to strike a grave blow at some British industries already sufficiently depressed; and that the general expansion of trade cannot be aided, nor the total volume of employment in this country increased, by imposing taxes which diminish the purchasing power of the consumer and place fresh restrictions on the process of exchange.

**ENCOURAGING RETALIATION.**

"Nor is there any prospect that the policy of retaliation would bring down the tariffs of foreign countries. All experience proves that an increase of tariffs by one country merely encourages other countries to raise their tariffs still higher.

"In 1926 the Bankers rendered a service in calling attention to the dangerous consequences that must come from the tariff policy which the nations were then pursuing. These consequences are now being felt in greatly increased measure.

"We submit that what the present situation demands is the reiteration and emphasis of the advice given four years ago, not a proposal to do the very things against which the Bankers then so earnestly warned the nations."

The signatures include those of:—

Lord Grey of Fallodon, Lord Ashton of Hyde, Lord Gainford, Lord Bradbury (director of Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd.), Mr. Walter Runciman (director, Westminster Bank, Ltd.), Mr. L. S. Montagu (partner, Samuel, Montagu and Co., bankers), the Hon. Harold Robson, Sir Charles Hobhouse, Sir Hugh Bell, Sir Alex. Kleinwort (partner, Kleinwort, Sons and Co., bankers), Sir Arthur A. Haworth (director, Midland Bank, Ltd.), Sir A. H. Crosfield, Sir Norman Hill, Sir Ernest W. Glover, Sir Charles Addis, Sir Arnold Wilson, Sir Hugh McPherson, Sir Frederick Chance (director, Martins Bank, Ltd.), Sir Dugald Clerk, Sir Charles Armstrong, Sir A. Lowes Dickinson, Sir Walter Essex, Sir George H. Fisher-Smith (director, Martin's Bank, Ltd.), Sir George Paish, Mr H. A. Armitstead (partner, Armitstead and Co., Ltd., bankers), Attwater and Sons, Preston, Mr. R. L. Barclay (director Barclays Bank, Ltd.), Bayleys, Ltd., Motor Body Builders, London, Mr. Henry Bell (director Lloyds Bank, Ltd.), Mr. Allan H. Bright (director, Barclays Bank, Ltd.), Wm. Brown (Adam G. Brown and Co., Ltd., Iron and Steel Merchants, Glasgow), Brown and Towse, Ltd., iron and steel merchants, London, Mr. L. J. Cadbury (director Cadbury Bros., Ltd.), Mr. Harold Cox, Mr. Laurence Currie (partner, Glyn Mills and Co. bankers), Mr. Thos Darling (Southern Life Association), Mr. Leonard B. Franklin (partner, A. Keyser and Co. bankers), Mr. M. O Fitzgerald (director, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.), Mr J. Howard Fox director Lloyds Bank, Ltd.), Mr. H. N. Gladstone (partner, Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co., bankers), Mr. F. W. Hirst, Mr. Richard D. Holt (director, Barclays Bank, Ltd.), Lazarus and Rosenfeld, Ltd., Mr. J. B. Morrell (director Rowntree and Co., Ltd.), Mr. Walter R. Rea (chairman, Rea Warren and McLennan, bankers), Mr. Hugh L. Roxburgh (director, Midland Bank, Ltd.), Mr. B. S. Rowntree (director, Rowntree and Co., Ltd.), the Steel Union Trading Co., Great Britain, Mr. H. J. Welch (Harrisons and Crosfield Ltd.), and many others.

**

## CHANGING LONDON.

[Specially drawn for the SUNDAY TIMES by Hanslip Fletcher.

**Where the last trees in Oxford Street grew in Hereford Gardens rather more than a year ago, there has arisen a magnificent Georgian pile—Gamage's new departmental store and flats. Costing nearly £1,000,000, the building is of Portland stone and multi-coloured bricks, arranged on massive lines, the whole being one of the most outstanding contributions to West End architecture of recent years. The architects, Messrs. Joseph, have carried out (in consultation with Sir Edwin Lutyens) a bold design that is in harmony with other Grosvenor Estate buildings in Park Lane.**

# "RED" DEMANDS ON T.U.C.

## PROSPECT OF LIVELY SCENES.

## EXTRAVAGANT IDEAS.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

NOTTINGHAM, Saturday.

A vigorous demonstration of Communist activity is promised in connection with the 62nd annual Trade Union Congress which opens here on Monday.

The "Reds," attendance of whose supporters is being arranged for from various Midland and Northern areas, intend to make the occasion one for advocating the adoption of a "Workers' Charter," under which they propose to demand that the unemployed shall not be required to pay the rent of their houses, and that each man out of work shall be allowed £1 a week, each woman 10s., and each child of a family 5s. The extravagance of these ideas, however, is being derided by responsible members of the Congress.

**IMPERIAL TRADE.**

An important discussion is expected on Tuesday on the report of the General Council's Economic Committee dealing with Imperial trading relations and Empire economic grouping. This is expected to create a good deal of controversy. As regards rationalisation in industry and the measures necessary to cover the displacement of labour, the General Council will report that they have arranged to meet the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations to go into both problems. The report points out that rapid re-organisation is taking place in some of the main industries without any consultation with the unions, and without any safeguards for the workers displaced.

A question likely to provoke controversy is that of family allowances. The General Council are not in agreement with the Labour Party on this issue. They support the minority report of the Joint Committee on the living wage, which favours an extension of social services in preference to direct family allowances.

# LINER STRUCK BY GIANT WAVE.

## 40 PERSONS HURT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Forty persons were injured on Thursday on board the French liner Paris as the result of an enormous wave striking the vessel. Captain Rene Rugnet, the commander, said that the wave was about 45 ft. high, and that seventeen of the forty casualties were so much hurt that they required medical treatment.

Sixty panes of glass were broken on the promenade deck. The wave uprooted stout deck stanchions and swept a roaring torrent of water down the main companion way, knocking down a party of women passengers.

The giant wave struck the vessel on the port side while encountering rough weather 900 miles from New York.—*Reuter.*

# LATE NEWS

**TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.**

(See page 19, column 4.)

BROOKLINE, Saturday.

Lott and Doeg retained the Doubles title, beating Van Ryn and Allison, 8—6, 6—3, 4—6, 13—15, 6—4. Ellsworth Vines, the 18-year-old player from Pasadena, California, defeated Perry, 8—6, 10—12, 6—2. Sidney B. Wood defeated Olliff in the third match, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Edith Cross and Allison became the National Mixed Doubles Champions, defeating Marjorie Morrill and Frank Shields, 6—4, 6—4.—Reuter's Special.

**U.S. SPEEDBOAT VICTORY.**

Miss America IX., driven by Gar Wood, the holder, won the International Speed Boat Motor Race for the British Trophy at Detroit last night, states a Central News message.

**EXPRESS MISHAP.**

The 9 o'clock express to Paignton and Torquay was running between Ealing and West Ealing, yesterday, when the front draw-bar of the second coach snapped, and the train broke in two.

The engine and the first coach were run into West Ealing, the second coach was taken into a siding, and the remaining coaches were left for a while stationary on the line.

Passengers from the second coach were transferred to the other coaches, which were afterwards reattached to the engine and first coach. The train was crowded with holiday-makers.

# BEGGAR AND HIS "PROFESSION."

## "IT CANNOT BE BEATEN."

## SECRETS REVEALED IN LAST LETTER.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

"I am a professional beggar, and have been for ten years.

"From what I have learned and from my own experience I am fully convinced that begging as a profession cannot be beaten."

This was one sentence of a remarkable last letter written by Gilbert Hanson (36), on whom an inquest was held here to-day. Hanson, who committed suicide, wrote:

"Most of us congregate at a public-house which we call the Buskers' Arms. One big brute, with a few days' growth of beard and safety pins keeping his clothes together, wears a card stating that he is a broken Mons hero. He can change a pound any day in the week, and will not work if a job was offered him.

"There is a one-armed man who boasts that 50s. is a poor wage begging from seven to ten in a public-house on a Saturday night. Then there is the stout man with his concertina and a black dog, and who wears glasses. He earns 16s. in half an hour any day, and pays half a crown to watch for the copper coming back. Also there is the blind man who can collect £1 in a night in the Hippodrome queue."

**PARIS FOR HOLIDAYS.**

"Then there is the man known as 'No Legs.' He owns property in Warrington, and can afford to go to Paris every year for his holidays. I know women who borrow children for 3s. and 4s. a day and go out singing, and nip the poor things just to let the passers think the child is hungry."

The writer declared that he was tired of living among deceit and roguery, and complained that a woman who knew that he was earning as much as £4 and £5 at a time was blackmailing him and demanding hush money.

Mary Julia Hanson said she married Hanson three weeks ago. He had told her that he had lost one leg while serving in the Navy during the war. He did not work, and she understood he was a naval officer, but she had never seen his papers. He paid her £2 and sometimes more each week for housekeeping, and always seemed to have enough money for his personal use.

Detective-Sergeant Harford said he had investigated the case, which was clearly one of suicide. Since the war Hanson had been touring the country, pretending he lost his leg in the war. As a matter of fact, he lost his leg when a child, and did not serve in the war, and, of course, had no pension.

A verdict of Suicide was returned.

# SHAMROCK V.'s TRIALS

## FINE PERFORMANCE IN A LIGHT BREEZE.

NEWPORT, R.I., Saturday.

Shamrock V. had an impressive sail yesterday evening. No really strong breeze was blowing, but the challenger moved gracefully along, logging twelve to fifteen knots with her lee-rail just above the crests and occasionally shipping a little water. Off the wind she ran like a frightened partridge.

That Sir Thomas Lipton's last ship looks fast was conceded by everyone who saw her bowl along to-day with her canvas magnificently set and her skilful skipper directing her nimble crew under the admiring eye of Mr. Charles Nicholson, who was on board.—*Reuter.*

# AIR PILOTS ON STRIKE.

## MILEAGE PAYMENTS DEMAND.

The pilots of the Royal Dutch Air lines, who went on strike on Friday, were still "out" yesterday, and no machines controlled by this line flew during the day. This is the first strike in the Air Mail service.

The strike (says a Reuter message from Amsterdam) is primarily to dissatisfaction with the salary arrangements for pilots who are to operate the Dutch East Indies service. The *Telegraaf* states that the pilots demand that the bonus awarded them on the basis of flying hours should be awarded in future on a mileage basis, at all events on the East Indies Service. They are demanding also an increase in salary from 100 to 150 guilders a month, and an increase in equipment allowances.

The management of the company, says a Hague message, state that the annual emoluments of the senior pilots, including bonuses, averaged between 11,500 and 12,500 florins (approximately £1,000) in 1928 and 1929.

# SOUTH AMERICA IN REVOLT.

## DISTURBANCES IN FOUR REPUBLICS.

## ANXIETY FELT IN U.S.A.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Reports of revolutionary activities in Peru, Argentina, Brazil and Cuba are causing some anxiety to the Government of the United States, which is deeply concerned in having peace and good order reign in all American republics.

It is considered remarkable in Washington that unrest and disturbance should manifest themselves in so large a part of Latin America at once, and a partial explanation, it is thought, is that in addition to political and other troubles, economic conditions are an important factor in causing the present unrest.

Under such circumstances there is a feeling of apprehension in Washington lest the revolutionary movement which resulted in the ejection of President Leguia of Peru may get beyond bounds in other South American republics.

The American Department of State officials have declared that the United States will recognise new revolutionary régimes in South America only if facts warrant such action.

# NIGHT OF GUNFIRE IN BUENOS AIRES.

## CHIEF OF POLICE SHOT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The Buenos Aires correspondent of the Associated Press reports that a Territorial Chief of Police was shot at and wounded in the leg in an affray between supporters and opponents of President Irigoyen in Buenos Aires last night.

Later, in a second collision, another supporter of the President was seriously wounded.

The garrison at Buenos Aires has been heavily reinforced by the Eighth Regiment of Cavalry from Campo Mayo, which has arrived there in full war equipment.

After a night of gunfire the capital to-day presents a war-time appearance, troops being stationed throughout the city.—*Reuter.*

# EX-PRESIDENT OF PERU

## IN PRISON TO WHICH HE SENT HIS ENEMIES.

LIMA (PERU), Saturday.

Señor Leguia, the ex-President of Peru, who fled in the cruiser Almirante Grau when the revolution broke out, has been taken from the warship, which put into Calloa Harbour on the orders of the new Government. He has been imprisoned on the island of San Lorenzo. There he will await trial for his "misdeeds."

A piquant flavour is given to his incarceration by the fact that he has been put into the same prison as that in which he used to shut up his political enemies when he was in power.

The former President's son, Señor Juan Leguia, has been placed in the same prison as his father.

The new Government of Colonel Cerro has suspended the Constitution. The object of this step is to facilitate the punishment of officials charged with offences under the régime of Señor Leguia. The Government announces that one of its main objectives is to reform the Civil Service.—*Reuter.*

# ARCHBISHOP DECLINES

## NO MEETING WITH MR. ALEXANDER.

MALTA, Saturday.

Mr. Luke, the Acting Governor of Malta, gave an official luncheon yesterday to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, to which the Archbishop of Malta was invited.

His Grace, however, inquired by letter whether the Minister had been invited. When he received a reply in the affirmative, he declined to accept the invitation.—*Reuter.*

# MISSING U.S. GANGSTER.

## WHERE IS JACK DIAMOND?

## SCOTLAND YARD ON THE WATCH.

*A new turn to the mystery of the whereabouts of Jack Diamond, the King of New York's "gangsters," was given last night by our New York correspondent, who wired that Diamond is now believed to be aboard the Red Star liner Belgenland, due at Plymouth to-day, and not, as hitherto reported, the White Star ship Majestic.*

*Other reports stated that he had landed at Southampton from the Olympic, and that he was actually in London.*

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Jack Diamond is now thought to be aboard the Red Star liner Belgenland.

The captain of the Belgenland wirelessed the Police Commissioner to-day that a man answering to Diamond's description was aboard the vessel, which is due at Plymouth on Sunday morning, and Scotland Yard was notified.

The police at Cherbourg and Antwerp were also informed, so that if Diamond is aboard he will have but a slight chance of landing in Europe. There is no warrant for Diamond's arrest, but the New York State Police are anxious to question the gangster regarding the disappearance of Harry Western, an up-State innkeeper, whose blood-stained motor-car was found in the possession of one of Diamond's hirelings.

Last Sunday, also, the police unearthed in New York a gangster's arsenal of deadly weapons and bullet-proof steel vests, finding these things in an apartment where they believe they were being gathered by Diamond for an impending "gang war" to control the beer and liquor business.

It is believed that Diamond suddenly decided that a little trip abroad would be "good for his health," and that last Saturday he dashed to the Hudson River Pier, where the Baltic and the Belgenland, both with steam up, were ready to sail.

Diamond was seen to climb the Baltic's gang-plank, but the police now believe he later slipped across the pier and, unseen, took passage in the Belgenland.

No trace of Western has been found, despite a careful search, and the police fear he was put "on the spot" (killed) after quarrelling with the racketeers under Diamond's command over the distribution of beer.

# HOME OFFICE POWERS

## SHIPPING COMPANIES' POSITION.

Unless the British authorities are definitely asked by the New York police to detain Diamond pending extradition proceedings, it is not expected that they will act in any way. But the Home Office may refuse Diamond permission to land, and in that event the problem for the shipping company concerned will be a rather perplexing and unpleasant one. Upon them will rest the whole financial responsibility of their unwilling guest. "Our liability to an undesirable alien is very clearly defined by the law of this country," a shipping official stated yesterday.

"In the eyes of the law, we are 'common carriers,' and if we bring an undesirable to this country we are responsible for him. If the Home Office say so, we must keep him on board. We must feed him, and, if ordered, keep him under guard. We must also take him back to where he came aboard, and if he has no money to pay for his return passage, we have to foot the bill.

"Sometimes the Home Office allow undesirables to stay in hotels at their own expense. The company will not change him to an earlier sailing steamer, for that would mean taking him to Southampton—against the law."

The rumour that Diamond arrived at Southampton on Friday was not confirmed by the White Star line yesterday.

**STOLEN AT ST. MARTIN'S.**

Arrested by direction of the magistrate after he had left the witness-box at Bow Street Police Court, Harold Ernest Shapley (25), salesman, of Gloucester Street, S.W.1, appeared on remand yesterday, charged with "stealing by finding" a money order for £5 10s.

The order was part of the contents of a handbag stolen from a pew in St. Martin-in-the Fields Church, while the owner, Mrs. Mary Franklin, of New Malden, was kneeling at prayer.

Shapley was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

# CLEARER ISSUES AT BROMLEY.

## CONSERVATIVE HOPES OF VICTORY.

## MR. REDWOOD'S LOST BUOYANCY.

**Mr. E. T. Campbell (U.).**
**Mr. V. C. Redwood (United Empire).**
**Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.).**
**Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.).**
**Polling Tuesday.**

General Election Result.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-Colonel C. James (U.) | 25,449 |
| Mr. W. G. Fordham (L.) | 18,372 |
| Mr. A. E. Ashworth (Lab.) | 10,105 |
| Unionist majority | 7,077 |

**From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.**

BROMLEY, Saturday.

Since I wrote last week, issues in the Bromley by-election have been clarified. It is now reasonable to say that the real fight is between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Fordham; that the likelihood is a victory for the former, and that if, by chance, Mr. Fordham wins, it will be only by the narrowest margin.

These are the conclusions reached after a survey of the division, consultations with the candidates or their principal supporters, and an analysis of the events—some of them startling—of the past week.

**A DECLINE IN STATUS.**

Quite the most remarkable feature has been the decline in Mr. Redwood's status. It began when one of the two leaders of Empire Free Trade repudiated him, gently but quite definitely. It was accentuated first when the visit of Miss Amy Johnson was announced, and then again when it was cancelled—for some people strongly disapproved of the decision to exploit a gallant feat for political ends; and others, differently minded, were greatly disappointed when they found they were not, after all, to see and hear the intrepid airwoman.

Mr. Redwood has lost favour, too, by the Conservative Party's disclosures of how he toyed with Labour and Socialism in Queensland.

Mr. Campbell is very hopeful of victory, but, again, as last week, he insists that it will be won only by very hard work and the appearance of all his supporters at the poll.

"One of the greatest mistakes which is being made," he told me to-day, "is to imagine that there are two Conservative candidates in the field. There are not. Mr. Redwood is *not* a Conservative. I, a local man, fought an election at Camberwell as long ago as 1923 on Protection, and was known in the House of Commons as a staunch Imperialist. Mr. Redwood is a man totally unknown in the constituency, and who, according to the official records of the Queensland Parliament, while he started as a Conservative he ended by voting with the Socialists for nationalisation.

**MR. CAMPBELL'S CASE.**

"It is obvious, now, that though he may possibly capture sufficient Conservative votes to take the seat from me, he cannot possibly himself be elected, and that would allow Mr. Fordham to become Bromley's representative. My case is that at a critical time like the present Bromley cannot afford to hand over the constituency to a Liberal or a Socialist, and that it is essential that all Conservatives should unite in supporting their official candidate."

Mr. Redwood himself seems to realise that the tide is definitely against him. It is true that, when we chatted this morning, he told me he was "hopeful," but he has lost his buoyancy, and was too ready to talk of the general effect which his campaign is having in favour of Empire Free Trade throughout the country.

"If I don't win," he said, significantly, "I shall have done much to educate the British electorate on right lines, for ours is the true Imperial policy which all true Conservatives support, and Conservatives are now putting country before party."

**A FIGHTING CHANCE.**

The Liberals believe that they have a fighting chance of winning the seat, supported by Mr. Fordham's good poll at the General Election, his local influence, and his undeniable popularity. They are, therefore, exerting every ounce of energy, and as a final gesture, are bringing down Mr. Lloyd George to speak at an eve of the poll rally on Monday night.

Mr. Ashworth does not appear to make headway, and the general expectation is that he will be third, and Mr. Redwood fourth.

# BEAR'S ATTACK ON TRAINER.

## EVIDENCE IN CIRCUS TRAGEDY.

Circus employees gave evidence in German at the inquest at Hastings last night on Adolf Cossmeyer, the Czecho-Slovakian animal trainer, who was fatally injured by a polar bear at Bertram Mills' Circus on Friday. Mr. Archibald Pearson, the equestrian manager, acted as interpreter.

Karl Cossmeyer, the father of the dead man, said his son had been accustomed to wild animals since boyhood, and he had not had trouble before with the bear who attacked him. The bear was not sore or injured, and this was not the first time it had been washed.

Richard Michaik, the assistant trainer and keeper of the bears, said: "We were washing the bear with soap and water when the bear suddenly stood up and bit Adolf in the back of the neck. The weight of the bear caused Adolf to fall to the ground."

The Coroner: Did the bear again bite Adolf?

Witness: Yes, several times.

Do Polar bears like being washed?—Yes, they rather like it. They are naturally accustomed to water.

Dr. Daunt stated that death was due to fracture of the neck and base of the skull, laceration, and shock. There were over thirty wounds on the head.

The Coroner, in summing up, said, "I have anonymous letters, of which I take absolutely no notice. It is not within my province to consider whether it is right or wrong for wild animals to be kept in captivity. I can only imagine that a Polar bear, kept under conditions absolutely apart from his natural environment, can be very liable to become very uncertain in temper."

A verdict of death by misadventure was returned."

## DOLE PROSECUTION.

**CADDIES WHO MADE FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.**

At Woking Police Court yesterday, five golf caddies were fined 30s., and one who worked under a false name was fined 50s., for making false representations in order to receive unemployment benefit amounting to £9.

Counsel for the Ministry of Labour said that in consequence of honest unemployed men making complaints about men in receipt of benefit, golf clubs were visited, and as a result of visiting the Woking and Worplesdon Clubs some seventeen cases were discovered, with the result that the present six prosecutions were instituted.

In announcing the decision of the Bench, the chairman said the defendants had narrowly escaped being sent to prison without the option of a fine.

# NOVICE'S LUCK.

## MISS BETTY SCHUSTER AT THE TABLES.

## FOURTEEN COUPS.

## RIVIERA CASINO AND CLUB GOSSIP.

**By A CANNES CORRESPONDENT.**

A sensation was caused at Palm Beach the other day when Lady Brownlow and her brother-in-law, Captain Richard Norton, sat down to teach Miss Betty Schuster how to play chemin-de-fer. She had no idea of the game at first, so they started a bank for her with 200 francs. It ran sixteen times. She held it for fourteen coups and cleared about 14,000 francs. As the head croupier remarked to me just afterwards, "Ca c'est formidable."

Following the reports of the wreckage of the car he was driving at 76 miles an hour during the twenty-third lap of the Ulster Tourist Trophy race, Captain "Tim" Birkin had quite an ovation when he appeared last week on the Riviera, only three evenings after the race. Far from appearing shaken by his hair-raising experience, Captain Birkin looked remarkably well as he greeted the many friends gathered to welcome him at the Cannes "Club." This really consists of the out-of-doors bar of one of the newer hotels on the Croisette, where most smart folk foregather between six and half-past nine in the evenings. The lateness of these hours does not mean that the consumption of cocktails is on the increase. Rather to the contrary, in fact, but no one thinks of dining before 9.30 or 10 o'clock, and the various casinos along the coast do not begin to get amusing before midnight.

**A CHANCE MEETING.**

Having landed for an alfresco luncheon under the palm trees at the picturesque Chez Frederic restaurant on the Ile Saint-Honorat in the Mediterranean, I was invited on board the French submarine Maurice Callet, and there had an amusingly unexpected encounter. After safely negotiating a perilous descent down slippery steel rungs into the very depths of the ship, I was cautiously making my way towards the officers' quarters when I collided with Mr. Claude Grahame-White, immaculate in white flannels and apparently quite cool despite the sweltering heat beside the two 3,000-horse-power Diesel engines that drive the boat when it is on the surface. When below the surface the submarine is driven electrically by means of an engine connected with two enormous accumulators that can be recharged on board.

Mr. and Mrs. Grahame-White are cruising in their yacht Etheleen, whose wireless operator picked up a stray message announcing the birth of the Duchess of York's second daughter, and transmitted the news to the British colony by a telephone that is installed on the yacht.

# BLAZING 'PLANE ON HOUSE.

## THREE PEOPLE KILLED.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,**

PARIS, Saturday.

The past week has proved one of the most disastrous in the history of French aviation. Accidents to aeroplanes of the 22nd Aviation Regiment, stationed at Chartres, have resulted in ten airmen having been killed and three wounded; and there are now two more accidents to record.

While M. Roucoulat was flying a civil aeroplane at a height of 1,000 ft. over Rochefort the machine caught fire. The airman, trusting to his parachute, jumped from the blazing aeroplane. But he had left the braces too slack and the parachute failed to open, with the result that he fell into the main street fatally injured.

The burning machine crashed through the roof of a house some distance away, where M. Meunier and his wife and daughter were dining. M. Meunier was struck by the propeller of the falling aeroplane and was decapitated. His wife and daughter were also injured, the child so seriously that she died some time after.

Another accident is reported from Chalons, where, owing to engine trouble, a machine piloted by Adjutant Lacombe, with Sergt. Girardet as observer, crashed and burst into flames. The pilot was burned to death.

# DANGEROUS DRUGS LOST.

## S.O.S. AT NOTTINGHAM.

Urgent messages were sent out in Nottingham yesterday, when it was learned that a messenger boy had lost a phial of dangerous drugs.

The phial contained twenty-five tablets of atrophine sulphate and morphine sulphate. It was lost on Radford Road, a crowded shopping thoroughfare. The wrapper was found by the police in the roadway, but the phial was still missing last evening. Warnings were issued to the finders to return the phial untouched to the police.

# DUCHESS OF RUTLAND INJURED.

## HEAD CUT IN A FALL.

The Duchess of Rutland was to have opened a Village Handicrafts and Horticultural Exhibition at Rowsley, Derbyshire, yesterday, but was unable to be present.

It was announced that she had had a bad fall at Haddon Hall and had cut her head badly.

A Press representative was subsequently informed that the Duchess received her injuries in a fall down stairs over a week ago. She has now practically recovered, and is able to take exercise in the grounds of Haddon Hall.

# A NEGLECTED SAINT.

## WREATH ON COLOGNE TOMB.

COLOGNE, Saturday.

At the instance of the Rev. C. H. D. Grimes, who is temporarily in charge of the Church of England chaplaincy here, quite a large number of British, American and German citizens assembled this morning in the ancient church of St. Ursula to lay a wreath on her tomb and to pay honour to the British virgin who, with her companions, is believed to have been martyred at Cologne in the fourth century.

Not for many years has a representative body of the Anglo-Saxon race gathered round the memorial tomb of the celebrated, but much neglected, woman saint whom they can justly claim belongs to them.—*Reuter.*

**DR. CURTIUS ILL.**

Dr. Curtius, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, was overcome by heat when addressing a crowded election meeting at Baden-Baden, and fainted. The heat in South Germany, where the Minister has been conducting an electioneering campaign, is abnormal, and as Dr. Curtius is not very strong physically, he was unable to stand the strain. Dr. Curtius is returning to Berlin, where he will rest completely for several days, so as to be ready to leave in time for the opening of the session of the League of Nations.

## Court Circular.

BALMORAL CASTLE, Saturday.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Duke of York, and attended by Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., visited the Duchess of York and the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne at Glamis Castle, Forfar, to-day, and remained to luncheon.

The Duke of York has left Balmoral Castle.

The Right Rev. Andrew N. Bogle, D.D., has arrived.

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The Queen of the Netherlands celebrates the anniversary of her birth to-day.

During the absence of the Swiss Minister, M. Paravicini, until the end of October, the Counsellor of the Legation, M. de Sonnenberg, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

The Hungarian Minister returns from Scotland to London about the middle of this week.

Señor Don Oscar Aguilar will act as Chargé d'Affaires at the Venezuelan Legation during the Minister's absence at the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The Duke of Marlborough will be the guest of honour at the annual banquet of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors at Stationers Hall, City of London, on Friday, November 28 (not November 18 as previously announced).

Marchioness Curzon of Kedleston will return to London early in September from Scotland.

The Earl of Malmesbury will be away in Germany until the end of September.

The Earl of Shaftesbury is 61 to-day.

The Dowager Viscountess Hambleden leaves 23, Wilton Crescent on Tuesday for Scotland.

Lady Hillingdon returned yesterday to Wakefield Lodge, Stony Stratford, from her cruise to the Northern Capitals and Norway.

Lady Millicent Tiarks left Southampton yesterday for New York.

Lord and Lady Grantley returned yesterday to Weeke Manor, Winchester, from Ostend and Holland.

Lady Lawrence of Kingsgate will return to London at the end of September from Holland House, Kingsgate, Thanet.

The Hon. Rupert Beckett returns to London at the end of September from East Africa.

The Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn returns to London on Thursday from Oberammergau.

Mr. and Mrs Baldwin return from the Continent during the last week in September.

The First Lord of the Admiralty returns to London to-morrow from an official visit to Malta.

Sir Ronald and Lady Storrs left London last night for the Continent and Cyprus.

Sir William and Lady Max-Muller return early in September to London from the Continent.

Sir Egerton and Lady Hammond-Graeme left London yesterday for abroad.

Admiral Sir Cyril and Lady Fuller return to 2, Wilton Crescent, from Douthwaite Dale, Kirkby Moorside, Yorkshire, at the end of September.

Sir Nevile Wilkinson and Miss Wilkinson will return to 6, Duchess Street, about September 12 from Lugano.

Sir Murray and Lady Hyslop will return to England from Central Europe towards the end of September.

### WEDDINGS.

DR. D. F. WHITAKER AND MISS MARGARET MOWER WHITE.

All Souls' Church, Langham Place, was chosen for the wedding yesterday of Dr. D. F. Whitaker, of Dapdune Crescent, Guildford, son of Dr. Smith Whitaker, of the Ministry of Health, and Mrs. Whitaker, and Miss Margaret Mower White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mower White, of 112, Harley Street. Mr. Mower White gave away his daughter, who wore a gown of cream tinted satin beauté, with a long satin train, decorated with a trail of orange blossom at the foot. A cluster of similar blossom was worn at one side of the long-sleeved bodice, which was slightly gauged at the waist, and the full fluted skirt reached to the bride's ankles. A wreath of pearls secured the long veil of old lace, which fell over the train, and a bouquet of palest pink rosebuds was carried.

The Misses Mary, Ann and Rosemary Mower White (sisters of the bride) and Miss Mary Whitaker (the bridegroom's sister) were the bridesmaids. They were dressed in frocks of cream coloured satin, with long-sleeved bodices and frilled capes, and cream straw hats with brims of stiff cream net completed their attire. They carried bouquets of pale flame-coloured carnations.

The officiating clergy were Canon W. E. White, of Bourton-on-the-Water, and the Rev. T. E. Peters, vicar of Prestwood. Mr. Allen Whitaker, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. After the wedding ceremony Mrs. Mower White held a reception at her residence, in Harley Street.

MR. ARTHUR H. DIXON AND MISS KITTY HUCKS.

Another wedding which took place at All Souls' Church, Langham Place, yesterday, was that of Mr. Arthur H. Dixon, of 27, Fernbank Road, Bristol, and Miss Kitty Hucks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hucks, of 7, Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, London. The bridegroom's cousin, the Rev. George Dixon, officiated, and the best man was Mr. Rowland Poole.

The bride's wedding gown was of white chiffon, fashioned with a fitting sleeveless bodice, decorated on each shoulder with clusters of orange blossom, and cut with a cape collar effect, ornamented with diamanté and silver beads. The full fluted skirt had a flounce of chiffon at the hips, held to the gown by heavy diamanté embroidery, and an upstanding headdress of silver leaves secured the long ivory tulle veil, which also formed a train. Miss Hucks carried a bouquet of stephanotis. There were two bridesmaids, who wore distinctive frocks of silver tissue, cut with long skirts and high-waisted bodices with girdles of silver cord tying in tassels in the front. The bodices had short sleeves and high Medici collars, and wreaths of silver leaves completed the girls' toilettes. They were Miss Betty and Miss Joan Hucks, sisters of the bride.

A reception followed the ceremony at the Langham Hotel.

### *HIS 2,053rd RECITAL.*

Mr. Herbert Hodge, president of the London Society of Organists, will resume his recitals at St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Queen Victoria Street, at 1 p.m. next Tuesday, when he will give his 2,053rd recital at this church.

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***The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.***

# BRITISH MUSEUM'S SUMMER CLEAN.

## COOLING BREEZE FOR READING ROOM.

## A TOUR UNDERGROUND.

**FROM A CORRESPONDENT.**

To-morrow the Reading Room of the British Museum will be closed for its semi-annual cleaning. For four days the students who normally fill the 400 desks under the dome will be exiled. The Reading Room itself, the North Library and the Newspaper Room, the Manuscript Students' Room and the Oriental Reading Room will be occupied instead by men with mops and dusters.

Thirty-five members of the Museum's permanent "dusting gang" of ex-service men will be drafted into the reading room in the morning, and a reserve platoon of forty-five window-cleaners, painters, polishers and dusters will march in as the contribution of the contractors' squads.

Mr. Arthur Ellis, Deputy-Keeper of Printed Books in the Museum, and Superintendent of the Reading Room, yesterday surveyed from his central dais the three-storey circle of 80,000 volumes awaiting cleaning, the 1,000 catalogues, and the twenty rows of desks and chairs. He pointed to a thermometer which registered 77 deg., and to the rows of shirt-sleeved readers browsing at their desks. "Even at the hottest periods of the past week," he said, "the temperature of the reading room, with its glass and copper roof, has never risen above 80. On Monday, when the workmen are scurrying about the room, it will be kept even cooler. All the air which you breathe here is fanned carefully into the room through a great cooling tower. When the readers are at work, we cannot bring in a full breeze, but while the desks are being cleaned, air is whirled through the shaft with all our power."

Guided by Mr. Jolly, the engineer in charge, I made an underground tour of the Museum. Below every part of the Reading Room floor, as elsewhere in the Museum, are vaults, and it is through these that the cool air circulates. It passes to the vaults from the general atmosphere outside through a tower 65 ft. high and 9 ft. square. Six gratings, 12 ft. by 6 ft. apiece, admit it to the tower and two shower-bath sprays cool it below 55 degrees. A whirling fan 2 ft. across sucks it through into a passage, and out it comes through a square duct 3 ft. square, shaped like the mouth of a "talkie" loud speaker.

We walked along the central duct, 6 ft. square, which brings the air below the superintendent's desk. One may stand a few yards beneath the catalogues or the reader's seat and see up to the very top of the central dome, while the cool air rushes by one's cheeks. Through the upper edges of the rows of desks and the inner and outer circles of the catalogue stands streams the fresh coolness, while the used vapours escape through the heated roof.

Mr. Ellis drew me aside to look at two great canister-like boilers, 12 ft. long and 3 ft. 6 ins. across. "These," explained Mr. Jolly, "are calorifiers, just like your domestic boiler. Each has 60 copper tubes inside keeping warm."

But it was no day for calorifiers. The sixty tubes were empty, but the ventilators were giving the readers quite creditable breezes.

# THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE.

## HAPPY SCENES AT THE RE-OPENING.

The Children's Theatre in Endell Street, makes claim to be the smallest in London.

Its midget stage, filled by three actors, and overcrowded by half-a-dozen, may have its tiny rivals. Its claim lies not in the dimensions of the auditorium, but in the faithful queue which fills an opening performance even on the hottest of Saturday afternoons.

Children predominate, but coatless elderly gentlemen wait in the sun for the doors to open. Aunts take nieces; nephews take their uncles. Little bi-lingual Soho chatters Italian between English sea-shanties. Little Seven Dials applauds with Little Garden Suburb.

Yesterday's programme was perhaps the most ambitious of all the eleven little revues which the Children's Theatre has seen. Two short plays respectively headed and tailed the bill, "Pedro the Toreador" and "The Deuce."

We saw how a superannuated toreador, who fed his tame bulls, kidnapped a more spirited rival. And we saw in Mr. Eric Forbes-Boyd's witty miniature pantomime how the felony of the Knave of Hearts made for mischief with Johnson, the steam-dragon.

**TRADITIONAL SONGS.**

Mr. Arthur Goullet, the high lugubrian of the cast, gave us an original fruit-stall trio song and mime. Traditional songs, like the "Three Little Tailors" and "Christmas Day," were danced into action.

The small boys, I think, divided their greatest applause between these two and Mr. Goullet's Salteena-like whiskers in "Milking Pails." The little girls were more delighted, it seemed, with the serious grace of "Green Grow the Rushes." And the grown-up chuckled most (apart from "The Deuse") at the vivacity of "The Tin Goo-Goo." "A girl," says this song, "never looks at one-and-nine, with a possible two-and three."

Five-forty-five is still more possible. It is the time when Miss Luxton's blossoming damosel and strapping dragoness make their nightly claim on girls and boys in Endell Street.

H. D. Z.

### *NO AMALGAMATION.*

It has recently been stated that the *Fortnightly Review* and the *Review of Reviews* are about to be amalgamated. This is not the case. The proprietors of the *Fortnightly Review* have, indeed, assumed control of the *Review of Reviews*, and they will continue to publish it as a separate "Review" under the title given to it by its founder, W. T. Stead. The *Fortnightly Review* will remain unchanged and independent.

### *AMERICANS GOING HOME.*

Liners from Liverpool to Canada and America continue to be crowded with returning American and Canadian tourists. The Britannic, which left Liverpool yesterday for New York, was full, the passengers numbering 1,550. The Aquitania, from Southampton, and the Carinthia, from Liverpool, carried between them 2,500 passengers, including 900 first class.

The White Star liner Albertic sailed for Montreal yesterday from Liverpool with 1,000 passengers.

### *MUSIC IN THE PARKS.*

The band of the Grenadier Guards will play in Green Park this evening from 6 to 8, and that of the Scots Guards in Hyde Park from 7.30 to 9.30. The Royal Parks Band will also play in Hyde Park this afternoon from 3 to 5 and daily during the week from 3 to 5 and 7 to 10, except on Thursday afternoon, when it will play in Green Park from 3 to 5.

In Greenwich Park the Haggerston Silver and in Regent's Park the Comrades of the Great War will each play from 6 to 8. In Richmond Park the Feltham Prize Military will play from 6 to 8, and in Kensington Gardens the Kensington Volunteers will play from 3 to 5 and 6.15 to 8.15.

# LONG SKIRTS AND TRICKY SLEEVES.

## BRITISH FASHIONS AT OLYMPIA.

## GAY SPORTS JUMPERS

**By A WOMAN REPRESENTATIVE.**

It was my privilege yesterday to make a preliminary survey of the British Fashions Exhibition, which opens at the New Hall, Olympia, to-morrow.

I came away with two thoughts running through my mind: one, that Britain can now hold her own in the front ranks of the fashion world, and the other, that no woman can fail to be pleased with the clothes she will be offered in the shops in the coming season. They combine picturesqueness with sanity, and have not been so great an asset to either young or old for the past twenty years.

Long skirts will be more popular than ever, but not so much in the day time as for evening wear. Evening gowns feature the high waist line and snugly-fitting bodices, with backs not more than four inches lower than the front of the decolletage.

Skirts barely clear the ground all round, and yards of material go to the making of flares that billow gracefully as the wearer walks. Net and satin are favoured materials, while night blue, verdigris green and parchment are favoured for evening. Black seems to be suffering a temporary eclipse.

**COATS AND WRAPS.**

Coats to wear with these long frocks are either very short or very long. One firm shows hip-length wraps of flowered lamé, brocade, or plain velvet to tone with the gown, with a lining of contrasting velvet. Instead of a fur collar there is a ruched frill of velvet reaching to the hem, that is rather flattering. Fur trimming appears only on sleeves and hem.

On the other hand, there are wraps of velvet with an Empire influence. They fit the figure sveltly, and sweep the ground with a slight and rounded train; close-fitting sleeves widen out into long points that almost reach the ground as the arms are hung down.

Indeed, as one manufacturer put it, sleeves are very tricky this autumn. An afternoon frock of black crêpe de Chine had a cape effect simply by means of the tiny over sleeve above the elbow edged with narrow cream lace. Cream lace outlined the V neck, and this model featured the simulated bolero effect which characterises many of the new afternoon frocks.

Marocain promises to be a popular material for day wear. "It wears well, and has more weight than crêpe de Chine for colder weather wear," a manufacturer told me. On the other hand, printed velvet, which had such a vogue last winter, scarcely appears at the Exhibition. This is due to the fact that women will not pay the high price demanded for it. Good ring velvet cannot be produced cheaply, and the artificial variety does not compare well with it.

Long fringes appear on evening wraps, and many little self buttons are used as trimming on afternoon gowns.

Very gay indeed are jumpers for sports wear. Some are designed in a soft, blouse style, with little collars edged with narrow knitted frills and frilly turn-back cuffs. I noticed that they are worn in many instances with black skirts of finely-pleated ondamoussa, or box-pleated tartans toning with the jumpers.

**CHEAPER FURS.**

Some of the street suits are shown with amusing little muffs to match. For instance, a cedar brown tweed ensemble had a tiny barrel muff edged with rose duvetyn to match the strappings on the dress; and an evenings toilette I saw in shell pink net had a wee muff of gauged ring velvet in deeper pink to correspond with the coatee.

As for furs, there is a liking for brown rather than black pelts, and thus musquash comes to be one of the most popular. "The drop in the fur market will remain; prices are stabilised now," a leading buyer told me; "and women will be able to buy a good musquash coat for less than £20 this winter."

Squirrel in its natural grey is another favourite, and a new pelt from Russia, called Peckaniki, similar to marmot, should find favour because it is hard-wearing, and in its natural brown is a very pretty fur. Hip-length coats of dyed squirrel and similar pelts are being introduced again, and little white fur coats with high collars will be worn with evening frocks.

A new material called "utility cloth," that has the appearance and virtue of suede and will make sports clothes much cheaper this winter, appears on another stand at Olympia. It is wind-proof and rain-proof, I was told, and makes the most attractive golf jackets, ski-ing suits, and children's clothes. A golf coat of this material, lined throughout with Celanese satin, was only 29s. 6d.

Winter coats are, on the whole, semi-fitting, with slight flares set low in the skirt, and achieve importance by means of stitchings and insets. Bottle green, cedar brown, and beige seem to be the leading colours, and wine also makes a tentative bid for favour.

# FIRST-AID POSTS.

## PROVIDED ON THE KING'S SUGGESTION.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

ABERDEEN, Saturday.

A suggestion by the King to the Marquess of Aberdeen has resulted in the establishment of ambulance and first-aid facilities by the Red Cross Society in connection with the Aboyne Games and the Braemar Gathering.

There is always heavy motor traffic on the roads to these gatherings. A few years ago a fatal accident occurred, and the King and the Queen, who were in a car, witnessed the injured being attended to. His Majesty's solicitude for the injured in such accidents has now led to the establishment of first-aid posts in several districts.

For the Aboyne Games on Wednesday a first-aid tent will be erected on The Green, Aboyne. For the Braemar Gathering on September 11 a first-aid tent and ambulance will be stationed at Braemar, and an ambulance at Ballater.

Further south at Glenshee, Perthshire, there are to be two posts. One, consisting of an ambulance tent and first-aid attendants, will be a mile south of the Devil's Elbow, and the other, an ambulance tent and trained nurse with attendants, will be at Glenshee Post Office. There will also be a first-aid post at Tarland.

### *PREBENDARY'S FUNERAL.*

It had been originally intended to scatter in the sea off Brighton the ashes of the Rev. Bernard Reynolds, aged 80, Prebendary of St. Paul's, but these arrangements were cancelled, and yesterday the remains were cremated at Brighton. The Dean of St. Albans, the Very Rev. Edward L. Henderson (son-in-law) conducted the last rites in the presence of the family mourners.

### *B.B.C. WAGNER CONCERT.*

The B.B.C. announces that the Wagner concert to-morrow begins with the Prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin," and another third act Prelude (from "Tristan and Isolda") offers a striking contrast, with its pathetic melody for the English horn. Margaret Balfour will sing Adriano's Aria from Rienzi; the Flying Dutchman's big aria will be sung by Arthur Fear, and extracts from "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," and "The Nibelung's Ring" are included.

# B.B.C. "AMIABLE BANDITS."

## SIR H. HARTY ON THEIR POLICY.

## MUSIC AUTOCRATS.

## NOT IN BEST INTERESTS OF ART.

Sir Hamilton Harty, conductor of the Hallé Orchestra and President of the Incorporated Association of Organists, made some pungent references to wireless music and the policy of the B.B.C., in his address at the opening meeting of the annual congress of the Association at Torquay, yesterday.

"The position," he said, "has become serious since the establishment by the B.B.C. of a new orchestra, great in numbers, upon which upwards of £100,000 each year is to be spent. With child-like innocence and trust they have believed that all they had to do was to bring together, by means of financial inducements impossible for anyone else to offer, the best players to be found, secure a goodly array of conductors, both English and foreign, and the thing was done.

"It is no secret to anyone that these amiable bandits of Savoy Hill have raided as far north as Manchester.

"Such a position is immoral and quite indefensible. The B.B.C.'s growing assumption of autocracy and its tendency to centralise music, is not in the best interests of our art, and its general musical policy, at the same time amateurish and arrogant, has awakened dislike and resentment of the majority of our musicians."

**FALSE IDEA OF MUSIC.**

Sir Hamilton declared that musical performances heard by means of wireless never approached, and never could approach, anything like the faithful reproduction of music.

"Anyone," he said, "who seeks to form his musical taste on impressions received exclusively from broadcasting sources, is getting an idea of music which is an entirely false and distorted one.

"Stated temperately, my impression of wireless transmission is that it is invariably distorted and untrue to nature. Never once do I remember hearing over the wireless anything approximating to music as I have been accustomed to hear it."

Wireless music was useful in so far as it introduced people to music.

"But," he added, "the conversion of such people will never be complete until they recognise wireless music for what it really is—an imperfect and debased substitute for the real article.

"A good many thoughtful people see in wireless an increasing menace to beauty and purity in music, and to the loftiness of musical ideals, and they feel unhappily that the time is overdue for a clear and frank statement of their fears and misgivings."

**IMPERILLING PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.**

Sir Hamilton went on to attack the musical policy of the B.B.C., describing it as "amateurish and arrogant."

"Whatever the powers possessed by the B.B.C., and the honesty of the motives behind its action, it is morally wrong and quite indefensive for it to enter into direct competition with private musical interests.

"It was never meant that the B.B.C. should have the trusteeship of large sums of money in order to use this money to crush and imperil private enterprise. With sublime self-confidence and an almost infantile disregard of the problems and difficulties involved, the B.B.C. has now developed into a huge concert-giving concern.

"I contend that it has absolutely no right to do so, for that means State-subsidised competition, a thing which could never be justified."

Dr. William Prendergast, organist at Winchester Cathedral, was elected president of the Association in succession to Sir Hamilton Harty.

Later the delegates visited Exeter, where they inspected the cathedral organ.

# THE B.B.C.'S REPLY.

## WHAT IT IS DOING TO FOSTER MUSIC.

A reply to Sir Hamilton Harty's criticism of the wireless musical policy was issued by the B.B.C. yesterday.

"In the last few years," the company's statement runs, "the B.B.C. has subsidised the Hallé concerts to the extent of £1,000 a year. This year the B.B.C. extended its co-operation first of all by completely financing and largely organising a four weeks' series of promenade concerts in Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, conducted by Sir Hamilton Harty. This involved an expenditure of several thousands of pounds.

"In addition, the B.B.C. has been in negotiation with Sir Hamilton Harty with the object of helping to put the Hallé Orchestra on a permanent annual basis of work, as from the spring of next year.

"The B.B.C. has mooted the idea of arranging consultation and negotiation with other organisations and municipal authorities in the North of England, and of putting an annual sum of several thousands of pounds into a financial pool which might be established to this end. The B.B.C.'s offer still stands with regard to this.

**SUBSIDISING CONCERTS.**

"The B.B.C. is prepared to discuss ways and means with any municipal authorities or other organisations interested.

"In addition to what the B.B.C. has done for the Hallé Society, it has also assisted northern orchestral interests for several years past by subsidies to the Liverpool Philharmonic Society's orchestral concerts and the concerts of the Leeds Symphony Orchestra. The same policy has, of course, applied throughout other parts of the country, notably in Wales, where the National Orchestra of Wales has been formed, financed, and maintained under B.B.C. auspices.

"The formation of a National Orchestra has been welcomed by most of the musical interests of the country. Such an orchestra must be formed, for reasons of economy, in one centre. That centre must be the capital. It is obviously essential that the country should be combed for the best available talent."

### *D'OYLY CARTE CRICKETERS.*

Sir Henry Lytton will play for the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company's team in a cricket match next Friday against a team of members of the Wimbledon Theatre staff.

The proceeds of the match, which will take place on the old Rutlishians' ground, Poplar Road, Merton, will be given to the Wimbledon and Nelson Hospitals.

### *Y.W.C.A. BAZAAR.*

Preparations are already well in hand for the Y.W.C.A. annual bazaar, to be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, on November 5 and 6. The Marchioness of Londonderry is President of the Committee, and amongst the well-known stallholders are Lady Northbrook, Lady Sligo, Grace Lady Wemyss, Lady Chelmsford, the Hon. Mrs. Montagu Waldegrave, Lady Sydenham, and Lady Selby-Bigge.

### *MR. JUSTICE AVORY'S BIRTHDAY*

Mr. Justice Avory is 79 to-day. During the twenty years he has been on the Bench he has presided over more famous trials than any other judge now on the Bench. Patrick Mahon, the Eastbourne murderer; Vaquier, the French poisoner; Thorne, the Crowborough murderer; and Browne and Kennedy, who killed P.C. Gutteridge, were all sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Avory.

It was also Mr. Justice Avory who sentenced Clarence Hatry and his associates.

# THE CHAMPION GUNNERS.

## TERRITORIAL CONTEST FOR ROYAL PRIZES.

## NIGHT ATTACK FROM THE SEA.

**FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.**

SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT, Saturday.

The champion Territorial gunners from all parts of Great Britain are assembling here to-day to take part next week in the final competition of the National Artillery Association for heavy batteries for the King's and Prince of Wales's prizes.

The only detachments allowed to compete at these final trials are the men who have won their right to do so by their figures of merit in the work this autumn at the various practice camps. This year they come from Liverpool, Falmouth, West Hartlepool, Milford Haven, Portland, Weymouth, and Dover. Regular Artillery officers act as umpires in the competitions, and they have expressed the opinion in the last year or two that the standard of efficiency shown by the Territorial gunners is very close to that of their professional brothers of the "Royals."

**THREE CONTESTS.**

The following heavy batteries will take part in the contests on Monday and Tuesday next:—

Six-inch contest: Lancashire and Cheshire T.A., 177 battery, from Liverpool; Cornwall T.A., 164 battery, from Falmouth; Dorset T.A., 179 battery, from Weymouth; Pembroke T.A., 179 battery, from Milford Haven.

9.2 contest: Durham T.A., 187 battery, from West Hartlepool; Dorset T.A., 180 battery, from Portland; Kent T.A., 169 battery, from Dover, with headquarters at Rochester.

There will be three contests. The competitions with six-inch guns will be held on Monday from the batteries at Yaverland Fort, and that with the 9.2 guns from the batteries at Nodes Fort on Tuesday. On Monday night the batteries will repulse a night attack, when a vessel resembling a blocker will endeavour to enter the harbour.

The first night firing ever entered upon by Territorial gunners was made last year at Plymouth, where the contests of the N.A.A. for heavy batteries were held, and the work of the gunners elicited warm praise from the professional artillerymen who witnessed it.

The Chief Umpire will be Colonel Gillett, the Commandant of the Shoeburyness School of Gunnery.

In connection with the activities of the National Artillery Association, Lord Ebbisham, late Lord Mayor of London, has offered a cup for competition in connection with anti-aircraft brigade, and the Council of the National Artillery Association also propose to offer a prize for competition at the annual practice of the brigades.

# A HISTORIC HARROW HOUSE.

## INTERESTING ADDITION.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

HARROW, Saturday.

A new wing is being added to Druries, Harrow School, on the side next the Old Schools, which will give increased accommodation in the boys' quarters.

The addition is interesting, not only because it adjoins the old milling ground where the school fights were held in public a century ago, but that it probably marks the conclusion of improvements which were begun a few years ago.

Druries is named after the Drury family, who played an important part in Harrow School at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, and particularly by "Old Harry," the tutor of Lord Byron.

Lord Palmerston was educated in the House, and also Teignmouth Melvill, V.C., of Isandhlwana fame, whose name is cut up in the House in gilt letters.

# PREMIERE POSTPONED.

## MR. PAUL MURRAY'S ILLNESS.

"My old friend and partner, Paul Murray, has never missed one of our first nights yet," Jack Hulbert told the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday, "and the first night of 'Follow a Star,' at the Winter Garden Theatre, with Sophie Tucker, is certainly not the one that I should like him to have to break the spell with!"

Mr. Murray was taken very ill shortly after the opening of the trial tour of the musical play at Manchester, and as soon as he could be moved he returned to his home in London in a motor ambulance. Meanwhile, his place as Mr. Hulbert's adviser has been taken by Cicely Courtneidge (Mrs. Hulbert), who has obtained special release from her vaudeville engagements—made pending her appearance with Nelson Keys in revue.

Mr. Murray hopes to be fit by September 17, and to that date (it is exactly one week later than the date originally fixed) the Winter Garden première has now accordingly been postponed.

# STAGHUNTERS' PROTEST.

## LABOUR MEETING BROKEN UP.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT**

MINEHEAD, Saturday.

Stag-hunting enthusiasts broke up a political meeting held at Dulverton last night, which was to have been addressed by Mr. J. Walker King, prospective Labour candidate for the Taunton Division of Somerset. As soon as the meeting began a considerable proportion of the audience started to shout and whistle and varied this by hunting cries and blowing hunting horns. They prevented Mr. King from speaking, and the meeting had to be closed.

The staghunters organised this opposition to Mr. King as he recently banned the Devon and Somerset Staghounds from hunting over his land at Wheddon Cross, near Minehead.

### *JERSEY JOURNALIST'S DEATH.*

The death has occurred at Jersey, following an operation, of Mr. Thomas Daniel Bennett, one of Jersey's oldest journalists, aged sixty-six. He started his career in the now defunct *Jersey Express*, and later proceeded to London. He also held appointments in Birmingham and Leicester.

Returning to Jersey, he became manager of the *Jersey Times*, and in 1928 was appointed night editor of the *Jersey Morning News*.

### *ARTHURIAN CONGRESS.*

The Arthurian Congress, which has been in session at Truro during the week, closed yesterday amid general satisfaction at the progress which had been made in the furtherance of scholarly interests in the subject and the origins of the legend of the Grail. It was unanimously decided to hold the congress in 1932 in Brittany.

The choice of the actual town has been left to a committee consisting of representatives of France Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, U.S.A., Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

# CAIRN AS TOMB ON MOUNTAIN PASS.

## LAKESIDE LANDLORD'S LAST WISH.

## SON ASKED TO GIVE UP MOTOR-CYCLING.

A request for a hill-top funeral was contained in the will of Mr. Mark Atkinson, landlord of the Kirkstone Pass Inn, Ambleside, Westmorland, who was well known to travellers over the pass. Mr. Atkinson left estate of the gross value of £4,938, with net personalty £1,298. In his will, he expressed the wish that his body should be cremated,

and my ashes enclosed in a box and buried on the top of Caudle Moor, facing the Kirkstone inn, and a cairn of stones and a cross erected at the place of burial.

He further stated:—

It is my express wish that my said son Ion shall desist from motor-cycling.

As reported in the SUNDAY TIMES, Mr. Atkinson's funeral was in accordance with his wish.

**BREWER'S WISH.**

Estate valued at £186,920 gross, with net personalty £185,272, has been left by Col. Arthur Hutchinson, V.D., of St. Peter's Hill, Grantham, chairman of Mowbray and Co., brewers, of Grantham. Col. Hutchinson left

£1,000 each to the Lincoln Cathedral Restoration Fund and the Grantham Hospital (if not already given in his lifetime); £500 to Grantham Farmers' Benevolent Fund; £500 to Loyal Hutchinson Female Lodge of Oddfellows.

He also left a number of legacies to members of the staff of Mowbray and Co.

**FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE.**

Mr. Francis Edward Lister Swan, of Kew Road, Richmond, a director of Kempton Park Racecourse, and formerly a well known steeplechase rider, left £46,053 gross, with net personalty £45,775. He left

£1,000 5 per cent War Stock upon trust for Walter George Claydon, "in consideration of his faithful service," for life, with remainder upon trust for his (testator's) stepdaughters, Lilian Florence Eveline Heath and Edith Jane Ethel Simpson stating that this provision was in accordance with his late wife's wishes.

**WIDOW OF BILLIARDS CHAMPION.**

Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Roberts, of Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N., widow of John Roberts, the billiards champion, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £20,288, with net personalty £19,768.

**TRIBUTE TO A WIFE.**

Leaving £5,591 gross, with net personalty £3,956, Mr. Alfred Rendall Edwards, of Dorchester, left the residue of his estate to his wife absolutely, stating:—

I desire to assure her of my sincere gratitude for all the help she has been to me during our happy married life, and of my confidence that she will respect my expressed wishes with regard to detailed gifts of articles to our children and others as mementoes.

**OTHER WILLS.**

| | GROSS VALUE. |
|---|---|
| GEORGE ALSTON, of Nisbet, Duns, Berwickshire, chairman and managing director of the Craighead Tea Co., of Ceylon (unsettled personal estate in Great Britain) | £136,284 |
| HARRY WALLIS PACKHAM, of Lima, Lower Ham Road, Kingston-on-Thames, formerly managing director and engineer of the Kingston-on-Thames Gas Co. (net personalty £19,267) | £30,537 |
| Miss MARGARET COLQUHOUN CHAVASSE of Albany Terrace, Britannia Square, Worcester, daughter of the late Rev. Horace Chavasse, formerly Vicar of Rushall, Staffs (net personalty £29,017) | £29,784 |

# BOGUS FIRE ALARMS.

## 23 CALLS TO BRIGADE IN ONE DAY.

The unknown person who has caused a great deal of trouble and annoyance by giving bogus fire alarms in London continues his activities.

During the twenty-four hours ended six a.m. yesterday, twenty-three calls, which proved to be false alarms were received by the London Fire Brigade. In the official return nine of the alarms are described as "malicious."

The calls were to all parts of London, and support the theory that the person responsible is using a motor car.

# BROTHERS' CHALLENGE

## SWIMMING RACE ENDS IN TRAGEDY.

A challenge between two brothers to swim the river at Chelmsford yesterday ended in tragedy.

Basil Afford, aged 10, of Rectory Road, Chelmsford, and his eighteen-year-old brother, Leonard, started to swim the river when Basil got into difficulties. Leonard immediately went to his assistance, and he also got into difficulties.

Seeing their plight workmen dived in and brought the boys ashore, but Basil was found to be dead. Leonard revived after artificial respiration.

# LIFEBOAT LAUNCHING TRAGEDY.

## MEMBER OF CREW KILLED.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

SCARBOROUGH, Saturday.

A distressing fatality occurred at Filey, near Scarborough, this afternoon. John William Willis, a member of the lifeboat crew, was killed while the lifeboat was being launched to go to the assistance of the Yarmouth steam-drifter Girlena, which had got stranded in the fog.

Willis, who was about to get into the lifeboat, was struck by the shafts of the lifeboat carriage. He was knocked down, and a wheel passed over his body.

### *SIR E. ELGAR'S TEST PIECE.*

Sir Edward Elgar is writing the championship test piece for the Twenty-fifth Crystal Palace Brass Band Contest to be held at the end of September.

"It is interesting to recall that another famous British composer, Sir Arthur Sullivan, was the author of the music of the test piece for the very first of the Crystal Palace Brass Band Contests," declared Mr. John Henry Iles, founder and director of the contests, yesterday.

For the coming competition Sir Edward Elgar is composing an original test piece that shall test every instrument of the cleverest brass band players in the land.

### *HYDE PARK CARILLON.*

Two half-hour recitals on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon will be given this evening in Hyde Park. The carilloneur will be Professor Staf Gebruers, and the times and programmes are as follow:—

6 to 6.30 p.m.—1, "Prelude for Carillon—Gebruers; 2, Three Irish Songs—(a) "Kathleen Mavourneen"—Crouch; (b) "My Own Natal Cot"—Gormby; (c) "Norah the Pride of Kildare"—Parry; 3, "Marcia Alla Turia"—Mozart; 4, Two Scottish Songs—(a) "The Bonnie Banks"; (b) Annie Laurie"—Scott; 5, "Ave Maria"—Schubert.

8.15 to 8.45 p.m.—1, "Second Waltz"—Chopin; 2, Two Popular Songs—(a) "Absent"—Metcalf; (b) "I'll Sing Thee Songs of Araby"; 3, "Melody in F"—Rubinstein; 4, Two Sacred Songs—(a) "Nazareth"—Gounod; (b) "The Holy City"—Adams; 5, "In a Monastery Garden"—Ketelbey.

# VERY WARM IN THE SOUTH.

## LOCAL THUNDER OVER WEEK-END.

## VARIABLE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

***ENGLAND.—Wind light northerly or variable; mainly fair, but perhaps local thunderstorms; mist or fog early and late; very warm.***

***SCOTLAND.—Wind north or north-east, light or moderate; mainly fair; moderate temperature.***

***IRELAND.—Wind easterly, light or moderate; cloudy, rain at times; moderate temperature; perhaps fog locally.***

***WALES. — Wind south-easterly, light or moderate; variable weather, perhaps local rain; mist or fog early and late; moderate temperature or rather warm.***

***ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light variable breeze; fair, apart from local thunder; mist or fog early and late; sea slight or smooth.***

***AIR PASSAGES. — Wind variable, less than 10 m.p.h. up to 2,000 ft. Widespread fog early, fair, with local mist later and perhaps local thunderstorms. Visibility 200 to 500 yards early, improving in most places to 3-6 miles.***

**The weekly message from our meteorological expert appears on page 13.**

# ZOO COMPARISONS.

## POLAR BEARS AND THE HEAT WAVE.

**By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.**

The heat wave of the past week came as a surprise to the inmates of the Zoo. They had decided that summer was over, and an air of lethargy was noticeable.

Apparently even tropical creatures regard a temperature of 90 as excessive when they are unable to find shady places in which to doze, and during the last few days the occupant of almost every den at the Zoo has seemed to be overcome by the heat.

They have all become too lazy to move, and in some cases almost too lethargic to want to feed. The inmates of the Monkey House set a good example to their visitors by refusing to take offerings unless they happen to be some kind of fruit or vegetable noted for its cooling properties.

Though these tropical animals are overcome, they are not suffering like other creatures. The bison are in an unhappy state, and so is the elephant seal, and in spite of the efforts made by the Zoo to provide them with shelter they can get no relief. The brown bears are also regretting the thickness of their coats, but, contrary to general belief, the Polar bears are not distressed to any great extent by the heat wave.

Even in the evening the inmates of the menagerie still show how the high temperature is affecting them, and the Zoo has decided that Londoners should not be deprived of the chance of visiting the menagerie in the evening during the heat wave, and consequently the Thursday night openings are to be continued until the end of September.

Last Thursday evening there was a record attendance, which is not surprising since these evenings at the Zoo provide an entertainment greatly needed.

# LORD MAYOR LEAVES FOR SWEDEN.

## TO BE RECEIVED BY THE KING OF DENMARK.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Waterlow, and the Lady Mayoress, accompanied by several corporation officials, left London last night on a State visit to Sweden and Denmark.

The party will arrive by steamer at Gothenburg to-morrow and will be entertained to lunch by the Governor. They will then travel to Stockholm, where on Tuesday there will be a reception in the Council Hall. The Crown Prince of Sweden will be present. Other festivities will follow.

The party will next go to Copenhagen, and on September 9 they will be received by the King of Denmark.

# HOUSES AND LANDS

# NATIONAL PARK SCHEME.

## BERKSHIRE DOWNS FOR THE NATION.

## FAMOUS HILL RANGE

## REGIONAL PLANNING SUGGESTION.

A proposal to make the Berkshire Downs into a National Reserve is contained in the report on the Berkshire Regional Planning Scheme published this week-end.

The report has been prepared by Mr. W. R. Davidge, a past President of the Town Planning Institute, and contains recommendations regarding the future of the Thames Valley, the Vale of the White Horse, the Berkshire Downs, and Windsor Forest.

Special attention is given to the Downland area, which lies roughly equi-distant between London, Portsmouth, Bristol and the Midlands. It is pointed out that its natural and wild character, together with the difficulties of providing ordinary facilities and public services for residential or other development, give force to the proposal for the permanent preservation of the whole hill range from above Streatley westwards to Lambourn.

**COST OF ACQUISITION.**

This would be organised somewhat on the lines of the Yellowstone Park in America. At present much of the area is covered with turf that is valuable for horse breeding and sheep grazing. As the value of the land is at present relatively very low, the cost of acquisition by the nation would not be out of proportion to the benefit.

It is suggested that the problem of maintenance might well be overcome by using the area as a national sheep raising and experimental farming area.

The only two centres of population of any size are Lambourn and East Ilsley. Under the scheme proposed it is suggested that these places might be revived as important market centres.

# MARK TWAIN GROUPS.

## MR. CYRIL CLEMENS IN LONDON.

Mr. Cyril Clemens, president of the Mark Twain Society, founded seven years ago, is in London. The society, which has international links, aims at making the literature of nations better known to other nations.

"We feel that getting the literatures of various countries known in other countries will do much in the way of stimulating good relations," said Mr. Clemens to the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday. "I have just come from France, where I spoke at the Sorbonne; Germany, where I lectured at the universities and several of the larger cities; Czecho-Slovakia, where President Masaryk is a warm supporter; Switzerland, Austria, and Hungary.

"In England I have addressed meetings in London, Liverpool, Cambridge, Hull, and other places. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Augustine Birrell, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. John Galsworthy, Mr. G. K. Chesterton are among our members.

"A number of St. Louis people finance the society, and we do not have to call upon our members for contributions. Our interest is primarily in literature, but I think that one of the results of the society will be to make for world peace. If you understand the literature of a nation it is really better than visiting that country. You might visit a country and see very little of it. We have people in many different professions in the society. They are to be found in twenty-one countries. We do not endeavour to form separate clubs so much as to form little sections in clubs already existing."

Formation of Mark Twain groups all over the world is the aim of Mr. Clemens. Mark Twain was his cousin.

# ART OF PRINTING.

## LONDON SCHOOL OPENS NEW SESSION.

The London School of Printing, over which Mr. J. R. Riddell presides, celebrates the opening of its new session which begins to-morrow, by publishing its eighth Year Book.

The handsome volume contains specimens of the work done at the School, both in typography and machining, in black and white and in colour, together with an account of the Craft Lectures delivered last year at the Stationers' Hall. One of the most interesting of these lectures was that delivered by Mr. James J. Mallon, Warden of Toynbee Hall, upon "Box Making," in which he pointed out that there was a definite shortage of learners for hand box-making. Another informative lecture was that on wall paper printing delivered by Mr. C. O. Masters, of Sandersons.

The new series of Craft Lectures begins on October 10, and will be opened by Mr. Ralph Straus, who will speak on "British Printers Who Have Made History." Among other subjects to be discussed are "Loose Leaf Binding," and "The Craft of the Book Seller."

# SONS OF SEAMEN

## TRAINED AS FARMERS OVERSEAS.

A party of thirty boys has sailed for New Zealand to be trained as farmers, under a scheme initiated by the sheepowners of New Zealand as a "War Memorial" to British seamen for their work on the sea during the Great War.

The scheme has been in operation for six years, and during that time over 600 boys, all the sons of British seamen, have been equipped and conducted out to New Zealand free of cost to their parents. One of the most pleasing features of the scheme has been the number of applications received from brothers of boys who have gone out with earlier drafts. This fact indicates that the pioneer trainees are happy in their new sphere.

The initial training of the boys is carried out at "Flock House" Station, a farm of 10,000 acres, forty miles south of Wanganui, and not far from the west coast. Here the boys spend a period of eight months, on completion of which they are apprenticed to selected farmers for three years or until they attain the age of 20.

The selection of the boy trainees is made by the London Advisory Committee, of which Sir Thomas Wilford, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, is chairman. To be eligible to benefit from the scheme, boys must be under 18 years of age. Their fathers or guardians must have served at sea in some capacity during the Great War and lost their lives or suffered in some respect by wounds or sickness.

**DYNAMITE SUICIDE IN PRISON.**

A dynamite fiend nearly wrecked the prison at Amarillo (Texas), in carrying out a most sensational suicide. Mr. A. D. Payne, a lawyer, had been lodged in the County Gaol awaiting trial on a charge of having blown up the family car with dynamite, killing his wife.

In the night a terrific explosion shook the prison. Payne's cell (says Reuter) was found completely wrecked, and his body terribly mutilated. How Payne obtained the dynamite with which he killed himself is a mystery.

# 100 TO-DAY—AND STILL DOES HER GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.

## WOMAN DOCTOR WHO WILL HAVE ICED CAKE WITH 100 CANDLES.

## BOBBED HER HAIR 67 YEARS AGO.

This afternoon a hundred candles will burn brightly on a large iced cake in a West Kensington home, and a gracious old lady, probably with a white panama hat perched jauntily on her head to ward off the brightness of the sun, will receive the congratulations of her friends.

She is Dr. Harriet Clisby, the Grand Old Lady of the medical profession and the oldest living doctor in the world, who told the story of her career for the first time in these columns two years ago. She has just returned from Eastbourne in order to celebrate her century among her own folks and at her own fireside, and the youthfulness of her spirit was evident in her exclamation, on emerging from the motor-car which had proved rather cramping: "Never again, for friend or foe. Next time I'll fly!"

Indeed, she has long been interested in flying, having witnessed the first hydroplane display on the Lake of Geneva nearly fifty years ago, when she insisted on sitting rooted to the spot for five hours in spite of the entreaties of her friends to "come home." She is a great admirer of Miss Amy Johnson, "not because she is a woman, but because she is a human being that knows her job."

There is little of the "old lady" about her as she chats about her childhood in Australia; of "Mikey," a disagreeable old gander who, when bereft of his wives by a pack of dingoes, became her inseparable companion. Day after day, leading her small Chinese pig by one hand and with "Mikey" tucked under her arm, the little girl took her goats to feed. That was in the Australia of ninety years ago.

DR. HARRIET CLISBY (a new photograph).

**SPIRITUALISM.**

Then there were the glorious moonlit nights spent opossum hunting with her brother George, who was four years her senior. They would shake the small animals from the trees while the dogs despatched them, and, after skinning them, take them home to soak in salt and water to get the eucalyptus out of them in time for breakfast. Once when she fell into the stream her brother and a friend took off all her clothes, buried her up to the neck in the warm sand, and hung her clothes on the bushes to dry.

Her childhood over, she awoke to sterner things. It was on the eve of her departure for England that her interest in spiritualism was aroused—at first as its bitter and eloquent opponent.

**A WARNING OF DISASTER.**

A curious train of happenings, however, decided her to investigate some of its mysteries. The first of these occurred when a friend came to her and begged her not to sail by the Queen of the Seas as she had received a warning of disaster. Dr. Clisby refused to take her friend seriously, but at last, to please her, decided to cancel her berth and sail on The Kent. After a five months' voyage, nearly ended by icebergs, she reached England, to learn that the Queen of the Seas had been burnt to the water's edge in mid-ocean, and not a soul saved.

Several corroborative experiences made her determined to study the best mediums, and it was while she was studying at Guy's Hospital that she met Daniel Dunglas Home, who had just arrived in England from Russia, and who performed for her the only instance of levitation she ever saw. It was round this curious man, who was expelled from Rome in 1864 as a sorcerer, that Browning is said to have written "Sludge the Medium."

Shortly after this Dr. Clisby sailed for America—where she took her medical diploma in 1865—and almost immediately she came in touch with Andrew Jackson Davis, "the Seer of Poughkeepsie," his charming wife, Mary Davis, and Henry James the Elder, who was largely responsible for Dr. Clisby becoming a disciple of Swedenborg.

**LIFE IN GENEVA.**

In Geneva, where she settled after several years in New York and twenty in Boston, she became the centre of a small circle of four gifted and distinguished women round whom revolved much of the new thought of the time. These were Mme. Pieczynska (whose memoirs have just been published in French), Camille Vidart, and Mlle. Marie Brechbühl, who founded a wonderful school in Geneva which has been attended by three generations. She met de Rougement after his return from his famous expedition, and found him "one of the dearest and most unselfish men," and Mr. and Mrs. Havelock Ellis, the latter "a funny little woman, very clever, very unusual."

To a representative of the SUNDAY TIMES, who called yesterday to offer her congratulations, this splendid old lady—when she was 80 she used to love going up town to a matinée, having tea, and finishing up with another show—attributed her long life and perfect health to vegetarianism, "although," she added with a twinkle, "during the last three months I have gone back to first principles and taken ferociously to meat."

**HOW TO KEEP FIT.**

Regular habits played their part. "I always rose at 6.30," said Dr. Clisby, "and had a walk before breakfast. By nine I was ready for my day's work, and I was rarely later than 10.30 in getting to bed." Although the past two years have brought spells of ill-health, Dr. Clisby still continues, so far as possible, the gymnastic exercises which have kept her fit all her life, sitting in her special chair doing dumb-bell and rowing exercises—"minus the dumb-bells, of course," she added with a smile.

"Can you still touch your toes with your finger-tips without bending your knees?"

"No," she replied wistfully, "but I daresay I could if they'd let me!"

Dr. Clisby is a strong advocate of method. "I have always tried to save myself from unnecessary worry about things," she said. "I decided on my mode of dress very early and have stuck to it, so I've never been subjected to the wear and tear of keeping abreast with fashion. In one respect, however, I was before my time. I've had my hair bobbed since I was 33.

People nowadays seem so terribly unprepared. They meet with a sudden emergency and wear themselves out trying to meet it. If they looked ahead what an amount of nervous energy they could conserve! I always kept a trunk packed so that if a sudden call came from Europe, as it did on several occasions, I could catch the first boat without any fuss."

**CHANGED ATTITUDE TO WOMEN DOCTORS.**

Dr. Clisby's views on women doctors and the changed attitude of the general public towards them are interesting.

"How different things are," she said, "from the time when I had to cross the world seventy years ago as my only chance of entering the profession. The obstacles then were so great that only those with a real vocation would ever have dreamed of entering the profession."

In New York, where Dr. Clisby eventually reached her goal, in spite of bitter and organised opposition of male students and doctors, the little band of women who won through felt, as Dr. Clisby says, as if they "were entering Holy Orders." "Women seem to me to have a very well-defined rôle to play in medicine," she continued. "Their finer insight, keen intuition, and ready sympathy fit them admirably for the job. I only hope that the facility with which they can now enter the field will never tend to lessen the sense of their great responsibility."

"Do you think they will ever be as popular as men in general practice?"

"Of that I am not sure. Personally I think that their natural equipment should make them better specialists than general practitioners. They are abundantly endowed with common sense. Indeed, it was not long before I realised that as much could be done by common sense and sympathy as by drugs, when reasonably applied. I have always been intensely interested in homœopathy, of course, possibly because of the extreme kindness shown to me in my early days by one of the most celebrated homœopaths of his day."

"What do you think of the present vogue of psycho-analysis?"

"I think the power of suggestion is invaluable, but I believe that psycho-analysis has been a little over-done. Its exponents have tended to emphasise too strongly the sensational side."

# LAST VOYAGE OF THE SUNBEAM.

## FAMOUS YACHT TO BE BROKEN UP.

The Sunbeam (of Lady Brassey's famous book) is now at Morecambe, her sailing days at an end. The vessel is to be broken up by Messrs. Thos. Ward, Ltd., and Sir Walter Runciman, who has owned the yacht in recent years, has ordered some of her fittings to be made up into pieces of furniture.

The Sunbeam was built fifty-five years ago for Earl Brassey, being designed by Mr. St. Clare Byrne, of Liverpool. She is a screw composite three-masted topsail-yard schooner.

It was in 1876 that she made her now famous voyage round the world with Lord and Lady Brassey and family on board. In her book, published shortly afterwards, Lady Brassey vividly described the twelve months' tour, which started from Cowes. Fifty years ago such a voyage was looked upon as a remarkable journey for a vessel of just over 500 tons.

The vessel holds the world's mileage record for privately owned British yachts, with over 500,000 miles. Her voyages include several visits to Kiel. She was there at the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal in 1895. Twenty-five years ago she took part in the race across the Atlantic for the Kaiser's Cup, and missed the sixth place by a short mile. She was at Kiel on the eve of the declaration of war.

Gladstone went for a cruise in her in 1885, and Lord Tennyson used her for a cruise in the Channel. In 1910 Horace G. Hutchinson went to Iceland and Canada in the yacht, and later described the cruise under the title of "A Saga of the Sunbeam." When Lord Brassey was appointed Governor of Victoria, he sailed to Australia in the yacht to take up his official position. During the War the Sunbeam was a hospital ship

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.**

The official inquiry by the Electricity Commissioners into the various schemes put forward for the electrification of the County of Rutland and rural parts of the counties of Leicester and Northampton will open on September 23. Seventeen local authorities are concerned in the inquiry.

**TAKING SCOTLAND'S CENSUS.**

A temporary staff of approximately 4,000 will be employed in taking the census in Scotland next year. Preference will be given to ex-Service men.

# STEEL WORKS TO RE-OPEN.

## SOUTH WALES PROSPECTS.

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

CARDIFF, Saturday.

The Dowlais Iron and Steel Works will on Monday resume operations after several weeks' idleness due to the activity of foreign competitors in undercutting prices.

Fifteen hundred men have been involved in the stoppage, and it is expected that the bulk of them will be absorbed during the week. The employers' decision to resume operations is based on anticipation of an improvement in market conditions.

This expectation is reinforced by the official report of the London Iron and Steel Exchange, which stated that "the volume of inquiry has increased, and in some cases buyers appear willing to enter into long-distance contracts."

With the announcement of a revival in the Dowlais steel industry comes also welcome news for the miners of Merthyr, the adjoining borough. Two collieries in the district are to be reopened, providing work at present for 150 men, but giving promise of further developments

# VOTERS' LISTS.

## CONFUSION ARISES AS HOUSES ARE NOT NUMBERED.

The revision of the voters' lists in the villages around Derby has revealed some curious facts.

In the township of Melbourne it was found that there were eighty persons named Tivey and seventy-nine named Jackson. As the houses are not numbered or named, considerable confusion has arisen in the preparation of the register.

A problem in the village of Mickleover has been the queer names of residences. Quite a large number of the residents have been in the Indian Service and have named their houses after Indian stations. The result has been that the registration officials have been mystified by the spelling and pronunciation of many of the names.

A twenty Reichsmark note has been sent anonymously to the SUNDAY TIMES, and has been forwarded, as requested, to the Factory Girls' Country Holiday Fund, of which Princess Helena Victoria is patroness.

# THE R.G.S.'S NEW HOME.

## TO BE OPENED BY THE DUKE OF YORK.

## DEVELOPING THE SOCIAL SIDE.

## SOCIETY'S CENTENARY.

The Duke of York is to open the new premises of the Royal Geographical Society, adjoining its present headquarters in Kensington Gore, on October 21. On that and succeeding days there will be receptions and meetings, attended by representatives of other learned bodies, to celebrate the centenary of the Society.

For the first time the Society will have a lecture hall of its own. The new hall is hexagonal in shape, with accommodation for 800, and it has been designed so that the audience can see not only the screen but each other. The Society is anxious to develop the social side of its activities, and now that it has more room the conversaziones, which used to be given, are to be revived. As the Society's first president said, they "oil the wheels of science." Around the hall is an ambulatory which will be admirable for social purposes.

In addition to the lecture hall there is a new council room, a new library, and a new book room. Architecturally, the building follows the lines of the house the Society has had since 1914—the red brick house built in the seventies for the father of Mr. Speaker Lowther.

**CENTENARY VOLUME.**

The hundred years' work of the Society will be the subject of a volume which has been written by Dr. H. R. Mill, formerly the Society's librarian. It was in a room at the Admiralty in 1830 that the Society came into existence. Seven men attended, having been summoned by Capt. W. H. Smythe, who had pointed out what a reproach it was that a country which had acquired a world wide Empire had no society to promote "the pleasing study of geography." The King promised £50 a year, and so the Society became "Royal."

The methods by which the Society was to advance geographical knowledge, determined a hundred years ago, have been pursued without variation since. They were the following:—Presenting awards to discoverers; collecting maps and a library; training explorers and lending them instruments, and keeping a record of the progress of geography. Directly or indirectly, the Society has sponsored the opening up to the white man of hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory. Livingstone alone discovered a million square miles, and he attested that his greatest friend and patron was the president of the R.G.S., Sir Roderick Murchison.

The Society has always been ready to assist in a search for a lost explorer. When the Government refused to send any more expeditions to find Franklin, Murchison said:—"Franklin was our vice-president. He was with us at the beginning, and the Society must spare no endeavours till it knows his fate for certain." So it gave material aid to the McClintock expedition, on which Lady Franklin spent £35,000 of her private fortune, and which ascertained definitely that Franklin had perished.

**STORY OF EXPLORATION.**

The Society's founders' and patrons' medals have always been both an incentive and a reward. It was one of these that encouraged Livingstone to go on with the work he had taken up, and it was appropriate that when he died by the shores of Lake Bangwelo his embalmed remains should be brought to rest in state in the Society's map room before being buried in the Abbey.

"Hints to Travellers," first published by the Society's hon. secretary, Mr. Francis Galton, seventy years ago, has been brought up to date regularly ever since and constitutes the explorer's vade mecum.

The story of the R.G.S. is really the story to a very large extent of exploration in the last hundred years. When the seven foundation members met at the Admiralty Australia and Africa were realms of mystery, there being on the latter (as somebody put it) "elephants instead of towns," the great ice caps had not been penetrated, and the height of the Himalayas had not been fixed.

To-day it may be said that a reconnaissance has been made of the whole of the world. Much detailed scientific work remains, and that, to a greater extent than exploration, will be the care of the Society in future.

# "TIRED OF OFFICE ROUTINE."

## CITY CLERKS START ON WORLD-WALK.

Tired of the dull monotony of office routine, two London city clerks, George J. MacCrossan, of Clapham, and P. S. Fryer, of Wimbledon, have started on a walk round the world.

MacCrossan is only 19 years of age, while Fryer is 24. They were school-chums at Wimbledon College.

The two left Victoria for Ostend, from whence the first part of their proposed route will be through France, Germany, and Central Europe to Constantinople. They left London with less than £6 between them, and hope to get light employment at the various places they will visit to meet their expenses.

They are carrying knapsacks, and they expect to complete their adventurous journey in two years

# FAMILY ARRESTED.

## BEGGAR WOMAN KILLED AS A "WITCH."

**FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.**

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

Hungarian papers relate a tale of superstition among the Hungarian peasantry which resulted in the murder of a harmless old woman as a witch.

In a village near Szegedin a peasant named Pitlik had been suffering for months from an illness bearing some resemblance to sleeping sickness. He had long periods of unconsciousness, and the puzzled doctors suspected the beginning of total paralysis.

One day, in delirium, he began to murmur that the day before he was taken ill a witch had flown into his room at midnight and cast a fatal spell on him. Pitlik weepingly implored his relatives to free him from the witch. The superstitious and embittered family resolved to track down the author of his suffering, and kept watch night after night before his door.

A week later, at midnight, there came a soft tapping at the door, which opened to admit an aged woman with wrinkled face and matted grey hair. After a moment of horror, the relatives flung themselves on the "witch" with sticks and axes, and beat her to death before she could speak.

From his bed Pitlik watched the "liberation," and so strongly did suggestion work that within a few hours he was able to move about the house again. But the gendarmerie arrested members of the Pitlik family on a charge of murder. The alleged witch was an unfortunate beggar woman tramping from village to village. The trial of the family will take place at Szegedin Assizes, and is expected to bring astounding revelations of the depth of superstition in which the local peasantry lives.

# Court and Society

The King and Queen spent a most enjoyable week at Balmoral, where they were joined by the Duke of York and Prince George. The King was out early most mornings, shooting over the moors with his sons and exercising his favourite hill pony. Wading miles deep in heather, he showed less fatigue than might have been expected. The Queen has been calling on tenants of the Royal estate. Miss Agnes Keyser was a guest at Balmoral the latter part of the week. She is perhaps better known as Sister Agnes, and one of the few people allowed to exercise her dogs in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. Nurse Agnes is devoted to animals. Each year she receives a command invitation to Balmoral. The Queen may pay a short visit to Lord and Lady Elphinstone at Carbery Tower, their Musselburgh seat. Lady Elphinstone is a sister of the Duchess of York, and has a family of delightful children who stand at the top of the stairs and say good-night to the Queen on her way down to dinner. It is a privilege they much prize.

Princess Mary, who is to pay a private visit to Scarborough on September 27, was present with the Earl of Harewood at York races. The bright sunny weather attracted an enormous crowd, and the paddock and county stand were thronged. The Princess wore a delightful hydrangea-blue ensemble with a shady hat in charming contrast with Lady Helena Fitzwilliam, whose daffodil yellow dress was almost the colour of her hair. Lady Angela Scott was in black and white with a grey hat, and the Countess of Harrington entirely in grey. The Hon. Mrs. Edward Lascelles wore black. Mrs. Geoffrey Howard accompanied her house-party from Castle Howard, and among others present were the Earl and Countess of Macclesfield, Lord and Lady Sinclair, and Lady Irwin, who has been entertaining a few friends at Garrowby Hall. Lord Glanely was much congratulated on his popular win in the Yorkshire Oaks, and other well-known men present included the Earl of Londesborough, Lord Southampton, Lord Charles Cavendish, and the Marquis of Zetland. Lord and Lady Grimthorpe made the York races an opportunity for entertaining a house-party at their Yorkshire seat, Easthorpe Hall, Malton, while the Earl and Countess of Scarborough are at Sandbeck Park, Rotherham. The Earl and Countess of Listowel are also visiting Yorkshire.

The early autumn will be the scene of many fashionable weddings. Lady Helena Rous, who is to marry Major Douglas Beresford-Ash, will be a September bride. She is the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Stradbroke, who opened their gardens of Henham Hall, Wangford, near Lowestoft, to the public last week. An October bride will be Miss Rosemary Hope-Vere, who is to marry Mr. John Drury-Lowe, of the Scots Guards. The ceremony will take place at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks. The bridegroom is the only son of Captain and Mrs. Drury-Lowe, who have an estate near Derby. The bride's father, Lieut.-Col. Hope-Vere, has a delightful residence in Lanarkshire and another in North Berwick. Another October wedding will be that at Westminster Cathedral between Lady Agnes Savile, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Mexborough, and Mr. Thomas Eyston. The bride's brother, Viscount Pollington, was married only a few weeks ago. On October 15 Miss Susan Roberts will wed the Hon. Somerset Maxwell at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Earl and Countess Cadogan have received many congratulations on the engagement of their daughter, Lady Beatrix Cadogan, to Mr. Henry Peregrine Hoare, a nephew of the Marquis of Bristol.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Regis de Oliveira are among the visitors to Aix-les-Bains. During September the Marquis and Marchioness of Bute will be visiting Mount Stuart, their home in Bute, where they will receive from the townspeople a charming souvenir in honour of their silver wedding, which they celebrated recently. The souvenir will be in the form of a silver model of the old ferry boat, the Lady Guildford, in which members of the Bute family used to be conveyed from the Isle of Bute to the mainland before the days of the river steamers. The Duke and Duchess of Atholl will also be in Scotland for the next few weeks, both having many engagements to fulfil. The Duke is to open a flower show on September 6 at Crieff. The Earl and Countess of Moray are entertaining Captain the Hon. James and Lady Rachel Stuart at Darnaway Castle among other guests. The Marchioness of Douro and her son, the Earl of Mornington, have joined the Dowager Lady Glentanar's house party at Craigendinnie, near Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, and others who are in Scotland include the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly and the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

The Queen of Spain is expected to pay a visit to England with her two daughters in the autumn, as she is anxious to see her mother, Princess Beatrice. Princess Beatrice is chairman of the White Rose Festival dinner in aid of funds for the Ladies' Association of the Queen's Hospital for Children in Hackney, and the dinner is to take place at the Mansion House on Thursday, October 30. The Marquis of Carisbrooke is chairman of the dinner and on his committee are Lady Weigall (deputy-chairman), Lady Mulleneux Grayson (vice-chairman), the Aga Khan, Lord and Lady William Cecil, Lady Cory, Lady Howard de Walden, the Countess of Ellesmere, and Princess Wiasemsky. Princess Beatrice has been entertaining a few friends at Carisbrooke Castle and enjoying the cool breezes from the Solent.

The Hungarian Minister, Prince and Princess Jean de Caraman Chimay and General and Mrs. Maxwell Scott are among Sir Kay and Lady Muir's house party at Blair Drummond, Perthshire. Lord and Lady Forester are entertaining a number of friends at Willey Park, Shropshire, and the Earl and Countess of Elgin are visiting Finland. The Earl and Countess of Dunraven's recent guests at Adare Manor, their Irish home, have included the Governor-General of the Irish Free State and Mrs. MacNeill, Lord and Lady Osborne Beauclerk, Lord and Lady Dunalley and Colonel and Mrs. Richard Charteris. The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie have left for New York. They will spend the autumn at Alloa House, their Scottish home. Viscount and Viscountess Esher have a large house party for the week-end at the Roman Camp, Callander, Perthshire, for the grouse shooting. Lord and Lady Leigh are in residence at Stoneleigh Abbey, their country seat, until the late autumn. The Dowager Lady Nunburnholme has guests staying with her at Beninbrough, York, including General the Hon. Sir Cecil and Lady Bingham. Lord and Lady Abinger are in residence at Inverlochy Castle, their Inverness-shire seat, for the Scottish season, and Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Norman are staying at Chiddingfold, Surrey, after their visit to the Chateau de la Garoupe, Antibes.

The Duchess of Sutherland will be chairman of the ice carnival in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital, which will be held at Grosvenor House on October 31. The late Viscountess Ednam was the founder and chairman of the Ladies' League of the Royal Northern Hospital, and the funds from the carnival will be devoted to the endowment of a "Rosemary Ednam Ward" in the maternity section of the hospital. Lady Ednam had the interests of welfare work at heart, and never spared herself for charity's enduring sake. The Duchess is spending quiet weeks in Scotland with the Duke, whose mother, Lady Millicent Hawes, has left England for the Continent. She is a great friend of Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten, whose visit to Deauville has just concluded. After a few days in town they go to the country.

## For the Schoolgirl

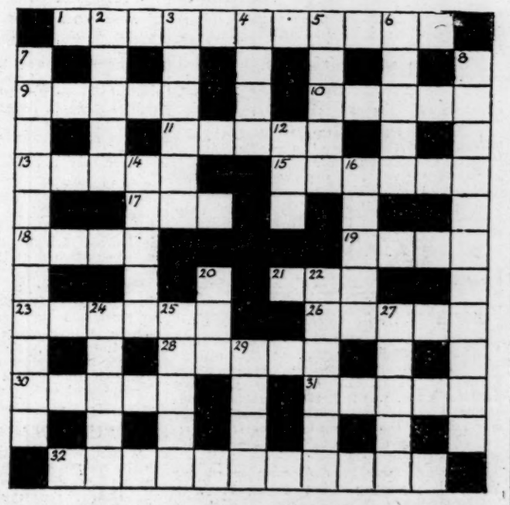
SOME ideas for frocks for schoolgirls of 15 to 18 may be useful to mothers, with the outfit for next term pending!

The sketch to the left shows a two-piece suit in navy blue woollen material, with a white piqué or ivory silk inner front and cuffs, and a coat to match, with fur collar of "cross fox" or nutria.

The other sketch is of English tweed, very supple and thinly-fitting, with a heavier coat of the same patterned tweed, and scarf to match. A white piqué collar and white bow through a slit in the corsage have finely-pleated (or goffered) edges, and a shiny red belt is like the fleck in the tweed. White or red cloth turns back and lines the three-quarter-length coat.

# CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 296.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No. 296," SUNDAY TIMES. 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition.



**ACROSS.**

1. Mean.
9. This obstacle has a different meaning for the better.
10. A frill of lace perhaps.
11. A contrivance to stop a vehicle from running backwards.
13. A former prison.
15. A Pickwickian character.
17. Card game.
18. You need the name of anything here.
19. You will see this in the gloaming.
21. A bad bird of the Antipodes.
23. It would be a game if this cloak were plural.
26. What part of London suggests advice to someone on the stage who stops from stage fright?
28. Conclude.
30. Balm.
31. Flinch.
32. "Get linen lit" (Anag.).

**DOWN.**

2. By the entrance to a College perhaps.
3. 17 across about midday.
4. "Is she not passing——?" Two Gentlemen of Verona.
5. Material that sounds suitable as clothing for Neptune.
6. First class before Lent.
7. Your American hostess might make you a Welsh rarebit on this sometime.
8. Wizard of sorts.
12. Tool.
14. What a good C.W.P. should banish.
16. Spring beauty in the garden.
20. River that has a special meaning to the undergrad.
22. Insect.
24. Town of Italy.
25. Relation.
27. What bit of a joint might suggest a move on the cribbage board.
29. Poetically terrible.

## CROSS-WORD No. 295 PRIZEWINNERS.

JAMES W. CUNNISON, 106, Croxted Road, West Dulwich, S.E.21; ERIC B. GREEN, 41, Reed Pond Walk, Gidea Park, Essex; H. T. HUNT GRUBB, Hotel St. Amand, Bruges, Belgium; Mrs. E. F. PARKINSON, 51, Wallace Avenue, Worthing, Sussex; Miss H. TASKER, South Kirkby, near Pontefract, Yorks.

**SOLUTIONS.**—ACROSS:—1, Safes; 5, Wales; 8, Perch; 9, Uncle; 10, Eerie; 11, Cobra; 12, Pluck; 15, Thyme; 18, Pet; 20, Sanctimonious; 21, Gap; 22, Ghost; 25, Peter; 28, Write; 29, Annie; 30, Thump; 31, Exact; 32, Dread; 33, Yukon.

DOWN:—1, Stump; 2, Fichu; 3, Speck; 4, Problematical; 5, Wheat; 6, Lorry; 7, Scene; 13, Loath; 14, Cocoa; 16, Heine, 17, Mouse; 18, Pig; 19, Top; 22, Grand; 23, Ounce; 24, Tweed; 25, Petty; 26, Truck; 27, Ripon.

# A Woman's Corner

***"Pandora" is on holiday, but will resume her weekly article in a few weeks' time.***

# The Joy of Being in England.

## The Native Scene.

## Its Infinite Variety.

**By S. P. B. MAIS.**

A large number of my friends who had the misfortune to take their holidays mainly abroad during the inclement weather of July and the first three weeks of August seem to take it as a personal insult that I wear all the marks of a man who lives in the sun. Their holidays are over and they seem therefore to take it for granted that a deathly pallor is their inevitable lot till next summer. They simply do not believe me when I tell them that I also had to take my holiday abroad and in July.

It is certainly true that for the majority long absence from Town and long distances are now out of the question, but that is no reason why we should not snatch some of the golden hours of September sunshine under skies as blue as any to be found in Europe . . . at home. The outstanding charm of England is that its infinite variety can be enjoyed without paying large sums in fares or being absent from one's office during the necessary hours of toil.

### Round About Bath.

My plan is an exceedingly simple one. It is to leave home on Friday night or Saturday, no matter what the weather is like, at all seasons of the year, for some centre, within a two hours' train journey, where I can explore the surrounding country and add some more imperishable memories to the storehouse of my mind.

Just lately I have rediscovered Bath, which is very much more than a place where one drinks the waters in an atmosphere of eighteenth century dignity and manners. It is an admirable centre from which to explore on foot or by charabanc an area of extraordinary beauty and interest. For half-a-guinea I was transported through a succession of exquisite Somerset villages to the Cathedral of Wells, with its world-famous clock, past the thorn of Glastonbury, the scene of Alfred's treaty with the Danes at Wedmore, the flat marshes of Sedgemoor, where the last battle was fought on English soil, to the birthplace of Admiral Blake at red-bricked Bridgwater, and thence past Wordsworth's home at Nether Stowey, over the heather-clad Quantocks, to lunch on the shore of the Bristol Channel at Porlock Weir before climbing a thousand feet to the home of the wild red deer on Exmoor and descending to Malmsmead in time for a walk up Badgeworthy Water to the Dpone Valley before tea.

### A Rural Retreat.

As one loiters by the side of these quiet brown waters watching the fish rise and the swallows dip for the flies on the surface of the water, or wanders knee-deep in the bracken and heather, quenching one's thirst with the purple whortleberries, London seems at least as far away as it does when one is in the South of France. At any moment one may disturb a herd of deer and even catch a fleeting glimpse of the ghost of Lorna Doone in her bower as she waits for Jan Ridd among the trees that overhang the granite boulders of her fastness.

How soothing after the tea of rich Devonshire cream and saffron cake to lie back at one's ease in the coach and look out over the still blue waters of the sea far below to the hazy outlines of the Welsh mountains, and pass through villages untouched by time and watch the sober farm-folk answering the harmonious chimes that call them to evensong.

And the Doone Valley is only one of a score of cheap excursions that the visitor to Bath can take. There are the kennels and stables of the Duke of Beaufort's great house of Badminton high up on the Cotswold ridge, the magic gabled village of Castle Combe lying in its nest of tall trees, the unspoilt stone houses of Lacock, the Saxon church of Bradford-on-Avon, the grim castle of Berkeley, where Edward II. was foully done to death, Chepstow, and the Wye Valley. One requires many week-ends before one exhausts the charms of Bath.

### Excursions from Bournemouth.

The same may be said of Bournemouth, an ideal centre from which to explore the blue hills of Purbeck, the strangely coloured cliffs of the Dorset coast, the downland dairy-farms and prehistoric camps of Hardy's Casterbridge, the rich meadows and woodlands of the Blackmore Vale with its villages of warm stone cottages, Tudor mansions and tall church towers, or the green valleys of the Puddle, Frome and Stour, a country poles removed in time and customs and beauty from any other in the south of England. From Bournemouth I can go round the Isle of Wight (a drive not to be excelled for variety) and back between breakfast and dinner, I can spend either the whole day or a few hours in the green glades of the New Forest, which is on Bournemouth's doorstep, I can follow the course of the marshy Avon from Christchurch to the very heart of Salisbury Plain, or explore the enchanting valleys of the Nadder and the Wylye, the Test and the Itchen, streams as dear to the enthusiastic angler as a Perthshire moor to a lover of grouse.

### Cotswolds and Chilterns.

Then there is Cheltenham, again easily accessible from London, where the drinking of waters is the least of its attractions. From here I have visited not only the hills of Bredon and Malvern, the great Abbey of Tewkesbury and the fine church of Cirencester, but a hundred quiet Cotswold manor houses of peerless beauty unaltered since the great days of the wool merchants, standing cheek by jowl with Mediæval churches as richly ornate in stone decoration as any on the Continent. Then nearer home there is Oxford, the best centre by far for those amazing walks along the beech-crowned ridges of the Chilterns and the bare Berkshire Downs where you may wander all day and never pass a house or a fellow-creature except the grizzled shepherds with their flocks. It is fashionable to abuse the English country hotels, but I could give you the names of scores of out-of-the-way inns in these districts where you may be sure of a finer welcome and more appetising wholesome dishes than you would get in any country districts on the Continent.

### Within Reach of London.

Most people manage to get out as far as Box Hill and Newlands Corner, but few realise the loveliness or the loneliness of the walk that connects these overcrowded haunts. A man spending a week-end at Horsham will be surprised to find that he has the choice of five forests through which to roam, forests of great antiquity, enhanced in beauty by innumerable hammer ponds where England's cannon were first forged, forests in which it is easy to get lost. He who chooses Chobham, or for that matter Cobham, may well be surprised to find that Surrey still contains thousands of acres of wild and wonderful heath country where a man may walk unhampered and undisturbed.

Brighton has so many attractions to offer in herself that it is hard to regard her as a centre from which to explore, but she has this advantage over all the others, that she not only offers to take you by land as far afield as Winchester, Salisbury, Canterbury, and Stonehenge, but also gives you the chance of days across the water in Normandy and Picardy so that you can test for yourself the relative advantages of the French coast and the English.

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### THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE 20th CENTURY

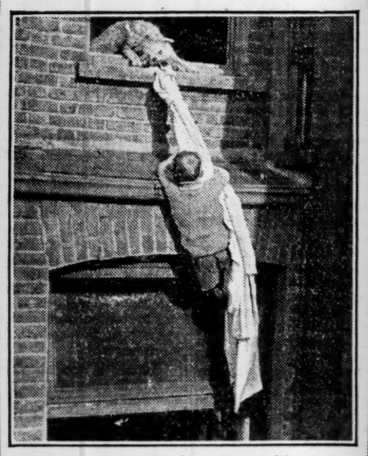
The reception of The Children's Dictionary by parents, teachers and children has been, and still is, phenomenal. There has never been anything like it in the annals of publishing. The brief testimonials reproduced on this page are typical of thousands.

*Saturate.—The winner of a steeplechase emerging from a brook, his clothes saturated with water.*

### A VERITABLE GODSEND

"I cannot help thinking with regret of the hours spent and the lame explanations offered to my own children when The Children's Dictionary would have been a veritable godsend. I have heard of people getting recreation from the perusal of an ordinary dictionary; with The Children's Dictionary there must be something the matter with an individual who does not derive both pleasure and profit from its use."

*Headmaster, Bristol.*

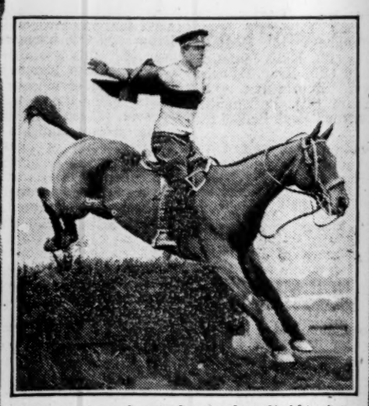


*Sagacious.—A sagacious dog acting as a life-saver in a film comedy.*

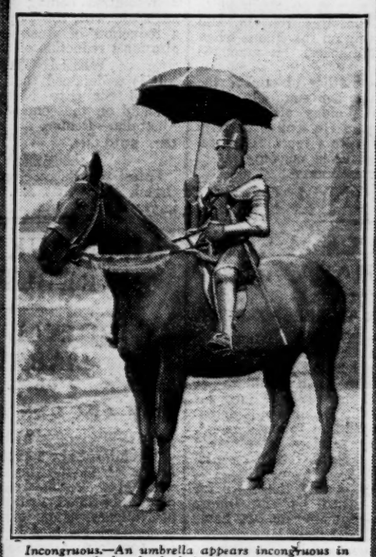
### STUPENDOUS INTEREST

"It is a veritable children's treasury. Unique and of stupendous interest to child and student alike. The many difficulties of the English language are treated in a lucid and concise manner—truly a fascinating work."

*Headmaster, East Greenwich.*

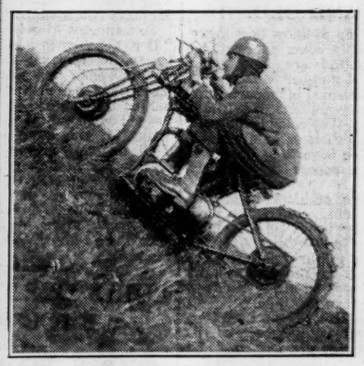


*Divest.—A cavalryman divesting himself of his tunic while taking a jump.*



*Incongruous.—An umbrella appears incongruous in the hands of a knight in armour.*

The pictures reproduced in this page are typical examples of the new type of Dictionary illustration to be found only in The Children's Dictionary.



*Gradient.—A motor-cyclist ascending Sugar Loaf Hill, in Kent, which has a gradient or incline of more than one foot in one and a half feet.*

### THE SUNDAY TIMES SAYS:—

The Children's Dictionary is a remarkable and most ingenious work. It is a pleasant grove of learning, and although called The *Children's* Dictionary, it applies to people of all ages, and forms a permanent book of reference on other things than mere words.

# SCOTTISH MINE EXPLOSION.

## FIVE KILLED AND NINE INJURED.

## ENTOMBED FOR TWO HOURS.

## DISASTER DUE TO FIREDAMP.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GLASGOW, Saturday.

Five men were killed and nine injured as the result of a terrible explosion early this morning at the Black Band seam of number one pit, at Auchenraith Colliery, Blantyre, Lanarkshire, belonging to Merry and Cunningham, Ltd. One of the injured is reported to be in a critical condition.

Fifteen men were working in the section when the explosion, believed to be due to an ignition of firedamp, occurred at 8.15. Nothing was known of the accident in other parts of the pit, where a full shift was engaged. The victims of the disaster were entombed for a couple of hours before the arrival of the Lanarkshire Rescue Brigade from Coatbridge, who extricated them.

With his arms swathed in bandages, John Smith, who had been badly hurt, told me that he went on duty shortly after six o'clock.

"There were fourteen others in the section," he said. "Sprott, one of the men killed, went to fire a shot, and the others came out and were having a bite to eat while he was doing it. I only remember one explosion. It was terrible. It must have thrown me a considerable distance. The next thing I remember is that I was on the surface."

**JUST BACK AT WORK.**

Another of the injured, John Copland, a driver, said that he walked up the road to his berth when the shot-firer went in, and was in the act of putting on the chains when he was thrown through space. He managed to crawl to safety.

Mrs. Kolinsky, the mother of one of the victims, told me that her son only commenced working on Monday after a long spell of unemployment. He took over duty in the ill-fated section this morning to replace a man who had cried off duty.

# 11 YEARS IN A FORT

## DANCER'S CLAIM FROM EX-MAHARAJA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay High Court has again postponed for a month the hearing of the Bombay dancing woman's claim against the former Maharaja of Indore, Sir Tokoji Rao, for 184,000 rupees (£14,000) for unlawful detention with her daughter in an Indore fortress. The two women were released after eleven years' imprisonment through the representation of the British Political Agent.

Sir Tokoji's defence is that the order for their detention was issued by the Indore Government. They, consequently, are liable and not he personally, he claims.

The former Maharaja is sailing for Europe from Karachi this week-end with his American wife and their daughter after their recent visit to his son, who is now installed on the throne of Indore. This was their first meeting since the coronation.

# CHILDREN TEACHING THEIR PARENTS.

## NEW DICTIONARY FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

It would be interesting to know how many modern parents are daily being educated by their children. Children are now being taught in schools a vast number of facts that schoolmasters never dreamed of imparting to them thirty or forty years ago. Without being turned into prigs, they come home with inquiring minds, plying their parents with all sorts of questions which have to be answered either by examination papers or to satisfy their own curiosity.

Few parents are able, off-hand, to answer a tithe of these questions. Still fewer have at hand the necessary books of reference, while a still smaller proportion have the capacity of conveying to their children the necessary information in the most easily assimilated form. This is an art in itself, so much so that some grown-ups regularly read the "Children's Newspaper" so that they can follow certain complicated aspects of the news of the day with the greatest ease and in the shortest time.

It is for this new generation of children and their parents that the wonderful "Children's Dictionary," issued by the Amalgamated Press, has been constructed. An immense amount of brains has been put into this great enterprise by a highly skilled staff of experts backed by a large expenditure of capital, to make the physical production of this work possible. The result is a wonderful library in little, which is of equal interest and value to grown-ups and the children for whom it is primarily intended.

Every conceivable topic into which children are likely to probe is dealt with, while grown-ups cannot turn over even a few pages without being conscious of the enormous gaps in their own knowledge. It is one of the few pieces of school literature that one will make a point of keeping in after-school years.

As an example of the ingenuity with which the information is conveyed, one may quote the section which enables the user to find a word which is "on the tip of the tongue" and obstinately remains there. For instance, if one wishes to know the correct term to use for the tidal mouth of a river, all that is necessary is to turn to the word "river" and the word is revealed as "estuary." It can easily be seen that in following the alphabet from A to Z, say from agriculture to zoology, the whole range of knowledge is included, so that one has at hand a perfect library of reference.

While the writing in the dictionary is simple, its value is enhanced by its thousands of illustrations in black and white and in colour. In eight handsome volumes, the dictionary is now being offered by the Waverley Book Company, and it would be difficult to conceive of a better investment than this wonderful compendium of knowledge.

# CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

## "A PITY IT WAS MADE," SAYS THE MAGISTRATE.

"This lady and gentleman were arrested on a charge of being in the unlawful possession of some property. The police have since made inquiries and are fully satisfied that it is their own property, and I wish to withdraw the charge."

Detective Hayward made this statement at Marylebone when John Frederick Stride (41), caterer, of Holywell Lane, Shoreditch, and Margaret Kemble (40), designer and cutter, of Cæsar Street, Shoreditch, appeared on a charge of being in the supposed unlawful possession at Marble Arch of a lady's dressing gown, two pieces of casement cloth, two pieces of ninon voile, and two pieces of silk dress material, and failing to give a satisfactory account of it.

The Magistrate: It is a pity that the charge was made.

Turning to the accused, he added: You have done nothing wrong. You will be discharged—no evidence offered.

# AUSTRALIAN WAR DEBT.

## QUESTION OF REDUCING INTEREST.

## CASH FOR SEVEN GOVERNMENTS.

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

The Committee of State Treasurers held its first session here to-day, and it is understood that the major portion of their deliberations was concerned with the cash requirements of the seven Governments to the end of the calendar year.

The Conference had a lengthy consultation with Sir Otto Niemeyer and Sir Robert Gibson, the chairman of the Commonwealth Bank. With regard to the repayment of loans falling due in the current year, a plan was tentatively drawn up for submission to the board of the Commonwealth Bank which is meeting on September 2.

The Conference also decided that there were several directions in which a common plan of economy on the part of the various Governments might be possible by the elimination of overlapping and the duplication of Commonwealth and State services. In that connection Commonwealth and State officers are to begin immediately a joint investigation.

It is pointed out that the decisions of the Conference are at present necessarily tentative.

**MR. FENTON'S STATEMENT.**

Referring to the suggestion that Australia would negotiate with Great Britain for a reduction of the interest on the War Debt, Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, said that Mr. Scullin was entrusted with the task of bringing before the Imperial Conference many subjects concerning Australia. He could not say how he would deal with them, but the facts were in his custody and they could not be in safe hands.—*Reuter.*

Note.—The New South Wales State Executive of the Labour Party yesterday passed a resolution calling upon Mr. Scullin to negotiate with the Imperial Government for a reduction of Australia's War Debts and also for a reduction of the rate of interests.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Saturday.

It is understood that the Government has invited Sir Otto Niemeyer to visit New Zealand on the conclusion of his mission in Australia.—*Reuter.*

**MR. SCULLIN.**

MELBOURNE, Saturday.

Latest reports received here from the S.S. Orama show that Mr. Scullin continues to improve.

# ARCHDUKE AGAIN REBUFFED.

## CARDINAL AND HIS MARRIAGE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

The latest blow to the Archduke Albrecht's hopes of having his morganatic marriage with Mme Rudnay recognised is the reply of the Cardinal Prince Seredy, Archbishop of Hungary, whom Albrecht has just begged to support his plea to the Vatican to annul his bride's first marriage with Mr. Rudnay. "I am astonished," said the Cardinal, "that you come to me after your action in taking part in the sacred festival of St. Emmerich while still unreconciled with the Church for what you have done."

I learnt that the Archduke, stung by the public affront of his father's declaration that he will acknowledge neither the marriage nor the bride, and rendered desperate by the chilling attitude of the Roman Catholic authorities, has chartered a private aeroplane and is flying to-day from Budapest to Lequeitio, in Spain, to implore the ex-Empress Zita's support with the Vatican.

To intimates Albrecht remarked last night: "It is hopeless to talk with my mother who cannot realise that this is 1930, not 1880. To-day a man may marry whom he likes. I understand her attitude, but it is fifty years behind the times. As for the throne, it was never I who wanted to be King, it was all her wish. My only desire is to serve my country. That no one can prevent.

"Mother says that the Emperor Francis Joseph would turn in his grave if he knew of my marriage. It is quite true, but I repeat: It is 1930. Francis Joseph has already lain many years in the grave. I cannot mould my life according to his supposed views."

# LORD DERBY AND HIS RACEHORSES.

## STABLE ECONOMIES NOT TO INCLUDE FRANCE.

It was stated at Knowsley Park yesterday that Lord Derby has no intention of reducing his racing connections with France, where he is in partnership with Lady Granard. The expense of racing there is much less than in England.

This statement follows the announcement that, owing to the burden of higher taxation, Lord Derby had decided to make drastic reductions in his racing establishment at Newmarket at the end of the present season.

Mr. Frank Butters, the trainer at Stanley House, it was said, will shortly give up that position. He came back from Italy in 1927 to succeed the Hon. George Lambton, who gave up training and became manager of the stable. Mr. Lambton may now take up training again, and combine the two offices with a reduced stable.

It is not Lord Derby's intention to sell his famous sires, which include Sansovino, Phalaris, Pharos, and Fairway; but it is probable that after the autumn sales he will be left with only about twenty-five horses in training instead of over fifty. In the past ten years Lord Derby has won more than £300,000 in stakes. He has won almost every good race there is to be won, including the Derby. He has been a member of the Jockey Club since 1895, but does not bet. He says that each horse in training costs him £650 a year.

**"HOT-GOSPELLER'S" GRAVE ILLNESS.**

LOS ANGELES, Saturday.

A second physician has been called in to treat Mrs. Aimee McPherson, the famous "hot-Gospeller," who has been lying on the verge of collapse in her cottage at Malibu Beach, near here.

He reports that Mrs. McPherson is still very ill, but making slow and gradual progress towards recovery. While she has been in a much more serious condition than was generally supposed, she has passed the crisis and everything is now in her favour.—*Reuter.*

**AIR DASH TO CATCH LINER.**

An American student, Mr. Henry Oliver, overslept yesterday morning in a London hotel and missed the special train which he should have taken to sail in the Carinthia from Liverpool for New York. He motored to Stag Lane Aerodrome, hired an "air-taxi," and flying at a speed of 110 m.p.h., caught the liner with fifteen minutes to spare.

When the "air taxi's" pilot returned to London in the afternoon he was surprised to learn that the authorities were looking for his 'plane. By some unexplained mistake a message had been sent from Boulogne that a machine bearing the same number as the "taxi" was missing over the Channel.

# MAN SHOT DEAD IN STREET.

## SCOTTISH MINISTER ARRESTED.

## CHARGED WITH MURDER.

## REVOLVER TRAGEDY AT LEITH.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

EDINBURGH, Saturday.

In the police court here to-day a Church of Scotland minister, the Rev. Peter Carmichael Marr, was charged with murder. A sensation had been caused earlier in the morning in the city and at Leith by the news of the tragedy and the minister's arrest.

The victim was Mr. James McNair Dalgleish, aged 63, a white-haired man, a master painter, lately residing at Lixmount Gardens, Edinburgh. He had carried on business in Leith for many years and was held in high esteem. He was at one time conductor of the local Salvation Army band.

Information received by the police was to the effect that Mr. Dalgleish was on his way to open his shop in Stanley Road, Leith, at 8 o'clock in the morning. As he came near the shop several revolver shots were heard, and when people in the street saw Mr. Dalgleish fall they ran to help him. They carried him into his own shop, and later removed him to hospital, where it was found that he was dead. In the excitement his assailant walked away.

**THE ARREST.**

Shortly afterwards the police went to the breakwater at Granton, and there arrested the Rev. Peter Carmichael Marr, aged 41, of The Manse, Haywood, Lanarkshire. He was standing near a ferry steamer that runs between Granton and Burntisland.

Mr. Marr was brought to the police court, and after short evidence he was remitted to a higher court.

Thomas Drummond, an errand boy, aged 14, told me he was standing at the corner of Stanley Road at eight o'clock this morning when he saw a man coming along with a small leather case in his hand. "Mr. Dalgleish," said the boy, "was coming in the opposite direction on the other side of the street. When they were almost opposite each other the man took a revolver out of his case and fired three times. Mr. Dalgleish dropped to the ground. The man with the revolver crossed the street towards him, and fired another shot. He then walked away."

Mr. Haslam, a shopkeeper, said that earlier in the morning he saw the man with the case looking up Stanley Road. Mr. Dalgleish came along the street at a regular time every morning, Mr. Haslam added. "The man was standing there as cool as you or I, and shortly afterwards I was shocked to hear of the shooting affair."

Other onlookers say the man with the revolver turned round and walked calmly along Stanley Road with his hands in his pockets. Nobody interfered with him.

**TRAGIC ANNIVERSARY.**

I learn that this afternoon Mr. Dalgleish was to have attended the funeral of his brother. To-day was also the anniversary of the death of a son, who lost his life eight years ago in a tramway accident near the scene of this tragedy.

It is stated that Mr. Marr has been ill for some time, and that property belonging to Mr. Dalgleish, which was formerly the property of Mr. Marr's father, has been in dispute.

The accused man was ordained to the Ministry in 1917. Haywood Church is in the Presbytery of Lanark. It has a membership of only about seventy.

# INDUSTRIES FAIR.

## COMPOSITE EXHIBITS BY RIVAL FIRMS.

Space booked in the London section of the British Industries Fair, to be held at Olympia from February 16 to 27 next year, up to yesterday exceeded 250,000 square feet, the total area occupied last February.

Increased use will be made in 1931 of composite exhibits, the object of which is to enable the trade buyer to see on a single stand examples of the principal products of an industry as a whole. Many of the firms contributing to these composite exhibits will be keen rivals, and many will have their own individual stands in addition.

Canada and India, it is announced, will have their own individual displays next year, and countries which will share the 10,000 square feet booked by the Empire Marketing Board include Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, Gold Coast, Southern Rhodesia, British West Indies, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, India, East African Dependencies, Cyprus, Malaya, and Mauritius.

The Fair is to be held simultaneously at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, where the heavy industries exhibit.

# POSTMEN'S HATS.

## A CHANGE FROM THE OLD SHAKO.

Postmen will welcome the statement made by an official of the Department, yesterday, that the Postmaster-General is prepared to agree to a change in the type of headgear they wear, which is after the style of the old military shako, and is said to be uncomfortable in hot or rainy weather, affording little protection from the sun and none from rain.

The selection of the new hat will not, however, be made immediately, as different types will be submitted for approval before one is chosen.

The cap suggested by the Union of Post Office Workers is of the "Brodrick" type similar to those now used in the Irish Free State. These are of the same pattern as the Army cap, and it is probable that samples will be submitted for approval with flaps on the back to shield the neck of the wearer from wind and rain.

**STORM CAUSES TRUCE.**

While the "armies" of Northland and Southland were fiercely fighting for the possession of a strip of land early yesterday, the heavy thunderstorm suddenly put an unexpected end to hostilities.

When the flashes of lightning were first seen in a starlit and clear sky it was thought that they were gunfire. A few minutes later, however, the sky became clouded and rain fell in torrents.

Unfortunately the troops were in their shirt-sleeves dress order and had no protection from the deluge.

The military authorities acted promptly and "No Parade" was sounded. The troops thereupon ceased warfare and hurried back to camp.

Thus terminated the manœuvres so far as the 2nd Division was concerned.

# WIDESPREAD HAVOC OF GREAT NIGHT STORM.

## VILLAGES SWEPT BY FLOODS AND GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

## THRILL FOR PILOT OF AIR LINER.

The heat wave which has been experienced in most parts of the country during the past few days brought on Friday night a series of thunderstorms which, in some districts, especially in Scotland, were of almost tropical intensity. They were remarkable almost everywhere for the extreme brilliance of the lightning, and in some cases for the torrential downpour of rain by which they were accompanied.

The extremist violence of the storm was felt in the North of England and in Scotland. One of the districts which suffered most severely was in the neighbourhood of Whaley Bridge, where, in the Goyt Valley, almost without warning, a cloudburst flooded a large area, doing tremendous damage.

London experienced a severe visitation which began soon after midnight and lasted for several hours. It was accompanied by a heavy deluge of rain, and the lightning was particularly vivid. Many theatre-goers were caught in the rain. It was remarkable that the storm ceased almost as suddenly as it began. The rain cooled the air for a time, but the temperature afterwards again rose rapidly.

Many houses were struck by lightning.

The pilot of a cross-Channel air-liner making for Croydon had a remarkable experience. The aerial hanging from his machine was struck by lightning, and, unable to get further directions from Croydon, he was compelled to return to Lympne the storm in London. Following a deafening peal of thunder what appeared to be a large star was seen to fall from the sky until, as it reached the roof of Nethercon, the residence of Mr. Thompson, it split into a myriad points of light. There was a crash, and neighbours running to the house found that all the plaster had been stripped from the walls of one of the bedrooms, which were absolutely black. An iron mantelpiece and fender were grotesquely twisted and partly melted. Mr. Thompson, jun., had only left the room a few minutes before.

Struck by lightning, the house of Mr. Leonard Bragg, in Galleywood Road, Chelmsford, was set on fire and burnt out.

In the Bishop Auckland area a stack in a shed belonging to Mr. Etherington, Lane Head, Woodlands, was burnt through being struck by lightning, and eight tons of hay were destroyed. A house belonging to Mr. Ewans, at Woodlands, was struck by lightning, which brought the ceiling down, ripped up a cemented yard, blew the bottom out of a churn, and tore up the cemented floor in the dairy.

**VALUABLE MARE KILLED.**

A valuable Clydesdale brood mare belonging to Mr. William Ramshaw, a Redcar farmer, was struck by lightning and killed. Ten sheep were killed by lightning at Long Buckby (Northamptonshire).

Lightning struck the Malleable Iron Works, Stockton, and burnt out a 600-h.p. electric motor. Two mills were thrown out of gear.

Mr. and Mrs. James Dunlavey, an aged miner and his wife, living at the Aged Miners' Homes at Harton, had a terrifying experience when lightning struck their cottage, shattering the chimney and tearing a gap in the roof. Broken masonry and dislodged slates showered down the fireplace into the scullery and around the cottage, but fortunately no one was injured.

Two Portsmouth fishing boats were out off Southsea in charge of Edward Dorey and William Grist when a flash of lightning temporarily blinded Grist and a collision occurred, Dorey's boat being sunk. Dorey and a man named Hunter were picked up by the other boat.

A stone cross above St. Michael's Church, Southsea, was struck and some 3 ft. of material was found in the churchyard yesterday morning.

**AIR PILOT'S ADVENTURE.**

The wireless aerial on the night air mail from Brussels to London was struck by lightning, and the pilot, being unable to obtain direction signals from Croydon, had to go back to the coast at Lympne before he could land. The pilot was Mr. Van den Eynde. He was flying above the storm and was receiving direction signals from the control tower until he judged that he was quite near the aerodrome. Then he suddenly heard a terrific crash and the direction signals ceased. His aerial, trailing below, had been struck by lightning and shattered. The insulation saved the machine itself from danger. As he could not make the aerodrome without directions he steered back to the coast and landed at Lympne at about 2.10. He flew on to Croydon at dawn.

A few minutes after Mr. and Mrs. Albert Excell and their five-year-old son, Johnny, of Eastfields Road, Mitcham, had left their bedroom at 2 a.m., the house was struck by lightning, and plaster fell in large sheets from the ceiling on to the bed. The top of the chimney was removed, the brickwork being thrown into the roadway.

The Alma Inn at Hale, near Farnham, Surrey, was struck by lightning, and the whole of the west side of the building was wrecked. Mrs. Lane, the licensee, who was in bed at the time was struck by flying glass and cut about the neck and face. Miss Lane the daughter, who was sleeping with her mother, was rendered almost deaf by the crash, but she pluckily braved the elements and went in search of the district nurse to attend her mother. In the room was a six-feet mirror, and of this nothing remained but a few broken pieces of woodwork.

## THE HEAT IN LONDON.

**The following table gives comparative temperatures in London at different hours on Friday and yesterday:—**

| | Yesterday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| 10 a.m. | 70 | 78 |
| Noon | 73 | 88 |
| 1 p.m. | 76 | 90 |
| 2 p.m. | 77 | 90 |
| 3 p.m. | 79 | 91 |
| 4 p.m. | 80 | 93.5 |
| 6 p.m. | 80 | 91 |

**Negretti and Zambra's sun reading at 3 o'clock was 121.**

# VALLEY SWEPT BY CLOUDBURST.

## MANY CATTLE AND SHEEP DROWNED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WHALEY BRIDGE, Saturday.

Extraordinary scenes of desolation and damage were everywhere to be seen to-day when I visited the areas in the Goyt Valley, flooded by the cloudburst which descended without any warning last night, forcing many townsfolk and villagers into a life-and-death race to escape being caught in the great rush of water.

Villages were isolated, many bridges were swept away, roads were torn up, walls were torn down, factories were flooded and boiler fires extinguished, while very extensive damage was done to houses, shops, and property of all kinds.

The farmers suffered heavy losses, many cattle and thousands of poultry perishing in the floods. Many hundreds of acres of land wer eunder water, and sheep and calves were seen floating down the rivers miles away from the scene of the floods.

The cloudburst followed a terrific thunderstorm, and the places affected included Whaley Bridge, Errwood, Timber Valley, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Coombs, New Mills, Wildboarclough, and Cragg in Macclesfield. The village of Cragg was isolated after two bridges had been swept away.

**AGED COTTAGERS RESCUED.**

A remarkable story of his experience at Errwood, a village five miles from Whaley Bridge on the old road to Buxton, was given to me by Mr. W. Boothman, who was in charge of a motor lorry at Errwood when the storm broke.

"Suddenly," said Mr. Boothman, "a tremendous deluge of water came down. There appeared to be a cloudburst extending from the mountains in the direction of the Cat and Fiddle. In a few minutes everything was awash with water. The water toppled down the mountain side into Goyt Valley in great banks, carrying with it boulders, stones and fences. Everything in the path of the floods was swept away in an incredibly short time.

"There are two cottages near Errwood Hall where I was standing, and very soon they were flooded. I forced my way through the water into the cottages, and in one I found an old couple of 70 to 80 years of age. The water was over my waist when I waded into the cottage, and I had great difficulty in forcing open the middle door inside owing to the pressure of the water. I then found that the old couple were upstairs marooned in the bedroom, and that they had just managed to get out of the living room in the nick of time. In a few minutes the water in the cottages rose almost to my shoulders. The furniture was floating about, and all the food in the house was destroyed. The son of the couple eventually came, and assisted me, and we had to bore a hole in the foundations of the house, break down the doors and smash the windows in order to release the water."

# ROOF SHAKEN DOWN.

## HAVOC BY THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

One of the most remarkable incidents of the storm occurred at Sunderland, where the vibration caused by the terrific peals of thunder caused the collapse of the roof of a house in Dean's Yard. The occupiers, Mrs. Mary Swinhoe aged 62, and her son Peter, escaped in the nick of time, just before the roof crashed in, burying the contents of the room beneath the debris.

From practically all parts of the country come reports of houses being struck by lightning. At Wellingborough three rooms were completely wrecked by lightning in the worst thunderstorm in local memory. Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell and their family had an extraordinary experience. A fireball came down the chimney, wrecking three rooms and injuring Mrs. Campbell and her son.

Five fires occurred in Nottingham, caused by the storm. Four houses were struck by lightning, and three electric trams in the Nottingham area were also struck, one at Mansfield bursting into flames. Hundreds of residents on the Nottingham Corporation Wollaton Park Estate had to bale out their houses.

Residents of Ashburton Road, Addiscombe, witnessed a remarkable phenomenon during

# HEAT DEATHS.

## SOLDIER COLLAPSES ON MANŒUVRES.

Whilst engaged on manœuvres in East Anglia, Co. Sergt.-Major James Hope Loame, of "A" Company, 2nd Queen's Regiment, was affected by the intense heat, and on returning to Hoxne Camp he collapsed. He was taken to the General Hospital, Ipswich, where he died. Loame, who was 34 years of age, and had twenty years' service with his regiment, lived at Dover.

Mr. J. Dockree, aged 74, of Wightman Road, Hornsey, collapsed and died owing to the heat while in an L.C.C. tramcar yesterday.

Thomas Hicks, of Little Surrey Street, Southwark, collapsed in the Borough Underground Station yesterday owing to the excessive heat, and died before reaching Guy's Hospital.

At Whittlesey, Isle of Ely, yesterday, William Say, aged 69, a retired railway employee, was found dead in a field near where he had been employed harvesting.

While sitting in his chair Ernest Hammond Bellairs, aged 77, of Bransgore, a noted bee expert and a Governor of Boscombe Hospital, died from the heat.

At Leicester yesterday George William Verrable, aged 55, a corporation labourer at the sewage farm, was found lying dead in a field. A doctor said death was due to the heat.

Mr. W. F. Maxfield, managing director of the Queen's Picture Theatre, Sittingbourne, died in his chair yesterday. He had been ill and the excessive heat proved fatal.

Edward Birch, aged 56, formerly in business in London, died at table through the heat at Jersey on Friday evening.

"It is unwise to be out in such blazing sunshine wearing nothing more than an ordinary cap," said the Louth district coroner, at an inquest yesterday, on Herbert Richardson Binbrook, a farm labourer, who collapsed and died from the effects of the heat on Thursday.

Three deaths of farm labourers caused by heat in cornfields are reported from the Burton-on-Trent district. An elderly man named Gibbs, working for M. H. P. Hale, at Dunstall, died early yesterday. A young Irishman, Thomas Moffatt, collapsed while harvesting at Edingale and died in Tamworth Hospital, and Frederick Archer met a similar fate on a farm at Portway.

Walter Horne, a blanket buyer, collapsed and died at Witney (Oxon) yesterday. His death was due to heat.

**HALO AND TWO MOCK SUNS.**

Just as the sun was setting last evening a halo and two mock suns on either side of the real sun were seen. This phenomenon lasted for about twenty minutes until banks of heat haze blotted it out. Such a sight foretells disturbed weather conditions with rain within forty-eight hours. The halo and mock suns are caused by the sun shining through a layer of cloud composed of ice crystals about 20,000 ft. up.

**U.S. RECORDS LOST IN FIRE.**

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

Fire broke out to-day in a war-time structure occupied by the Federal Trade Commission. An entire wing of the building was destroyed. It is feared that many valuable records have been lost.—*Reuter.*

# MID-SCOTLAND CANAL.

## REPORT AGAINST £50,000,000 PLAN.

## 'NOT ECONOMICALLY JUSTIFIED.'

## COMMERCIAL SUCCESS IMPROBABLE.

A report against the project for the construction of a Mid-Scotland Ship Canal is presented by the Government Committee which was appointed to consider the scheme.

The Committee estimate that the cost of constructing such a canal would be not less than £50,000,000. They have decided against the project on the grounds that:—

From the shipping standpoint, the canal would not be economically justified.

There is no prospect of any commercial success.

The scheme has no immediate bearing on the relief of unemployment.

In their report to the Ministry of Transport, issued yesterday, the Committee estimate the capital cost of the canal at "£50,000,000 or more," and they add:—

The whole capital would have to be provided out of the Exchequer.

The revenue to be derived from the canal is conjectural. It might or might not be sufficient to cover maintenance and bare working expenses. The return, if any, on the capital would be negligible.

**TWO SCHEMES.**

The Committee can see no prospect of the development of the canal area which would justify the expenditure. There were two schemes before the Committee, viz.:—

The Loch Lomond route via Stirling and the Forth Valley to Loch Lomond and thence either (a) into Loch Long at Arrochar, or (b) into the Clyde at Dumbarton via the Leven Valley; and

The direct route, following approximately the line of the Forth and Clyde Navigation from Grangemouth to the Clyde just below Glasgow, via the Bonny and Kelvin valleys.

"Our investigations have satisfied us," the Committee observe, and it was admitted by the witnesses who supported the scheme, that there is no prospect of any such return on the capital expenditure within a reasonable period, as would induce private enterprise to embark upon the undertaking, even with the assistance of a large Government grant. It is clear, and the witnesses for Glasgow Corporation admitted, that there is no likelihood of contributions from public authorities or private interests, and therefore that the whole cost would have to be met by the taxpayer."

**COST OF UPKEEP.**

"The Committee suggest that the cost of maintaining the canal would exceed £150,000 a year. As to the traffic possibilities of the canal the Committee point out that the potential user of the canal will have regard to his costs, as affected by the net saving of time and by the amounts payable in dues.

"On all the evidence before us," they say, "we conclude that from the standpoint of offering facilities to shipping the canal would not be economically justified."

Glasgow Corporation suggested that the construction of a canal might have the effect of arresting what is known as the southward drift of industry.

"These aspects of the matter cannot be ignored," the Committee state, "and if there were any certainty that the canal would assist to retain or recover industrial prosperity in Scotland, we should have given more weight to the argument than we have felt able to give. We find, however, that many representative interests which, on such grounds, if on no others, might have been expected to be favourably disposed to the scheme are either indifferent or actually hostile, and that there is no evidence, in our view, which would justify an expectation of the canal attracting works to its area."

The Committee, therefore, indicate their "definite conclusion that there is no prospect of any commercial success for the canal itself, and not sufficient grounds for hoping for development of the area adjacent to the canal to an extent in any way commensurate with the capital cost."

**NO IMMEDIATE BEARING.**

Viewing the matter from the point of view of affording relief to the unemployed, the Committee state they are advised "that the employment of so large a number as 25,000 men on the construction of a canal only 29 land miles in length would present problems of organisation and supervision of the greatest difficulty. All the technical experience of works in any way comparable with this project indicates a curve which would only approach its peak about half-way through the construction period.

"It does not therefore appear that the canal has any bearing on the immediate problem of unemployment."

# THE HIGHER SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.

## CAMBRIDGE SUCCESSES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

The class-list of the Cambridge Higher School Certificate examination has been published by the Syndicate for Local Examinations. The number of candidates for full certificates who were examined at English Centres was 628 (387 boys and 241 girls), and of these 254 boys and 169 girls obtained certificates.

The schools presenting the largest number of successful candidates were Bournemouth High School (16), King Edward's High School for Girls, Birmingham (15), Bedford Modern School for Boys (12), King James I. School, Bishop Auckland (12), King Edward VI. Grammar School, Stourbridge (12), Johnston School, Durham (11), Portsmouth Grammar School (10), Stroud High School for Girls (10).

The mark of distinction was gained in individual subjects and groups as follows:—

Latin 8, Greek 4, Ancient History and Literature 3, French 23, German 1, Spanish 1, English 10, History 8, Advanced Mathematics, group 3, 10, Mathematics, group 4, 8, Physics 12, Chemistry 12, Botany 2, Biology 1, Zoology 2, Religious Knowledge 1, Music 1, Art 2.

The largest number of marks of distinction gained by candidates at a single school was eight awarded to pupils of Crypt School, Gloucester, and of King Edward's School, Stourbridge.

Candidates have been nominated by the Syndicate to the Board of Education for the award of State Scholarships on the result of the examination.

A separate class-list will be issued later for the Higher School Certificate candidates examined at Centres overseas. The class-lists for the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations will be ready early in September.

**SIXTY YEARS IN PRACTICE.**

How a doctor went to hospital against his wish was mentioned at a Southwark inquest yesterday on the body of Dr. David Given Kennedy (85), of Jamaica Road, Bermondsey. Mr. James Kennedy, of Stourcliffe Street, W., said that his brother had practised in Bermondsey for sixty years. It was stated that Dr. Kennedy went to Guy's Hospital much against his wish.

Death was due to syncope and pneumonia, and a verdict of death from natural causes was recorded.

# CANAL BATHERS; MORE ARRESTS.

## "NOT HIGH-HANDED" SAYS MAGISTRATE.

## MAXIMUM FINE NEXT TIME.

"I do not see that there is any high-handed action at all in arresting persons who are committing an offence against an Act of Parliament," said Mr Barrington Ward, the magistrate at Old Street police-court yesterday, when twelve young men and youths, ranging in age from 16 to 26, were charged with unlawfully bathing in the Grand Union Canal at Bethnal Green.

Mr. Claude Hornby, solicitor prosecuting for the Canal Company, said it had been mentioned during the hearing of a similar case a few days ago that the Act of Parliament which had been contravened was passed in the reign of George III.

Mr. Barrington Ward: It is none the worse for that.

Mr. Hornby: We all appreciate that this is very hot weather indeed, but at the same time it has to be remembered that the Canal is not a public bathing place as the Serpentine so very popular is now. The Canal exists for purposes of traffic and trade. Numerous complaints have been received concerning the doings of bathers. It has been stated that moored barges have been cut loose and have drifted down-stream doing considerable damage. Lock-keepers at times have been unable to open their gates for fear of drowning bathers.

Mr. Barrington Ward: My view is that this practice has got to be stopped, and stopped by some effective means.

Mr. Hornby said he understood that all the accused were arrested because the day following the last case of the kind an effort had been made to deal with offenders by taking names and addresses with a view to the issue of summonses, and in every case false names and addresses had been given.

Upon the men and youths promising not to repeat the offence the magistrate bound them over to come up for judgment if called upon within the next twelve months. He said that if any more cases of a similar nature were brought before him he would impose the maximum penalty of 40s

The earlier case referred to was heard before Mr. Clarke Hall, a number of boys being summoned. Mr. Clarke Hall said it was "perfectly absurd" that the boys should have been arrested, and ordered them to pay threepence each.

# WIFE SOLD FOR A SHILLING.

## HUSBAND TIRED OF MARRIAGE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VIENNA, Saturday.

The Austrian police have just brought to light, in the heart of Europe, an instance of the custom, common among primitive people, of selling wives.

Johann Holzleitner, a shoemaker in Ried, a village in the Inn Valley, finding the bonds of marriage irksome after some years, sold his wife to a friend for a shilling, and agreed to pay part of her living expenses.

Anna Holzleitner, the wife, did not approve of this way of solving the problem, and started a lively discussion, in which the gendarmerie had to be fetched.

# YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

## A NEW BRITISH SUITE PERFORMED.

At the Queen's Hall Promenade Concert last evening the first performance was given of a suite for orchestra, entitled "The Land," by the twenty-three-year-old British composer, Miss Elizabeth Maconchy. This adds itself to the list of attempts to picture the four seasons in musical movements. But, her obvious programme once chosen, she displays the will to be unexpected.

She begins with Winter, and, taking as texts certain lines by Miss Victoria Sackville-West, is inclined to flee still further from the obvious, as the essay proceeds.

This first movement is in many ways the most successful. The swaying accompaniment is cleverly managed throughout a good many metamorphoses, and the surprise of a deliberate discord of which the resolution smacks of the denouement of the detective novel, comes off quite well—for the first time, and perhaps the second. And the whole atmosphere is undeniably wintry.

**SPRING.**

Spring is less spontaneous, and too much seems to be sacrificed to the imitative device determined upon. There is nothing very springlike in the air here.

With Summer we might well be in winter, all over again. The same chiming accompaniment is again employed, and tart discords reappear. By the time Autumn arrives we are quite sure it will not smell of rank leaves. Nor does it. It is, on the other hand, a noisy cider-pressing scene that is thrown upon the screen.

Reviewed as a whole, this Suite is another illustration of the great attention paid to the pursuit of style by professors of composition to-day. In a sense Miss Maconchy is handicapped by what she has absorbed in this respect from a number of sources that would have been fairly clear without the clues supplied in the programme note. Whether she has much originality it is impossible accurately to judge. She is certainly clever and accomplished, and has an "ear."

**A SPRIGHTLY OPENING.**

Weber's "Oberon" Overture opened the concert in sprightly fashion. But there was (alas! that one must write it) the usual backsliding when it came to accompanying the concerto. This was Liszt's No. 2, for piano, with Miss Elsa Karen, who played the solo with a kind of smooth delicacy and regard for its moments of splendour. The band, however, played in a smudgy manner.

The accompaniments for "Un bel dì" (Puccini, sung by Miss Maria Sandra) and the Prologue to Pagliacci (Leoncavallo: sung by Leyland White) were overdrawn, and did not give either of these competent singers the best of backgrounds.

What little time permitted me to hear of the César Franck symphony was much better regulated than the numbers cited. It is to be supposed it is all a question of the opportunities made for rehearsal. Sir Henry J. Wood conducted throughout.

H. F.

**THE CORNISH YACHT DISASTER.**

At the inquest at Polruan, near Fowey (Cornwall), yesterday, on Surgeon-Captain A. R. Brailey, of Clock House, Dunmow (Essex), one of the victims of the Islander yacht disaster, only two witnesses were called, A. Stuckey, a fisherman, who found the body, and Major Robert Gayer-Anderson, of The Gate House, Lincoln's Inn, London, an old friend of Captain Brailey, who gave evidence of identification.

A verdict of Death by accidental drowning was recorded.

**COLLISION AT 1,300 FT.**

Two 'planes belonging to the military flying school at Dubendorf, in Switzerland, came into collision (says Reuter) at a height of about 1,300 ft. yesterday morning. Both pilots—two flight-lieutenants who had only recently received their commissions—were killed.

*Association Football.*

# NEW SEASON OPENS WITH HEAVY SCORING.

## AWAY SUCCESSES FOR CHELSEA AND THE ARSENAL.

## 'SPURS START BRILLIANTLY.

The football season opened in tropical conditions yesterday, and—judging on last season's form—the results contained many surprises.

London had a great day, the Arsenal winning 4—1 at Blackpool, Chelsea getting the only goal at Grimsby, Tottenham thrashing Reading by no less than 7—1—striking confirmation of the Spurs' determination this season to get back to Division I.—and West Ham beating Huddersfield.

Aston Villa, too, won away. They got the odd goal of seven on Manchester United's ground; and, as Birmingham got the better of Sheffield United, and West Bromwich found Bristol City easy to beat, Birmingham's three big clubs had an auspicious opening.

One of the most keenly watched matches was that between Plymouth Argyle, who won promotion to the Second Division after struggling for many years, and Everton, the relegated of last season. Everton just won by 3—2 after being a goal down at the interval.

The opening story of the Second Division seems to tell once again the struggles of last season. For instance, Millwall, a club which toyed with relegation month after month, were beaten at home (3—1) by Stoke City, who last season made a brilliant start—only to fade away later. Notts Forest, another club in the shadows in the past, lost home points to Wolverhampton Wanderers.

Apart from the brilliant success of the Spurs, it is noteworthy that Preston North End gained an outstanding triumph by defeating Southampton 5—0.

**FIRST DIVISION.**

Though Sheffield Wednesday, the League champions, opened with a home victory against Newcastle United, they had to play hard for it, and would not have secured it if Weaver, the Newcastle United left-half, had not experienced the misfortune of putting through his own goal four minutes from the end of the game.

Newcastle United narrowly escaped relegation last season, but if yesterday's showing was a straw which shows the way the wind is blowing, they will be spared such anxiety at the concluding stages of the present campaign. They were a clever side at Sheffield yesterday. They led by a goal at the interval—a goal cleverly scored by Cape, their outside-right—and they deserved the lead.

The champions strove hard to play like champions after the interval, but they found the Newcastle halves and defence very solid affairs. Burgess succeeded in equalising fifteen minutes after the restart, but the Wednesday must count that gift goal from Weaver in the last four minutes as a splendid stroke of luck.

Jackson was the cleverest man on the field at West Ham. After forty-one minutes he accepted a back-heeled pass from Magnall to score with an unstoppable shot, and, although Watson equalised (owing to a slip by Spence) two minutes later, the Huddersfield outside-right led the home defenders a merry dance.

Spence appeard to give away a penalty by handling a shot from Ruffell, but the referee waved aside the home players when they demonstrated in a group, and fifteen minutes from the end Watson headed a fine goal from Yew's centre. West Ham just about deserved to win. They had the vim even if Huddersfield played a cleverer game.

Chandler missed at least two excellent scoring opportunities at Leicester. That, in a line, describes why Leicester City had to be content with one point as the result of Derby County's visit. Leicester were the better side, but their marksmanship was not good enough to turn their midfield superiority into goals. The same tale was told of a number of matches last season.

The first half finished with a blank scoresheet, but the City were the better side and should have built up a lead. It fell to Stephenson of Derby to score the first goal, but this was equalised by Ritchie. Leicester City's right-half and captain. Derby played doggedly—their defence in particular was very sound—but they were very fortunate to get a point.

Sheffield United were not a great side at Birmingham. They had to fight against relegation last season, and yesterday's play lacked signs of improvement.

Birmingham scored their three goals in the first half. Morrall headed the first from a corner. A clever combined movement by the entire forward line was crowned by a goal by Briggs. Bradford obtained the third—a goal in his best style.

With Bradford off the field for a quarter of an hour with an injured ankle, Birmingham were not seen to much advantage in the second half, but thanks to Hibbs in goal and a pair of sound backs Sheffield United were limited to a goal by Dunne.

While winning at Grimsby, Chelsea played the clever football everybody was expecting them to play. But one weakness was evident, a very old weakness where Chelsea are concerned. Their shooting was poor. Even Gallacher, noted as a great getter of goals, shot badly. Cheyne, the Scottish International inside right, did everything but his shooting splendidly. His footwork was a treat for the discerning eye. His craft repeatedly had the Grimsby defenders in a quandary. But he seemed to think that it was his job to leave the shooting to others—and the others either did not shoot or shot badly.

It was a penalty ten minutes from the end that won Chelsea the match—and the scorer was not a forward. It was Law, the left back, who shot the ball hard and true into the net. A foul on Gallacher was the cause of the penalty.

The Chelsea backs, Smith and Law, played a splendid game. They faced the Grimsby forwards—who never gave up hope—like an impregnable wall.

The Arsenal had a happy day at the seaside. They took the F.A. Cup to Blackpool with them, to show the local crowd what they had done last season; they then proceeded to show the Blackpool team what they can do this.

It was not an inspiring First Division début by Blackpool. The Arsenal were much too clever in every department for the promoted Second Divisioners. Bastin (2)—one from penalty—and Jack (2) scored the Arsenal's goals. Hampson scored Blackpool's goal near the end.

Waring scored Aston Villa's four goals against Manchester United at Old Trafford. It was his dash and opportunism that won a game that at one time looked lost. Manchester United were a better side in the first half, and deserved their lead of 2—1. With Spence hobbling about semi-crippled on the right wing in the second half, more was seen of the Villa, but they must count themselves as lucky to have won. Warburton, Reid, and Rowley scored Manchester United's goals.

Liverpool's forwards were smarter than the attack of Blackburn Rovers at Liverpool. Smith obtained Liverpool's two goals, and Bruton scored for the Rovers.

McKay, Cook, and Blackmore scored for Bolton Wanderers against Middlesbrough at Bolton Middlesbrough's defence was sound, but Bolton were cleverer forward.

Manchester City played good football at Sunderland. They were the better side in the first half—they led by two goals at the interval—but the loss of Barrass, injured, handicapped them in the second. Barrass, however, returned near the end and scored the goal that saved the City a point. Brook and Tait scored the City's first-half goals. The Sunderland scorers were Urwin, McDougall, and Gurney.

**SECOND DIVISION.**

If their form in their opening game against Southampton at Preston is any criterion, Preston North End have rid themselves of the bugbear of poor marksmanship which has handicapped them for several seasons. The veteran Harrison showed the way, and Scott, the recruit from Bristol City, quickly followed up with another. Reid scored the third before the interval.

Immediately after the re-start Smithies, North End's amateur centre-forward, dashed through and scored. Scott hooked the ball into the net for Preston's fifth from a centre by Harrison.

Twelve minutes after the interval at Nottingham the Forest were leading Wolverhampton Wanderers by 3 goals to 1. But the Wolves refused to give up hope. Thompson, one of the Forest backs, made the mistake of handling in the penalty area, and the goal by Lawton, which was the sequel, marked the turn of the tide. The Wolves went for the Forest goal like men inspired, and two goals by Hartill turned a probable defeat into victory.

West Bromwich Albion's three goals against Bristol City at the Hawthorns all happened in the first half. The Albion's superiority was forward. The City's defence was very sound, but their forwards lacked the thrust and skill of the Albion attack. Glidden, an outside-right, who can cut in from the wing and shoot, scored two of the Albion's goals. Edwards obtained the other.

Bury had a way of doing well at Burnley when both clubs were in the First Division. With Burnley in the Second Division Bury resumed their old habit. They won at Burnley yesterday, despite some wretched shooting.

The first half was played through without a goal, but Bury should have scored at least three. After missing some more chances in the second half Pugh succeeded in proving that a goal was scorable. This inspired Robbie to do likewise, and with that Bury's tale of goals ended.

On the day's showing Burnley are a poor side. They lost their place in the First Division last season; if their exhibition against Bury is the best of which they are capable they will be in the Third Division next season.

Crozier headed a great opening goal for Plymouth. Splendid work by Dean and Rigby gave White the equaliser, and the same player put Everton ahead. Martin got Everton's third, Leslie reducing the lead five minutes from time.

Port Vale made a happy return to the Second Division, Barnsley being thoroughly beaten at Hanley. Within two minutes of the start Pynegar had headed their first goal, and Barnsley had a narrow escape soon afterwards, Whitcombe striking the crossbar with a shot deserving a better fate. The last three minutes of the first half produced three goals. Jennings scored two of them for Port Vale, and Ashton one for Barnsley. The second half produced two more goals for Port Vale—Griffiths and Pynegar were the scorers—while Harston scored one for Barnsley.

Kirkham (2) and Sellars obtained goals for Stoke at Millwall. Paxton got a penalty goal for Millwall, but this ended the scoring.

Harper scored five goals for Tottenham—four in succession—who were in tremendous form in the first half against Reading. Cook and Dimmock made the reckoning seven. Reading did better in the second half and Eaton scored.

**THIRD DIVISION.**

Watford showed up well at Fulham for the first half an hour, and James scored But once Penn had equalised Fulham got on top, Haley and Allen scored good goals before, close on time, James again beat the Fulham goalkeeper Crystal Palace were much the better side at Southend. The latter were without a player (injured) for an hour of the game, and this may have unsettled them. Butler (2), Havelock, and Simpson scored for the Palace, Shanklv and Barnett replying for Southend.

The new club, Thames, opened with a 3—0 defeat at Shepherd's Bush, where the Rangers' forwards shot well. Goddard (2) and Hoten scored for the winners.

A goalless draw between Gillingham and Brighton was a fair result. Both goalkeepers played well.

After leading by four goals at the interval, Walsall found Clapton Orient able to put up sterner opposition in the second half. The Orient then scored twice. Cooper scored three goals for Walsall.

Notts County began their Southern Section career with distinction. They won 2—1 at Coventry. Keetley played a brilliant game for the County.

Foster scored early on for Brentford at Luton, and the home club only made the game a draw in the last two minutes, when Page equalised.

Hull City, a relegated club, had a bad time in the first half at Stockport, for whom Jobson, Newton (F.), and Lincoln scored, but after the interval the City shot excellently, and Gowdy and Mills scored goals.

**THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION I.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birmingham | 3 | Sheffield Un. | 1 |
| Blackpool | 1 | Arsenal | 4 |
| Bolton Wanderers | 3 | Middlesbrough | 0 |
| Grimsby Town | 0 | Chelsea | 1 |
| Leeds United | 2 | Portsmouth | 2 |
| Leicester City | 1 | Derby County | 1 |
| Liverpool | 2 | Blackburn Rovers | 1 |
| Manchester Utd. | 3 | Aston Villa | 4 |
| Sheffield Wed. | 2 | Newcastle Un. | 1 |
| Sunderland | 3 | Manchester C. | 3 |
| West Ham Un. | 2 | Huddersfield | 1 |

**THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bradford City | 3 | Charlton Ath. | 2 |
| Burnley | 0 | Bury | 2 |
| Millwall | 1 | Stoke City | 3 |
| Notts Forest | 3 | Wolverhampton W. | 4 |
| Oldham Ath. | 2 | Bradford | 0 |
| Plymouth Argyle | 2 | Everton | 3 |
| Port Vale | 5 | Barnsley | 2 |
| Preston N.E. | 5 | Southampton | 0 |
| Swansea | 3 | Cardiff City | 2 |
| Tottenham H. | 7 | Reading | 1 |
| West Brom. A. | 3 | Bristol City | 0 |

**THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Southern).**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bristol Rovers | 1 | Northampton Town | 4 |
| Coventry City | 1 | Notts County | 2 |
| Exeter City | 1 | Norwich City | 0 |
| Fulham | 3 | Watford | 2 |
| Gillingham | 0 | Brighton and H. A. | 0 |
| Luton Town | 1 | Brentford | 1 |
| Newport County | 2 | Torquay Utd. | 1 |
| Q. Park Rangers | 3 | Thames | 0 |
| Southend Utd. | 2 | C. Palace | 4 |
| Swindon Town | 4 | Bournem'th and B.A. | 1 |
| Walsall | 4 | Clapton Orient | 2 |

**THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Northern.)**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accrington Stanley | 3 | Crewe Alex. | 1 |
| Barrow | 1 | Tranmere Rovers | 3 |
| Chesterfield | 2 | Carlisle Un. | 1 |
| Darlington | 2 | Wigan Borough | 3 |
| Gateshead | 2 | Doncaster Rovers | 1 |
| Halifax | 3 | Hartlepools Un. | 1 |
| New Brighton | 2 | Lincoln City | 1 |
| Rochdale | 5 | Nelson | 4 |
| Rotherham Un. | 2 | York City | 1 |
| Southport | 1 | Wrexham | 1 |
| Stockport Co. | 3 | Hull City | 2 |

**SCOTTISH LEAGUE.**

DIVISION I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | 2 | Airdrieonians | 0 |
| Clyde | 5 | Cowdenbeath | 2 |
| East Fife | 2 | Celtic | 6 |
| Falkirk | 2 | Partick Thistle | 4 |
| Hamilton Acads. | 3 | Ayr United | 1 |
| Hibernians | 0 | Leith Athletic | 1 |
| Kilmarnock | 0 | Hearts | 1 |
| Greenock Morton | 2 | Dundee | 1 |
| Queen's Park | 4 | St Mirren | 1 |
| Rangers | 1 | Motherwell | 1 |

**CENTRAL LEAGUE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aston Villa Res. | 3 | Manchester Un. Res. | 1 |
| Blackburn R. Res. | 6 | Blackpool Res. | 3 |
| Bury Res. | 0 | Preston N.E. Res. | 3 |
| Derby Co. Res. | 2 | Birmingham Res. | 2 |
| Everton Res. | 2 | Leeds Un. Res. | 1 |
| Huddersfield Tn. Res. | 0 | Liverpool Res. | 2 |
| Manchester C. Res. | 2 | W Brom. A. Res. | 0 |
| Sheffield Un. Res. | 0 | Stockport Co. Res. | 0 |
| Stoke City Res. | 1 | Sheffield Wed. Res. | 1 |
| Wolverh'pton W. Res. | 1 | Oldham Ath. Res. | 0 |

**SOUTHERN LEAGUE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barry Town | 1 | Newport Co. Res. | 0 |
| Llanelly | 5 | Exeter City Res. | 1 |
| Torquay Un. Res. | 7 | Plymouth A Res. | 1 |
| Taunton Town | 3 | Bristol Rovers Res. | 1 |

**MIDLAND LEAGUE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barnsley Res. | 4 | Bradford C. Res. | 3 |
| Boston | 0 | Chesterfield Res. | 0 |
| Bradford Res. | 5 | Denaby Utd. | 0 |
| Doncaster R. Res. | 3 | Mexboro' Ath. | 4 |
| Frickley Colliery | 3 | Loughboro' C. | 3 |
| Hull C. Res. | 4 | Notts C. Res. | 0 |
| Lincoln C. Res. | 4 | Grimsby T. Res. | 2 |
| Mansfield Town | 2 | Gratham | 2 |
| Newark Town | 0 | Gainsboro' Trinity | 1 |
| Scarborough | 2 | Notts F. Res. | 3 |
| Shirebrook | 7 | Rotherham Utd. Res. | 1 |
| Wombwell | 3 | Scunthorpe Utd. | 1 |

**LONDON COMBINATION.**

DIVISION I.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenal Res. | 6 | Q. Pk. R. Res. | 2 |
| Brentford Res. | 1 | Millwall Res. | 4 |
| Cardiff C. Res. | 3 | T. H'spur Res. | 0 |
| Charlton A. Res. | 3 | Fulham Res. | 0 |
| Clapton O. Res. | 3 | Coventry C. Res. | 1 |
| C. Palace Res. | 0 | Southend U. Res. | 2 |
| Portsmouth Res. | 2 | Swansea T. Res. | 2 |
| Reading Res. | 4 | W. Ham U. Res. | 0 |
| Watford Res. | 0 | Leicester C. Res. | 3 |
| Southampton Res. | 3 | Brighton and H. Res. | 1 |

DIVISION II.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bristol C. Res. | 1 | Aldershot Town | 1 |
| Bournem'th Res. | 1 | Swindon Town Res. | 1 |
| Dartford | 3 | Guildford | 1 |
| Folkestone | 3 | Lovell's Ath. | 2 |
| Yeovil and P. Utd. | 3 | Peterboro and F. U. | 3 |
| Norwich C. Res. | 0 | Bath City | 1 |

*Amateur Football.*

## WIMBLEDON START WELL.

### CLAPTON OVERWHELMED AT WYCOMBE.

Without an engagement in the Isthmian League, the CASUALS opened the season with a friendly visit to the HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS club. The game produced some keen and attractive football, and four goals were shared. The Casuals had faster and cleverer forwards, but Myrian and Beedon, the Hastings backs, played a great game. Kingston and Soper scored for the Casuals, and Higgins obtained both goals for the Casuals. Russell was very safe in the Casuals' goal.

**Isthmian Games.**

Four Isthmian League games were down for decision, and the home clubs won in every case. WIMBLEDON made a splendid start by thrashing the LONDON CALEDONIANS by 7—2 at Plough Lane. Dowden scored four of the goals, the total being made up by Hopkins, Harman, and Evans. McCracken and Judge scored for the Caledonians. A goal by Birks enabled KINGSTONIAN to beat NUNHEAD at Kingston. There was very little in it.

DULWICH HAMLET were fortunate to beat TUFNELL PARK at Dulwich. For three parts of a not very interesting game Jack was quite as good as his master. The Hamlet, a goal behind until midway through the second half, lasted the pace better, and snatched victory through superior staying power rather than superior football artistry. Moorish, Holland and Kail scored for Hamlet; Cowan for Tufnell Park. WYCOMBE WANDERERS overwhelmed CLAPTON at Wycombe. Watkins, Skinner and McDonald formed a very sound defence for the visitors, but the resolution of the home forwards told to the extent of six goals, scored by Brown (3), Brasier (2), and Simmons. Fredwick scored Clapton's Only goal.

**Athenian Champions Overwhelmed.**

WALTHAMSTOW AVENUE, the champions, were overwhelmed by the REST OF THE ATHENIAN LEAGUE at Walthamstow. The Rest side had a big pull forward. Morris (Barnet) did the "hat trick," and Kirk (Uxbridge Town) scored the other two. The champions had some scoring chances, but their forwards did not shoot at all well. Bedford (Sutton United) was very safe in the Rest's goal.

With four new players in the side, BROMLEY did very well to get a point at HAMPSTEAD. The home team missed a penalty-kick, which should have won them the match, and Walton, their left back, was twice carried off the field injured. Evans and Moore scored for Hampstead, Kitchener and Holbrook for Bromley.

At one period ENFIELD led UXBRIDGE TOWN by 3—1 at Uxbridge, but the home club rallied and won by 4—3. Copley, Underwood, Dean, and Trafford scored for Uxbridge; Irons, W. Green, and Trevelyan for Enfield.

Weakness at half-back handicapped CHESHUNT at WEALDSTONE. Bowyer, formerly of Finchley, scored five goals for Wealdstone, and Spurr, from Apsley, obtained three. Cheshunt's goals were scored by Harrison and Martin.

### YESTERDAY'S ATTENDANCES.

**The following are the attendance figures for the principal matches in the four Divisions of the League:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tottenham Hotspur v. Reading | 40,000 |
| Birmingham v. Sheffield United | 30,000 |
| Liverpool v. Blackburn Rovers | 30,000 |
| Sheffield Wednesday v. Newcastle United | 30,000 |
| Sunderland v. Manchester City | 30,000 |
| Plymouth Argyle v. Everton | 30,000 |
| Blackpool v. Arsenal | 25,000 |
| Swansea v. Cardiff City | 20,000 |
| Coventry City v. Notts Co. | 18,000 |
| Bradford City v Charlton Athletic | 18,000 |
| Millwall v. Stoke City | 17,000 |
| Gateshead v. Doncaster Rovers | 16,000 |
| Fulham v. Watford | 15,000 |
| Luton Town v. Brentford | 12,000 |
| Queen's Park Rangers v. Thames | 12,000 |
| Stockport v. Hull City | 9,000 |

**ATHENIAN LEAGUE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hampstead | 2 | Bromley | 2 |
| Wealdstone | 8 | Cheshunt | 2 |
| Uxbridge Town | 4 | Enfield | 3 |
| Southall | 4 | Sutton Utd. | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Walthamstow Av. (Champions) | 0 | The Rest of Athenian League | 5 |

RESERVE SECTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barking Town | 4 | Leyton | 1 |
| Enfield | 3 | Uxbridge Town | 0 |
| Sutton Utd. | 4 | Southall | 3 |

**ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wycombe Wdrs. | 6 | Clapton | 1 |
| Dulwich Hamlet | 3 | Tufnell Park | 1 |
| Kingstonian | 1 | Nunhead | 0 |
| Wimbledon | 7 | Lon. Caledonians | 2 |

**KENT LEAGUE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sheppey | 3 | Dartford | 2 |
| R. Marines | 3 | Dover Utd. | 1 |
| R.N. Depot | 5 | Folkestone | 0 |
| Sittingbourne | 0 | Gillingham | 0 |
| Grays Thurrock | 0 | Tilbury | 1 |
| Bexley Heath | 0 | Maidstone | 1 |
| Margate | 3 | Sittingbourne P.M. | 0 |
| Ashford | 4 | Canterbury Waverley | 2 |

**LONDON LEAGUE.**

PREMIER DIVISION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bostall Heath | 2 | Romford | 4 |
| Chelmsford | 4 | Tooting Town | 4 |
| Erith and Belvedere | 4 | Cray Wanderers | 1 |
| Grays Ath. | 5 | Finchley | 0 |
| Walthamstow Grange | 0 | Mitcham Wanderers | 4 |
| Whyteleafe Albion | 2 | Dagenham Town | 3 |

SECOND DIVISION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beckenham | 6 | Erith and Belvedere | 0 |
| Finchley | 1 | U.G.B.M. Sports | 4 |
| Standard Telephones | 3 | Chelmsford | 1 |
| Leavesden Men. Hos. | 6 | Epsom Town | 0 |

**SPARTAN LEAGUE.**

PREMIER DIVISION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aylesbury Un. | 6 | Lyons Club | 5 |
| Egham | 5 | Haywards (Enfield) | 1 |
| Hounslow | 2 | Metropolitan Police | 1 |

FIRST DIVISION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eastbourne Comrades | 5 | Marlow | 3 |
| Letchworth Town | 3 | Staines Town | 3 |
| Windsor & Eton | 3 | Waterlows (Dunst'ble) | 2 |
| Apsley | 4 | Leagrave | 2 |
| Watford Spartan | 1 | Leighton Utd. | 4 |

SECOND DIVISION.—EASTERN SECTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Callender Ath. | 2 | Hitchin Town Res. | 1 |
| Lyons Club Res. | 3 | Waltham Comrades | 2 |

SECOND DIVISION.—WESTERN SECTION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Slough Res. | 4 | Egham Res. | 3 |
| R.A.F. (Halton) | 6 | Hounslow Res. | 2 |

**SURREY SENIOR LEAGUE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Addlestone | 6 | Wallington | 3 |

**CLUB MATCHES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leyton | 5 | Barking Town | 1 |
| Hitchin Town | 3 | Chesham Un. | 2 |
| St. Albans City | 5 | Barnet | 2 |
| Leytonstone | 1 | Cambridge Town | 3 |
| Hayes | 1 | Ilford | 7 |
| Epsom Town | 1 | West Norwood | 2 |

### THE GOAL SCORERS.

DIVISION I.—Birmingham (Morrall, Briggs, Bradford), Sheffield United (Dunne); Blackpool (Hampson), Arsenal (Bastin 2 Jack 2); Bolton Wanderers (McKay Cook, Blackmore); Chelsea (Law); Leeds United (Turnbull Keetley), Portsmouth (Weddle 2); Leicester City (Ritchie) Derby County (Stephenson) Liverpool (Smith 2), Blackburn Rovers (Bruton); Manchester United (Warburton, Read, Rowley), Aston Villa (Waring 4); Sheffield Wednesday (Burgess, Weaver own goal), Newcastle United (Cape); Sunderland (Urwin, McDougall, Gurney), Manchester City (Brook, Tait, Barrass); West Ham United (Watson 2), Huddersfield Town (Jackson).

DIVISION II.—Bradford City (Smith, own goal, Woolhouse, Cochrane), Charlton Athletic (Astley 2); Bury (Pugh, Robbie); Millwall (Foxton), Stoke City (Kirkham 2, Sellars); Notts Forest (Dickinson, Dent 2), Wolverhampton Wanderers (Deacon Lawton, Hartill 2); Oldham Athletic (Dyson, Littlewood); Plymouth Argyle (Grozier, Leslie) Everton (White 2, Martin); Port Vale (Pynegar, Jennings 3, Griffiths), Barnsley (Ashton, Harston); Preston North End (Harrison, Scott 2, Reid, Smith); Swansea Town (Easton, R. Williams 2), Cardiff City (Williams 2); Tottenham Hotspur (Harper 5, Cook, Dimmock), Reading (Eaton); West Bromwich Albion (Glidden 2, Edwards).

DIVISION III. (South).—Bristol Rovers (Pointon). Northampton Town (Bowen 2, Wells, Boyle); Coventry City (Lake), Notts County (Keetley, Watson (own goal)); Exeter City (Varco); Fulham (Penn, Haley, Allen) Watford (James 2); Luton Town (Page), Brentford (Foster); Newport County (Matson, Riley), Torquay United (Mackie); Queen's Park Rangers (Hoten, Goddard 2); Southend United (Shankly, Barnett), Crystal Palace (Havelock, Butler 2, Simpson); Swindon Town (Morris 2, Brown (own goal), Whip), Bournemouth and Boscombe Webb) Walsall (Cooper 3, Eyres), Clapton Orient (Fowler 2).

DIVISION III. (North).—Accrington Stanley (Abel 2, Agar) Crewe Alexandra (Millington); Barrow (Moon), Tranmere Rovers (J. Kennedy, Watts 2); Chesterfield (Lee, Bullock), Carlisle United (Armes); Darlington (Brown, Wallace), Wigan Borough (Johnson 2, Jepson); Gateshead (Maycock, Barkas) Doncaster Rovers (Lievesley); Halifax Town (Pape, Davies, Cooper), Hartlepools United (Thornton); New Brighton (Oakes, Johnson), Lincoln City (Dinsdale); Rochdale (Hargreaves, Tippett 2, Dixon, own goal, Stott), Nelson (Bate 3, Howes); Rotherham United (Wright 2), York City Beck); Southport (Twell), Wrexham (Mustard); Stockport County (Jobson, F. Newton, Lincoln), Hull City (Gowdy, Mills).

# LAWN TENNIS.

## ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR BETTY NUTHALL.

### A DOUBLES SUCCESS.

BROOKLINE (MASS.), Saturday.

Miss Betty Nuthall and Miss Helen Marlowe to-day won the final match for the Invitation Women's Doubles here, defeating Miss Sarah Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey, 6—4, 6—3.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

## POWELL AGAIN SUCCEEDS

### HOW HE REGAINED A TITLE.

W. H. Powell easily defeated B. M. Clark, the Jamaican champion, in the final of the Men's Singles at the New Malden tournament yesterday by 6—2, 6—1. Powell's length was well-night perfect, and his drives were truly aimed to the side-lines and hit hard, but he was saved a considerable expense of energy by his opponent's continued failure to turn good openings to account. Clark was especially faulty on the volley, though his judgment in going up to the net was usually sound, and he compelled a number of defensive returns to his cross-court forehand drive, which carried more speed than any of Powell's.

Miss G. E. Tomblin resisted the freer flow of strokes of Mrs. C. H. Jameson up to a point in the Women's Singles final, but it entailed an arduous chase, and the better stroke player assumed command, to win by 6—4, 6—2. G. Desthieux, Henri Cochet's young relative, was well beaten in the final of the Boys' Singles by another French competitor, C. Offenstadt, by 6—2, 6—1. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: W. H. Powell beat B. M. Clark, 6—2, 6—1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Mrs. C. H. Jameson beat Miss G. E. Tomblin, 6—4, 6—2.

BOYS' SINGLES.—Final: C. Offenstadt beat G. Desthieux, 6—2, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: A. W. Vinall and J. H. Shales, beat W. H. Powell and A. C. Crossley, 9—11, 6—2, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss E. F. Rose and Miss S. K. Johnson, beat Miss G. E. Tomblin and Miss J. Ingram 7—5 6—2.

GIRLS' SINGLES.—Final: Miss R. M. Atkey beat Miss M. Atkinson, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: A. W. Vinall and Miss S. K. Johnson beat C. H. Jameson and Mrs. C. H. Jameson, 6—8, 7—5, 6—3.

### AMATEURS BEAT PROFESSIONALS.

The Amateurs beat the Professionals at Eastbourne yesterday by eight matches to one. C. R. Read, who gained the Professionals' one success, beat H. K. Lester by 6—3, 0—6, 8—6. Results:—

SINGLES.—N. Sharpe (Amateurs) beat J. Pearce, 6—4, 6—3; H. K. Leste: (Amateurs) lost to C. R. Read, 3—6, 6—0, 6—8 H. F. David (Amateurs) beat F. J. Poulson, 6—1, 6—1; N. H. Latchford (Amateurs) beat H Knibbs 6—3, 6—2; J. F. G. Lysaght (Amateurs) beat E. C. Kelly, 6—2, 6—4; G. E. M. de Ste. Croix (Amateurs) beat W. Giles, 5—7, 6—3, 6—0.

DOUBLES.—Lester and Sharpe (Amateurs) beat Read and Pearce, 6—1 6—3; David and Latchford (Amateurs) beat Poulson and Knibbs, 6—0, 6—2; Lysaght and de Ste. Croix (Amateurs) beat Kelly and Giles, 6—2 12—10.

### BERKSHIRE CHAMPIONS.

Alan Brown and Miss H. M. Brooke retained their titles in the singles events in the Berkshire championships at Reading yesterday. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: A. Brown (holder) beat L. J. Walter, 6—4, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Miss H. M. Brooke (holder) beat Mrs. J. C. Humfrey, 6—1, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: H. Billington and R. A. Chamberlain beat A. T. Hill and R. K. Tinkler, 6—4, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss H. M. Brooke and Mrs. C. O. Tuckey beat Miss D. F. Knapp and Miss A. M. Knapp, 6—1, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: H. Billington and Miss A. M. Knapp beat A. Brown and Mrs. M. E. Bradley, 6—2, 6—4.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OLD BOYS' DOUBLES.—Final: R. K. Tinkler (Repton) and B. S. Clark (Taunton) beat C. O. Tuckey (Shrewsbury) and A. T. Hill (Berkhamsted). 6—3. 9—7.

### HASTINGS TOURNAMENT.

G. R. O. Crole-Rees beat H. B. Purcell by 8—6, 6—2 in the final of the Men's Singles at the Hastings and St. Leonards tournament yesterday, and so made the challenge cup his own property. Mrs. A. H. Mellows beat Miss M. Slaney in the final of the Women's Singles by 6—4, 3—6, 6—1. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final: G. R. O. Crole-Rees beat H. B. Purcell, 8—6, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final: Mrs. A. H. Mellows beat Miss M. Slaney 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: G. R. O. Crole-Rees and C. G. Eames beat H. B. Purcell and A. C. Belgrave 6—0, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. Holcroft-Watson and Mrs. A. H. Mellows beat Miss C. Tyrrell and Miss B. Feltham, 6—4. 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: C. G. Eames and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson beat G. R. O. Crole-Rees and Miss C. Tyrrell, 8—6, 6—2.

### CAMBRIDGE TOURISTS BEATEN.

AMSTERDAM, Friday.

In a lawn tennis match between a Dutch team and Cambridge University the results were as follows:—

SINGLES.—Vanderfeen beat Charanjiva (Cambridge), 3—6, 7—5, 6—0, 6—3. Dreesman beat Baines (Cambridge), 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

DOUBLES.—Koopman and Timmer beat Charanjiva and Ritchie (Cambridge), 5—7, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5. Koopman and Timmer beat Grundell-Punnett and Baines (Cambridge), 6—2, 6—3, 6—1. Gangardower and Malfroy (Cambridge), beat Leembruggen and Sigmond, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. —*Ex. Tel. Special.*

### BRITISH SUCCESSES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The International Club of Great Britain met the Red-White Club of Berlin in a series of matches here to-day, with the following results:—

SINGLES.—H. Kleinschroth (Germany) beat Commander P. F. Glover (Great Britain), 6—4, 7—5. E. D. Andrews (Great Britain) beat D. Prenn (Germany) 6—1, 8—6. P. D. B. Spence (Great Britain) beat H. Zander (Germany), 6—4, 6—8, 6—4 H. W. Austin (Great Britain) beat H Landmann (Germany), 4—6, 6—2, 7—5.

DOUBLES.—D. Prenn and H. Kleinschroth (Germany) beat P. D. B. Spence and Commander P. F. Glover (Great Britain), 6—4, 6—3.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

### MIKI RETAINS A TITLE.

R. Miki, of Japan, retained his cup at the Budleigh Salterton tournament yesterday, when he defeated J. Pennycuick after a gruelling match in grilling heat by 3—6, 6—3, 7—5. Miss P. E. Mudford added to her list of successes by beating Miss J. Sandison, the holder of the women's singles cup, by 3—6, 6—2, 6—3. J. L. H. Fletcher and C. G. Fletcher won the men's doubles. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final.—R. Miki beat J. Pennycuick, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final.—Miss P. E. Mudford beat Miss J. Sandison, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final.—J. L. H. Fletcher and C. G. Fletcher beat the Hon. C. N. O. Ritchie and J. Pennycuick, 6—1, 6—0.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Mrs. F. M. Strawson and Miss E. H. Harvey beat Mrs. E. C. Simon and Miss J Sandison, 7—5, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: R. Miki and Miss P. E. Mudford beat W Radcliffe and Mrs. F. M. Strawson, 6—1 6—4.

### BUNGAY TOURNAMENT.

P. H. Sidney and Miss Freda Scott won the singles events at the Bungay tournament yesterday. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final.—P. H. Sidney beat J. Johnson Taylor, 6—4 6—0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final.—Miss F. Scott beat Miss M. Ringrose, 6—2, 6—2.

### SOUTHAMPTON WINNERS.

D. R. Fussell won the men's singles final at Southampton yesterday, when he beat Lieutenant H. F. G. Evered, runner-up in the Navy Championship, by the somewhat curious score of 0—6, 6—0, 6—0. Miss M. E. Dix defeated Miss N. Trentham in the final of the women's singles by 6—1, 4—6, 6—3. Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.—Final.—D. R. Fussell beat Lieut. H. F. G. Evered R.N., 0—6, 6—0, 6—0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—Final.—Miss M. E. Dix beat Miss N. Trentham, 6—1 4—6, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Lieut. H. F. G. Evered, R.N., and Lord Thirlestane beat A. D. Stocks and E. M. Buzzard. 4—6, 6—4, 11—9.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—Final: Miss N. Trentham and Miss E. M. Dearman beat Mrs. A. D. Stocks and Miss D Sloane Stanley, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES.—Final: Lieut. H. F. G. Evered, R.N., and Miss M. E. Dix beat R. V. Jenkins and Miss E M. Dearman, 7—5, 5—7, 8—6.

### ESSEX JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS.

L. E. Cater retained the boys' singles title in the Essex Junior Championships at Westcliff-on-Sea yesterday by beating P. S. Kyd in the final by 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, and in the final of the girls' singles Miss G. Barrett beat Miss S. M. Spelling by 6—4, 2—6, 6—3. Cater and Kyd won the boys' doubles and Miss Barrett and Miss Spelling the girls' doubles. Results:—

BOYS' SINGLES.—Final.—L. E. Cater (holder) beat P. S.

*Rugby Football.*

# PROSPECTS OF PROVINCIAL RUGBY CLUBS.

## BRISTOL TO HAVE A BUSINESS-LIKE PACK.

## HIGH HOPES AT LEICESTER, COVENTRY AND NORTHAMPTON.

*By D. R. GENT.*

A resolution was brought forward at the last annual general meeting of the Rugby Union to curtail the length of the "official" season. The strong opposition of the provincial sides, in particular, defeated the proposal, with the result that Saturday will, as usual, see many of the leading provincial sides fully engaged.

Incidentally, the chief speaker for the opposition at the meeting was Tom Voyce, and his strong arguments, together with the eloquence Tom displayed, influenced the meeting a good deal. Much can be said for shortening the Rugby season, especially at this end of it, when we are having real summer weather, but were the opening of the season deferred only a fortnight at this end it would have a very harmful effect upon provincial Rugby.

### Plenty of Talent.

Leicester will have to start without F. D. Prentice (who is captaining the British side overseas), G. R. Beamish, and D. A. Kendrew, both of whom are also in the touring side. But, as usual, Leicester will have plenty of high-class players available for their opening match against Bath, to be played on Saturday at Leicester. It may not be remembered that Leicester had a very good season last year, especially after Christmas, when they only lost a couple of matches from the first Saturday in February to the end of the season. On their Easter tour they beat Bristol, Plymouth Albion, and Bath.

All last season's players are available with the exception of J. H. R. Potts, the centre three-quarter, who has gone abroad. At full-back, there are C. Manson and R. J. Barr, while among the three-quarters are R. A. Buckingham, the English international. C. E. Flewitt, W. E. Farndon, J. G. Llewellyn, and C. C. Beatty-Pownall, the last-named a centre in the Leicestershire Regiment team, who played more than once for the Army side last year. Then at half, they are lucky to have the Scottish International again, H. D. Greenlees, a magnificent stand-off half, whose partner will be B. C. Gadny. Gadny was a new player last season, and showed splendid promise. In addition to these two there are S. A. Smith and L. W. Burton, so that, taking it all together, the back play should be good.

Leicester have always been noted for good, solid forward play, and with most of the old players still keen, the club should have at least an adequate pack, even though we have been watching these same players for quite a long time now. Besides Prentice, Beamish, and Kendrew, there will be D. J. Norman, E. G. Coleman, A. H. Greenwood, and A. C. Hall, to say nothing of S. H. Saunders, who played in the Trials last year (and played very well indeed, I thought), R. A. Weiner, W. T. Kerby, who played a capital game for the Royal Air Force in one of the Services matches last year, I remember, and G. R. C. Vallence, who was a reserve for one of the Trials last year. So the auspices at Leicester are once more favourable, and I am looking forward to seeing them get off the mark on Saturday in quite good style.

### Bristol's Recruits.

With his international honours of last season still thick upon him, and the proud record of twenty-one caps, "Sam" Tucker will once more skipper the Bristol side, having D. W. Burland again as his "vice." I hope Burland will this season realise the hopes I have long had of him. At his best Burland is of high international class—and, goodness knows, England could do with a high-class centre! But he is rather on the erratic side, especially in the use of his pace, and the result is that the Selectors are naturally chary of picking him for a representative match.

T. J. M. Barrington, the old Bridgwater and Somerset centre three-quarter, now resides in Bristol, and is going to play for them regularly, which is good news, as is the fact that that very sound three-quarter, T. Babington, is also resident in Bristol. Then A. W. Lillicrap, H. Sherman, and C. Edwards are available as wings, so that no difficulty should be experienced in getting together a more than adequate three-quarter line. Further back there will be three full backs to choose from: T. W. Brown, the international, J. C. Watt, and F. Hudson, and with all due respect to the other two, it is Brown we all want to see back in his best form, for England's sake as well as Bristol's.

The half-backs will be chosen from C. B. Carter, D. W. Pickles, E. Tucker, and P. Collins. Carter is rather like W. H. Sobey, more's the pity, in that he is very liable to get crocked, otherwise he might go further than his county, for he is a capital player.

Tucker will have the usual very business-like pack to lead, and with the great enthusiasm that prevails in Bristol, this club is obviously in for another good season. The opening match is against Clifton, on Saturday. Then comes a visit to Cardiff, to be followed by the first home match against Swansea on the 20th. Towards the end of September, and not on a Saturday, an interesting game is to be played at Bristol between the home side and a scratch side of internationals, W. W. Wakefield acting as referee.

### Old Players Available.

Both Coventry and Northampton are very optimistic. Coventry, who won twenty-eight of their forty-one matches last year, have the same captain and vice-captain, viz., W. E. Lole, their useful stand-off half, and Tom Coulson, the old England forward. All the old players are available, and the club must be delighted to have on their fixture list Blackheath, Bristol, and the United Services, not one of whom have played at Coventry for many years.

Eric Coley, who was capped for England against France in 1929, will captain Northampton, while T. Harris, another international, will act as his "vice." R. Webb, another international, has retired, and Northampton will miss him, for Webb, though not "showy," was a sterling player. The most important newcomer to the side is C. R. Jenkins, captain of Bart's last season, who is now in practice in the town. Jenkins is an effective "wing" forward, and should be a great asset to the side. Neither Coventry nor Northampton start their season till the 13th.

**The prospects of other leading Rugby clubs will be discussed by Mr. D. R. Gent next week.**

# YACHTING.

## BIG BOAT SEASON ENDS.

## BRITANNIA'S FINE RECORD.

DARTMOUTH, Saturday.

The big boat season closed with the Port of Dartmouth Royal Regatta, the committee of which had arranged a big programme. In addition to the five sailing events for the bigger yachts outside, there were over thirty sailing, swimming, and rowing matches inside the harbour. The weather was very fine.

There was a very light breeze at the time fixed for the start of the races, but it improved as the day wore on, becoming of fair strength after noon. It was, nevertheless, deemed advisable to stop the races for the over 21 metre, 12 metre, and 8 metre classes before the full distance had been covered.

The big class raced for prizes of £75, £15, and £100. The entries were the King's cutter, Britannia, Lord Camrose's Cambria, Sir Howard Frank's Astra, Lord Waring's White Heather, on charter to Sir Walter Preston, M.P., Mr. H. A. Andrea's Candida, and Mr. A. A. Paton's Lulworth. All started with the exception of Astra, which remained at her moorings in the harbour.

There was hardly a breath of wind when the starting gun was given at 10.30 a.m. The boats simply drifted over the line, the order away and times later for the gun being White Heather, 1 min. 10 sec.; Cambria, 1 min. 45 sec.; Candida, 3 min. 33 sec; Britannia, 4 min. 32 sec.; and Lulworth, 6 min. 55 sec. The last named was recalled for being over the line before the gun, losing considerable time in recrossing. They made very slow progress as they started on a beat to windward to the western mark, where White Heather was four minutes ahead of Lulworth, the two Bermudan cutters following, Candida 7½ and Cambria 9½ min. astern of the leader, with Britannia 19 min. 20 sec. behind White Heather.

They set spinnakers for a run to the eastern mark, where White Heather had increased her lead from Lulworth to 6 min. 15 sec. from Candida, to 10 min. 50 sec. from Cambria, and 22 min. from Britannia. It was a reach home to finish the first round. The official times for this were:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Heather | 12 | 50 | 2 |
| Lulworth | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Candida | 1 | 8 | 51 |
| Cambria | 1 | 13 | 10 |
| Britannia | 1 | 20 | 1 |

The boats were stopped at the end of the second round. There was a stronger breeze than on the opening circuit, and Lulworth closed slightly on White Heather. Candida and Cambria were dropped by the leading boats, but Britannia improved her position, as will be seen by the following official finishing times:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Heather | 2 | 25 | 30 |
| Lulworth | 2 | 28 | 8 |
| Candida | 2 | 34 | 15 |
| Cambria | 2 | 41 | 23 |
| Britannia | 2 | 43 | 21 |

Lulworth, which was scratch boat, had to allow Britannia and White Heather 54 sec., Candida 3 min. 46 sec., and Cambria 4 min. 14 sec. White Heather was the winner by nearly 5½ min. from Lulworth, which took second prize, by just over 2 min. from Candida.

The corrected times for the race were:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Heather (1) | 2 | 22 | 36 |
| Lulworth (2) | 2 | 28 | 8 |
| Candida (3) | 2 | 30 | 30 |
| Cambria | 2 | 37 | 8 |
| Britannia | 2 | 42 | 27 |

Cambria went ashore entering the harbour at the finish of the race. The King's cutter, Britannia, finished up the season flying eleven prize flags, five firsts, five seconds, and a third. Cambria's string of twenty-four was made up of two firsts, fourteen seconds, and eight thirds, while White Heather was showing seventeen flags, six being firsts, six seconds, and five thirds. Candida's string was five firsts, ten seconds, and six thirds. Mouette easily had the longest string in the 12-metre class.

The 12-metre class boats raced for prizes of £15, £10, and £5. A novel feature of this race was the fact that all the owners in the class changed boats, the Earl of Essex sailing Sir William P. Burton's Iyruna, Mr. A. C. Wilson Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith's Mouette, Sir William P. Burton the Earl of Essex's Rhona, Mr. T. O. M. Sopwith Mr. C. R. Fairey's Flica, and Mr. C. R. Fairey Mr. A. C. Wilson's Iris. The start was a long-drawn-out one. Rhona was first away after gun-fire at 10.45 a.m. Iyruna followed 2 min. 7 sec later, Iris 2 min. 27 sec. and Mouette about 10 min. later.

The boats had a turn on all three points of sailing, and made an interesting race of it. Mouette, despite her bad start, led the fleet home and won by over 2 min. from Iyruna, which finished second for the sixth race in succession. Rhona was a fair third with Iris and Flica well astern. The official times were:

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mouette (1) | 1 | 40 | 44 |
| Iyruna (2) | 1 | 43 | 2 |
| Rhona (3) | 1 | 45 | 42 |
| Iris | 1 | 50 | 51 |
| Flica | 1 | 55 | 23 |

The start in the match for the 8-metre class, made at 11 a.m., was a better one. Messrs. B. W. and F. R. Preston's Unity leading 12 sec. after the gun. Captain W. H. Douaman's Cutty following 30 sec. later, with Messrs. E. J. and E. R. Roney's Emily II. close up, 40 sec. behind. Miss M. and Sir Ernest Roney's Sposa II., the last boat away, was 2 min. after the gun.

Cutty and Unity worked right away from the fleet and the former won easily. The official finishing times were:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cutty (1) | 2 | 20 | 12 |
| Unity (2) | 2 | 20 | 40 |
| Emily II. | 2 | 35 | 50 |
| Sposa II. | 2 | 40 | 8 |

The starters in the match for the West Solent restricted class were:—Mr. Hugh R. Goodson's Janetta, Mrs. Craig's Halloween, Mr. W. B. Vanderhoop's Estelle, Mr. C. S. Wollen's Benita, and Mr. F. W. Gardner's Melody. Janetta and Melody got right away and finished well ahead, as will be seen by the following finishing times:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Janetta (1) | 2 | 49 | 13 |
| Melody (2) | 2 | 49 | 29 |
| Benita | 3 | 8 | 28 |
| Halloween | 3 | 7 | 56 |
| Estelle | 3 | 8 | 10 |

# BURNHAM WEEK.

## OPENING DAY'S EVENTS.

The Cowes Week of the East Coast—Burnham Week—opened in glorious weather at Burnham-on-Crouch yesterday. Prizes for ten races were offered by the Royal Burnham Yacht Club, who will also be responsible for Tuesday's racing. Nine to eleven events will be decided each day of the week, and the proceedings will close on Saturday with ten races under the auspices of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club. There was a light westerly breeze blowing throughout the day.

Yesterday's programme was headed by a handicap for cruisers exceeding 10 tons, and starting off the Pile House Beacons they were set to sail a course of about 31½ miles round the Swin Spitway Bell Buoy, the North Hook Buoy, and Whittaker Gas Buoy, finishing off the Royal Burnham Y.C. line. Twelve boats started, and only five finished the race, which was officially timed as follows:—

Vanity (1), 5 hr. 46 min. 9 sec.; Mariela (2), 5 hr. 46 min. 50 sec.; Joyce (3), 6 hr. 3 min. 7 sec.; Patna, 6 hr. 26 min. 44 sec.; Eath, 6 hr. 55 min. 20 sec.

The Royal Burnham Restricted Class boats, which started from the Pile House Beacons, sailed a course of about 16 miles round the Holliwell-Roach-Shore Ends course for prizes of £3, £2, and £1. A very keen race, in which under two and a-half minutes covered the times of the placed boats, was timed:—Poppet II. (Mr. H. T. Holloway), 3 hr. 4 min. 20 sec.; Persephone (Messrs. Pitcher), 3 hr. 5 min. 44 sec.; Vivacious (Mr. H. Warwick Smith), 3 hr. 6 min. 41 sec.; Ninette (Mr. H. Straker), 3 hr. 6 min. 43 sec.; Harlequin (Mr. A. Abrahams), 3 hr. 7 min. 41 sec.; Erin (Mr. A. O'Connor), 3 hr. 8 min. 55 sec.; Red Rover (Capt. G. Lowry), 3 hr. 10 min. 45 sec.

The handicap for cruisers of under 8 tons was decided over a course of about 12 miles, twice round the Holliwell, Roach and Shore Ends marks, and the prizes put up were £3, £2, and £1. There were five starters in the race, which was won easily by Mara. The corrected times were:—Mara (Mr. J. E. Russell), 2 hr. 55 min. 36 sec.; Bubbles (Mr. E. E. Jacob), 3 hr. 15 min. 37 sec.; Stella 3 hr. 19 min. 47 sec.; Plusher, 3 hr. 22 min. 59 sec.; Paddy, 3 hr. 34 min. 37 sec.

Two handicaps for cruisers under eight tons figured on the programme. The first one sailed

**Continued on next column.**

# ROWING.

## SKIFF CLUB REGATTA.

## STAINES B.C. WIN TANK CORPS CUP.

The nine events decided at Teddington Reach yesterday included three club championships. The racing provided some close finishes, one heat of the Championship Doubles being won only by a foot, with the other two crews deadheating.

A feature was the defeat of holders of club titles. Results:—

INVITATION JUNIOR-SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS.—J. E. Mott (Thames Valley S.C.), 1; J. H. H. Sharpe (Skiff Club), 2. Won by three lengths. Time, 3 min. 57 sec.

CLUB SINGLE SCULLS.—J. R. Crowe, 1; P. G. Cumming, 2. Won by a length and a-quarter. Time, 3 min. 54 sec.

INVITATION DOUBLE SCULLS.—G. E. Hoyle, C. Wheatley (str.), and Miss Hewett (cox), Dittons S. and P.C., 1; W. Grunsley, J. E. Mott (str.), and Miss Hayes-Jones (cox), Thames Valley S.C., 2. Won by a foot. Time, 3 min. 46 sec.

WOMEN'S SINGLE SCULLS (Dudley Lamb Cup).—Mrs. A. E. Marcy, 1; Mrs. E. Wilkins, 2. Won by a length and a-quarter. Time, 3 min. 32 sec.

INVITATION MIXED DOUBLE SCULLS.—Miss Denniford, L. Stone (str.), and Miss E. Ward (Thames Valley S.C.), 1; Miss C. Pears, D. Andrews (str.), and Miss F. Hewett (Dittons S. and P.C.), 2. Won by a length and a-quarter. Time, 3 min. 46 sec.

CLUB DOUBLE SCULLS (Hancock Shield).—J. Turnbull, R. G. Turnbull (str.), and Mrs. F. E. K. Foat (cox), 1; M. Beckett, P. G. Cumming (str.), and Miss Beckett (cox), 2. Won by three-quarters of a length. Time 3 min. 37 sec.

INVITATION DOUBLE SCULLS (Tank Corps Cup).—J. H. Maslen, A. N. Morgan (str.), and Miss V. Francis (Staines B.C.), 1; H. E. Tomes, F. H. Trevett (str.), and A. C. Sinden (Midland Bank R.C.), 2. Won by a length and a-quarter. Time, 3 min. 40 sec.

CLUB JUNIOR SCULLS (Pullman Cup).—V. H. Saunders, 1; C. W. Summers, 2.

CLUB DOUBLE SCULLS (Grimes' Goblets).—C. W. Summers, C. H. Malpas (str.), and Mrs. Foat (cox), 1; E. A. Day, R. W. Barton, and Miss Beckett (cox), 2.

# INTERNATIONAL DINGHYS.

## RACE FOR PRINCE OF WALES CHALLENGE CUP.

After two days of dead calm, which necessitated the stopping and cancellation of the race, a third attempt to sail the 14-foot international dinghy race for the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup was made at Lowestoft yesterday. A light westerly wind at the start later veered to the north-east and freshened considerably. The course was of twelve miles.

The winner was Mr. Tom Thornycroft's Golden Eye, which had been leading the fleet on the two occasions that the race had to be given up. Golden Eye won by over eleven minutes from Mrs. H. S. C. Richardson's Filibuster. Mr. Thornycroft, who is a member of the Island Sailing Club, was runner-up for the last two years. Mrs. Richardson represented the North of Ireland Yacht Club.

Of the thirty-one entrants twenty-six boats started. Golden Eye took the lead from the start and finished the first of the six rounds two minutes ahead of Filibuster. It was plain sailing all the way until the end of the fifth circuit, when a change in the wind necessitated tacking along one side of the triangular course. Golden Eye was then a round ahead of the last boat of the fleet, which finished forty minutes after the winner. Daring, last year's winner, was thirteenth. Times:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Eye | 1 | 51 | 21 |
| Filibuster | 2 | 2 | 29 |
| Flame (P. V. Mackinnon) | 2 | 4 | 14 |
| Windjammer (Q. O. Gold and G. E. Morris) | 2 | 7 | 20 |
| Siskin (H. F. Edwards) | 2 | 7 | 55 |
| Dazzle (C. Leslie Lewis) | 2 | 9 | 50 |

**Continued from preceding column.**

off over the West Buxey, Holliwell Roach and Branklet Spit course, a distance of about eighteen miles. Another runaway victory was scored by Rosaiba. Official times:—Rosaiba, 5 hr. 27 min. 42 sec., 1; Sea Lavender, 5 hr. 36 min. 39 sec., 2; Eiver, 5 hr. 38 min. 11 sec., 3; Nephill, 5 hr. 45 min. 7 sec., 4.

The first of the races started and finished off the clubhouse was a match for the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club's East Coast One-Designers. They were sent off to sail the same course set the previous class. One of the best races of the day was officially timed:—Wraith (Mr. W. B. Ste. Croix), 5 hr. 27 min. 50 sec.; Joyco (Mr. E. Morse), 5 hr. 29 min. 34 sec.; Wizard (Messrs. Hopcraft), 5 hr. 30 min. 10 sec.; Widgeon (Mr. A. E. Lees), 5 hr. 32 min. 6 sec.; Delphine (Mr. P. de G. Benson), 5 hr. 32 min. 47 sec.; Witch (Mr. S. Herbert), 5 hr. 38 min. 4 sec.; Redshank, 5 hr. 39 min. 14 sec.; Nancy, 5 hr. 46 min. 15 sec.

The match for the ex-24-foot class, sailed off over one round of the course of about eight miles, was timed:—Chittabob (Mr. Barlow), 4 hr. 42 min. 42 sec.; Merrymaid (Maj. Keenlyside), 4 hr. 44 min. 11 sec.; Lavender (Mr. Morton), 4 hr. 46 min. 42 sec.

The Crouch One-Designer's race over a similar course produced a close finish. The official times were:—Peter Pan (Mr. H. P. Hood), 5 hr. 25 min. 44 sec.; May (Messrs. Mason), 5 hr. 27 min. 14 sec.; June (Captain Fitzgerald), 5 hr. 29 min. 39 sec.; March (Mr. C. C. Booth), 5 hr. 30 min. 25 sec.; April (Mr. A. W. Bourne), 5 hr. 32 min. 45 sec.; Elf, Messrs. Townend and Turner), 5 hr. 36 min. 35 sec.; Toots (Mr. T. M. Jones), 5 hr. 43 min 30 sec.

The other results were:—

18 FT. RESTRICTED CLASS.—Santuzza, 5 hr. 15 min. 10 sec., 1; Streak o' Dawn, 5 hr. 18 min. 20 sec., 2; Rae, 5 hr. 19 min. 57 sec., 3.

UNITED HOSPITAL CLASS.—Redshank, 6 hr. 26 min. 22 sec., 1.

### THAMES UNITED SAILING CLUB.

Another club handicap for the Thames United Sailing Club boats was decided at Laleham, when four craft turned out at 3.27 p.m., to sail two rounds of the course in the reach. Sinquasi, Dream Girl, and Dabchick, which received time from the two scratch boats, gave up before the finish, which was timed:—

| | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chip (Mr. N. Wetherilt) | 4 | 42 | 48 |
| Pixy (Mr. H. E. C. Rayner) | 4 | 51 | 0 |

### UPPER THAMES SAILING CLUB.

The Upper Thames S.C. resumed racing at Bourne End yesterday with a sweepstake. The start was at 3.10 p.m., and of the ten boats who responded to the gun Kismet alone failed to complete the course. Merlin was an easy winner, the times being: Merlin (Mr. J. Howden Hume), 4 hrs. 32 min. 7 sec.; Kestrel (Mr. R. Scott Freeman), 4 hrs. 36 min. 18 sec.; Summertime (Capt. H. P. Boyd), 4 hrs. 38 min. 50 sec.; Echo (Mr. E. N. A. Remington), 4 hrs. 39 min. 6 sec.; Flying Fox (Mr. R. Clifford Freeman), 4 hrs. 39 min. 7 sec.; Elsa (Mr. H. H. Tregoning), 4 hrs. 40 min. 55 sec.; Blackcap (Mrs. R. Scott Freeman,) 4 hrs. 43 min. 15 sec.; Myosotis (Major Willoughby), 4 hrs. 44 min. 38 sec.; Zero (Mr. H. W. Holmes), 4 hrs. 49 min. 47 sec.

### HAMBLE RIVER SAILING CLUB.

Light winds prevailed at the weekly sailings of the Hamble River S.C. In the big handicap race Hervine (Capt. Nelson) was first, with Whinbill (Col. Cleaver) second. Barbara (Mr. A. R. Luke) gave up. In the Small Handicap race Ideal (Mrs. Burns) was first and Edith second. Satio (Mr. H. Brickwood) won the X Class race, and Gladys was second, with Pallassie third. In the Special Class Gem won from Triad. Lily was first in the Dinghy Class, Windy was second, Ronnie taking third place.

### THAMES SAILING CLUB.

The A class boats were catered for at Surbiton yesterday, when five boats responded to the starting gun at 3 p.m. in a very light breeze. Over five rounds of the Waterworks course, a keen race, in a light breeze, resulted in a win for Carina, the times being:—Carina (Mr. W. R. Preston), 4 hr. 53 min. 19 sec.; Kingfisher (Mr. T. L. Turketine), 4 hr. 53 min. 35 sec.; Caprice (Mr. F. S. Spriggs), 4 hr. 57 min. 9 sec.; Viva (Mr. F. Sigrist), 5 hr. 1 min. 41 sec.; Surf (Mr. R. Bond), 5 hr. 15 min. 44 sec.

### INTER-CLUB CONTEST.

An inter-club race between Guy's Hospital and Twickenham Y.C. was decided yesterday. Each team competed in two B.R.A. 12-footers and two handicap boats. The race was sailed in a light breeze over two rounds of the usual course, and resulted in favour of the promoting club by 20 points to 6. The finishing times were:—Thelma (Twickenham Y.C.), 6 hr. 51 min. 15 sec.; B.R.A. 16 (T.Y.C.), 7 hr. 20 min. 15 sec.; Snipe (Guy's), 7 hr. 30 min. 10 sec.; Bessie D. (T.Y.C.), 7 hr. 43 min. 45 sec.

### HENLEY SAILING CLUB.

At Shiplake yesterday another combined scratch and handicap race was decided for the Macpherson and Russell-Skinner Challenge Cups for the International 14-footers. The scratch event resulted thus:—Tim (Mr. P. Richardson), 4h. 57m. 23s.; Yo-Ho-Ho (Mr. G. M. Burge), 5h. 26m. 32s.; Sythia (Mr. C. R. Dodd), 5h. 28m. 20s.; Edna (Mr. H. Merton) 5 h. 49m. 20s. Togo beat Tim and Yo-Ho-Ho easily in the handicap.

# BOYS' GOLF TITLE

## LINDSAY RETAINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

## ONE-SIDED FINAL.

James Lindsay (Falkirk Tryst G.C.), making a successful bid to emulate the achievement of R. W. Peattie by winning for the second year in succession, gave a dazzling display of golf over the Fulwell Club's course yesterday, when the thirty-six holes final of the Boys' Amateur Championship was decided.

In the end Lindsay won by the emphatic margin of 9 and 8, Todd putting indifferently in the afternoon.

At the end of the morning round J. S. C. Todd (Kilmalcolm), the other contestant in this all-Scottish final, had a score of 77, including a seven, and yet he found himself six holes down to the champion. Lindsay, crashing the ball tremendous distances from the tee, was round in 71, a score that would do credit to the majority of prominent players in senior circles, and the fact that it was accomplished by a youth only seventeen years of age, who is now a clerk in the Civil Service, predicts a future for Lindsay, who, on Monday last, led Scotland to victory in the annual Boys' International match.

Todd is studying at a Glasgow college, and this was his first and last attempt to win the title. He, like Lindsay, is seventeen years of age, and so will be too old to compete in twelve months' time.

The weather was cooler than it had been all the week, and though the heavy overnight rain had slowed up the course, Lindsay continued to approach the 300 yards mark with some of his drives. It was a brilliant patch in the middle of the round which really shook Todd, as Lindsay, from the sixth to the eleventh, had figures of 4, 3, 5, 3, 4, 3, five of which were birdies, and he won all six holes.

### Lindsay's Record Win.

Lindsay continued his crushing display in the afternoon, and, winning by a margin of 9 and 8, he equalled Peattie's record, became the third boy to win the title twice—A. D. D. Mathieson having been successful in 1921 and 1923—and registered a record so far as the margin was concerned. S. Scheftel's 6 and 5 win against A. Dobbie two years ago and Lindsay's 6 and 4 against J. Scott-Riddell last year, were the previous biggest margins.

Todd had several chances to lessen the defeat, but on each occasion he was woefully at fault with his putting. On at least three greens he failed to get his first putt near enough to hole the next, and the sixth provided a typical example of a possible win being turned into a loss, Todd being so short with his first putt that he lost a hole after Lindsay had been playing the odd all the way to the green.

### The First Round.

Todd started well by taking the first hole in a birdie three, Lindsay pulling his drive out of bounds on to the railway banking, but that was only a temporary lapse, and with Todd hooking at the second Lindsay drew level. The champion went in front at the sixth, where he crashed two great shots to the green as a prelude to the stretch which provided him with his morning advantage.

He holed from six yards at the seventh, from three yards at the eighth, had another birdie at the ninth, where his second shot finished within two feet of the pin, and so started home with a lead of four holes. Even when he was off the line at the tenth Lindsay showed his powers of recovery by pitching on to the green, where he holed from three yards for a win. His drive had finished between two bushes.

At the eleventh, measuring 250 yards, Lindsay drove on to the middle of the green and became six up. Todd won his only other hole of the round at the twelfth, where Lindsay momentarily relaxed as I put the ball from his second shot in a bunker. Three halves followed, and then Lindsay resumed his lead of six up to the sixteenth, two more halves leaving him in that position at the half-way stage.

The figures for the round were:—

Lindsay:—Out: 5, 5, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 3—36; home: 4, 3, 5, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 3—35. Total, 71.

Todd:—Out: 3, 7, 4, 4, 3, 5, 4, 6, 4—40; home: 5, 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 3—37. Total, 77.

Lindsay won the second hole in the afternoon to become seven up, and though he was out to the right at the third, he recovered so well over a high bunker that he snatched a half. Todd was twice short with is putts when within sight of winning the sixth, which Lindsay secured by holing from three yards after being behind all the way through the green. Lindsay was now eight up, and he gained a half by holing a putt of six feet at the seventh after overrunning the hole.

Todd won his only hole of the second round at the eighth, and Lindsay joined in the general applause as Todd got down from six yards for a birdie four. Lindsay, however, was eight up again at the ninth, where Todd was distinctly unlucky. Both were too strong with their approaches, but whereas Lindsay's ball stopped on the far edge of the green, Todd's ran a few feet further into a bunker. The end came at the tenth, Todd again failing to get his first putt near the hole, and Lindsay was still boy champion. The second-round figures were:—

LINDSAY.—Out: 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4=36. Home 4. 40 for 10 holes.

TODD.—Out: 4, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5=38. Home 5. 43 for 10 holes.

# DEAL CHALLENGE CUP.

## MANY CLOSE MATCHES.

J. A. Board (+ 2), the back-marker in the Borough of Deal Challenge Cup tournament over the Royal Cinque Ports Club's course at Deal, was beaten in the second round yesterday, when the first of the four rounds to be decided during the week-end was carried through. The competition had begun on Friday, but in the original entry Lister Hartley shared with Board the honour of being the back-marker, but Hartley scratched from the tournament. Board's conqueror was A. W. M. Sillard (5) a visitor from Canterbury, who won by 2 up. Another short-handicap player to fail was Capt. S. G. Fairbairn (scr.), Royal Cinque Ports, who failed to hold H. D. Kendrick (5), Belmont Park, and the latter won by 7 and 5. Two brothers from the Belmont Park Club, F. W. Frogley (8) and W. R. Frogley (8) were drawn together, and the former won by 2 and 1. One of the most interesting of the visiting competitors was R. A. Elguero (2), a member of the Mexico City Country Club, who is in England on holiday. He gave P. Stanley May (6), Royal Ashdown Forest, an excellent game, and was not beaten until the nineteenth hole.

In the afternoon Sillars put out another short handicap man, defeating F. Gordon Petch (1) by 7 and 5.

Three scratch players, W. G. C. Munsie, A. J. Peech, and Brig.-General A. C. Critchley reached the fourth round, however, as did Carol Powers (2), last year's winner, who was taken to the seventeenth hole in each of his matches on Saturday.

### SECOND ROUND.

Maj. G. F. Mapp, Royal Cinque Ports (4), beat A. H. Sykes, Huddersfield (9) by 5 and 4. P. Stanley May, Royal Ashdown Forest (6), beat R. A. Elguero, Mexico City C.C (2) at the 19th. P. Barry, Royal Cinque Ports (8), beat J. G. Hanson-Lawson, N. Foreland (8) by 9 and 8. W. T. Sanctuary, Royal Cinque Forts (6) beat Stanley Cooper, Hythe (5) by 8 and 6. Carol Powers, Royal Cinque Ports (holder) (2), beat L. W. Webster, Bramshot (6) by 2 and 1. F. E Pattison, Royal Cinque Ports (7), beat W. C. Kendrick, Belmont Park (7) by 8 and 2. W. G. C. Munsie, Frinton-on-Sea (scratch), beat F. T. Strong, Royal Cinque Ports (9) by 4 and 2. E. M. De Greeff, Royal Cinque Ports (7) w.o., I. C. Child, St. Augustine's (6) scratched. F. W. Frogley, Belmont Park (8), beat W. R. Frogley, Belmont Park (8) by 2 and 1. G. T. Eagleton, Royal Cinque Ports (3), w.o., H. G. Flint, Walton Heath (7) scratched. Capt. A H. Mills, Royal Cinque Ports (2), beat V. Purvis, Bramshot (7) by 5 and 4. J. K Peppercorn, N. Foreland (9), beat Maj. A. C. Birch, Royal Cinque Ports (8) by 5 and 4. H. H. Cooper, Royal Cinque Ports (5), beat W. H. Berminham, West Hill (1) at the 19th. Capt. V. G. Clayton, Royal Cinque Ports (9), beat G. E. V. Crutchley, Royal Cinque Ports (4) by one up. V. Jillard, Royal Cinque Ports (6), beat J. G. Schon, Royal Cinque Ports (5) by 5 and 4. H. D. Kendrick, Belmont Park (5), beat Capt. S. G. Fairbairn, Royal Cinque Ports (scr.) by 7 and 5. A. F. W. Bowley, Chislehurst (5), beat W. R. Topping, N. Foreland (8) by one up. W. G. Jack, Seaford (7), w.o., Lister Hartley, Cooden Beach (+2) scratched. F. M. Allan, Royal Cinque Ports (6), w.o. J. Hanson Lawson, N. Foreland (7) scratched. G. D. Elphick, N. Foreland (6), beat M. Gordon Royal Cinque Ports (3) by 4 and 3. W. M. Darvill, N. Foreland (6), beat K. C. Holloway, Royal Cinque Ports (5) by 3 and 2. G. Simpson, Royal Cinque Ports (2), beat Duncan Clarke, Worcestershire (6) by one up. T. R. H. Calcraft, Guildford (scr.), beat Leslie Schon, Royal Cinque Ports (1) by 2 and 1. G. F. Roberts, Porters Park (2) beat C. J. Bolton, Royal Cinque Ports (2) by one up. P. H. Slater, Royal

**Continued on next column.**

# CRICKET AVERAGES

## CLOSE RACE FOR BOWLING HONOURS.

## CONSISTENT SUTCLIFFE.

### BATTING.

Scores made in matches in progress not included.

| | Inngs. | Total Runs. | Highest Innings. | Not Out. | Avge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sutcliffe | 37 | 2023 | 173 | 7 | 67.43 |
| K. S. Duleepsinhji | 42 | 2349 | 333 | 3 | 60.23 |
| Sandham | 45 | 2111 | 204 | 4 | 51.48 |
| Hobbs | 39 | 1900 | 146* | 2 | 51.35 |
| Tyldesley (E.) | 45 | 1897 | 256* | 8 | 51.27 |
| Hammond (Glos.) | 40 | 1768 | 211* | 5 | 50.51 |
| Ducat | 47 | 2053 | 218 | 6 | 50.07 |
| Whysall | 45 | 2131 | 248 | 2 | 49.55 |
| Leyland | 43 | 1791 | 211* | 5 | 47.13 |
| R. E. S. Wyatt | 46 | 1803 | 174* | 7 | 46.23 |
| Watson | 45 | 1972 | 135 | 2 | 45.86 |
| Woolley (Kent) | 49 | 2080 | 120 | 4 | 44.88 |
| Hendren | 43 | 1721 | 138 | 4 | 44.12 |
| Shepherd | 46 | 1737 | 234 | 6 | 43.42 |
| Rev. J. H. Parsons | 31 | 1156 | 114* | 4 | 42.81 |
| Holmes (Yorks) | 48 | 1780 | 132* | 6 | 42.38 |
| Mitchell (Yorks) | 44 | 1503 | 176 | 8 | 41.75 |
| Walker | 42 | 1443 | 165* | 6 | 40.08 |
| O'Connor | 42 | 2080 | 138 | 4 | 39.57 |
| Hearne (J. W.) | 45 | 1481 | 158 | 7 | 38.97 |
| B. H. Lyon | 44 | 1576 | 174 | 3 | 38.43 |
| N. M. Ford | 32 | 1096 | 183 | 3 | 37.79 |
| D. N. Moore | 30 | 1088 | 206 | 1 | 37.51 |
| Russell (Essex) | 39 | 1336 | 178 | 3 | 37.11 |
| Iddon | 42 | 1296 | 136 | 3 | 36.00 |
| Bakewell | 50 | 1701 | 204 | 2 | 35.43 |
| Nichol (Worcs.) | 48 | 1552 | 262* | 4 | 35.27 |
| Davies (D.) | 54 | 1539 | 171 | 10 | 34.97 |
| Payton | 34 | 999 | 119* | 5 | 34.44 |
| Croom | 42 | 1334 | 110 | 3 | 34.20 |
| Bates (Warwicks) | 44 | 1363 | 199 | 4 | 34.07 |

Oldroyd has an average of 53.91 for 31 innings (8 times not out.)

* Signifies not out.

### BOWLING.

(Wickets taken in matches in progress not included.)

| | Overs. | Mdns. | Runs. | Wkts. | Avge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Verity | 379.3 | 148 | 716 | 61 | 11.73 |
| Parker (Glos.) | 879.1 | 272 | 1917 | 160 | 11.98 |
| Tyldesley (R.) | 1042.5 | 351 | 2212 | 139 | 15.91 |
| Freeman (Kent) | 1758.4 | 447 | 4159 | 258 | 16.12 |
| Young (Som.) | 572.3 | 213 | 1191 | 70 | 17.01 |
| Larwood | 582.2 | 113 | 1546 | 90 | 17.17 |
| Mitchell (Derby) | 1049.3 | 298 | 2414 | 135 | 17.88 |
| Rhodes (Yks.) | 704 | 274 | 1156 | 63 | 18.34 |
| I. A. R Peebles | 871.4 | 143 | 2453 | 133 | 18.44 |
| Nichols | 776.5 | 151 | 2096 | 111 | 18.88 |
| J. C. White | 1172.3 | 423 | 2230 | 118 | 18.89 |
| Goddard | 1321.2 | 418 | 2661 | 140 | 19.00 |
| Hopwood | 880.2 | 285 | 1554 | 81 | 19.18 |
| Langridge (Sus.) | 970.1 | 243 | 2117 | 109 | 19.42 |
| Bowes | 794.4 | 207 | 1713 | 88 | 19.46 |
| Sinfield | 847.3 | 311 | 1711 | 86 | 19.89 |
| Geary

*Cricket.*

# AUSTRALIANS' ASTOUNDING RECOVERY.

## TATE'S EARLY HAVOC—THEN KIPPAX AND THE TAIL INTERVENE.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE AGAIN TROUBLED BY DERBYSHIRE.

With the Test matches over and the championship in Lancashire's keeping, first-class cricket yesterday came rather in the nature of an anti-climax. Yet it was full of incident and, unfortunately, was marked by two mishaps. In one of these Woolley figured, a fractured bone in his right hand causing his retirement and ending his cricket for this season. At Brighton, Arthur Gilligan slipped and strained his back so badly that he had to be carried off the field.

The Australians had a startling time at Brighton. They were without Woodfull and Bradman, and their earlier batsmen found Tate in the devastating form it had been hoped he would have reserved for the Tests. Six wickets fell to him right away for 18 runs, and the Australians had then only 69 on the board. Another wicket fell at 79 to Bowley, but thereupon Kippax found Grimmett could stay.

Kent were unable to cope with Yorkshire's attack and, except for Ashdown and Legge, they were easily dismissed. Verity played havoc with the tail.

Derbyshire checked Gloucestershire a week or so ago when the Westerners were forging ahead in the race for the County Championship, but this time they cut a poor figure and were all out for 172, the outcome of the all-round quality of the home attack.

Warwickshire were put in by Essex at Leyton, but Smith's sound start countered the move and dissipated any hopes of a sudden collapse. The rest of the batting was of the steady variety.

The London rivals, Middlesex and Surrey, engaged in their return "friendly," and the play was in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. Middlesex made a fair show with the bat, and this was wholly due to Newman and Hart, whose eighth-wicket stand brought about a recovery, and thus the total topped the second hundred when a cheaper dismissal had been likely.

Longrigg gave another bright display for Somerset, whose score against Hampshire was one of the best of the day.

### TOURISTS COLLAPSE AND RECOVER.

#### KIPPAX THWARTS TATE.

Tate did not trouble the Australians unduly in the Test Matches, but yesterday he did wonderful work when Sussex entertained the Tourists at Brighton. There were "fireworks" to begin with, Ponsford falling before a run had been scored, and when at lunch time six men had been accounted for, Tate had taken all these to produce an analysis of :—

| O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 4 | 18 | 6 |

Fortunately for the Australians, Kippax was not intimidated, and he saved the rot.

The Australians, in entering the last of their engagements, made four changes, Woodfull, Bradman, Wall, and Walker standing down, and their places being taken by Kippax, McCabe, Hornibrook, and Oldfield. Duleepsinhji, who had not played against Yorkshire earlier in the week, returned to the Sussex team, Pelham, the Eton bowler, making way for him. Tremendously hot weather prevailed, and there was already a large attendance when the Australians, having had the good fortune to win the toss, went in to bat. Tate met with success from the start, his second ball dismissing Ponsford before a run had been scored. McCabe joining Jackson, the batsmen, particularly Jackson, displayed extreme care, but neither timed Tate really well. Having made 15 out of 22, McCabe fell to a splendid ball from Tate, who not only kept an excellent length, but came very fast off the pitch.

With Kippax in, the score had been increased to 31, when a smart catch at slip disposed of Jackson, and two runs later Richardson was beaten and bowled. In these circumstances the Sussex men naturally fielded with exceptional keenness. Langridge and Bowley taking up the attack after Fairfax had joined Kippax, the total reached 50 at the end of an hour's cricket without further loss.

Kippax, jumping in to the slow bowlers, brought off some capital drives. Tate resumed at 60, and not only promptly checked the run-getting, but, at 61, had Fairfax out lbw. Tate's sixth wicket came at 69, when Wensley brought off a brilliant catch at forward leg, and so disposed of a'Beckett. The fieldsman, taking the ball close to the ground, fell, and appeal had to be made to the umpire as to whether the batsman was out.

**Uphill Work.**

It was very stolid and workmanlike batting after lunch when Tate and Wensley had charge of the bowling. A glance by Kippax for a single was followed by a boundary by Oldfield off Tate, but when Bowley relieved the latter Oldfield was not so happy, and played on at 79, when seven wickets were down. Happily for the Australians Grimmett showed the capacity to stay with Kippax, and even had the temerity to cut Tate, who had again taken up the attack, twice through the slips.

Yet half an hour's batting after the resumption produced no more than 17 runs—grim work. It is true Kippax and Grimmett showed a disposition to hit Bowley's slows, but the field was too well placed to enable full benefit to be derived from this enterprise, though once Kippax smashed the ball through the covers to the ring.

Grimmett enlivened the proceedings by a risky call or two, and there were three occasions when good returns would have extracted the major penalty for such "impudence." Meanwhile, with the total at 106, the product of two hours and twenty-five minutes' play, Kippax rounded off an individual 50 that had certainly saved his side from collapse and thwarted Tate.

**Kippax's Century.**

With Kippax and Grimmett continuing to offer such effective resistance, Gilligan made frequent changes of attack, but to no purpose. Kippax continued to play admirable cricket and Grimmett defended with skill and stubbornness. Rising to the occasion in great style, the two batsmen withstood all endeavours to separate them up to the tea interval, when the total had been raised to 163.

In this way the unfinished partnership for the eighth wicket had, at the adjournment, more than doubled the score of 79, which was all that had been registered at the fall of the seventh wicket, the exact increase being 84 runs.

In carrying the score to 163, Kippax and Grimmett had laid the foundation of what proved to be an extraordinary recovery, for when play was resumed after tea the Australians, before the drawing of stumps, added 186 runs and lost only two more wickets, the end coming with nine men out and 349 runs on the board. Grimmett rendered such valuable assistance to Kippax that, when at length he was caught at slip the total stood at 199, a splendid partnership of nearly two hours having produced 120 runs.

Kippax continued to bat in great form until the score reached 249. At the wickets for three hours and a half, he made 158 out of 227, chiefly by cuts and drives, and had fourteen 4's included in what was his third three-figure innings this summer.

Remarkable as has been the performance of Kippax and Grimmett, cricket of a still more unexpected description followed, for Hurwood and Hornibrook mastered the Sussex attack so completely that they added 100 runs in ninety minutes.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. H. Ponsford, b Tate | 0 |
| A. Jackson, c Duleepsinhji, b Tate | 10 |
| S. McCabe, b Tate | 15 |
| A. Kippax, c Langridge, b Parks (J.) | 158 |
| V. Y. Richardson, b Tate | 2 |
| A. Fairfax lbw, b Tate | 6 |
| E. L. a'Beckett, c Wensley, b Tate | 1 |
| W. A. Oldfield, b Bowley | 7 |
| C. V. Grimmett, c Duleepsinhji, b Bowley | 38 |
| A. Hurwood, not out | 52 |
| P. M. Hornibrook, not out | 50 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total (9 wkts.) | 349 |

SUSSEX.—A. H. H. Gilligan, A. E. R. Gilligan, K. S. Duleepsinhji, Bowley, Parks (J.), Cook, Parks (H.), Langridge (James), Wensley, Tate, and Cornford.

### DERBY'S POOR BATTING.

#### PARKER'S FINE SPELL OF BOWLING.

Continuing their Western tour, Derbyshire were yesterday opposed to Gloucestershire at Bristol. In the absence of B. H. Lyon the home side was under the captaincy of F. J. Seabrook. Winning the toss, Derbyshire decided to bat first, but whereas the visitors were expected to gain a big advantage, the early batsmen experienced an unhappy time, six wickets falling before lunch for 96 runs.

On a fast pitch the bowlers held the whip hand at the outset, and with only 13 scored Smith—never at his ease—was leg-before to Sinfield. One run later Bowden, who had opened the innings, gave second slip a catch, also off Sinfield. Lee and Jackson then made a stand, and 48 appeared as the result of an hour's batting. Success then came to the fielding side, Jackson being taken by Goddard at mid-off from the bowling of Parker.

Having occupied seventy minutes over his 25 runs, Lee was finely taken by Seabrook, and, with the dismissal of Richardson and Townsend, three wickets went down with the total at 69. Parker at this period took three wickets in five balls. Slater and Hutchinson then became associated. The former batsman forced the rate of run-getting, driving Parker for 6, and the pair had put on 27 when the lunch interval was taken.

The seventh pair caused a lot of trouble. Slater placed his strokes skilfully, and altogether 61 were put on in fifty minutes before Hutchinson was leg before. At 138 Worthington fell to a splendid catch, and then Slater, after batting admirably for an hour and forty minutes, during which time he hit one 6 and five 4's, was bowled. Elliott brought off a few hits, but the innings, having lasted five minutes over three hours, came to an end for 172. Sinfield had the best bowling figures—three wickets for 31—while Parker's four cost him 19 runs apiece.

Sinfield and Dipper, batting in very steady fashion, gave Gloucestershire a fair start, but at 31 Dipper was leg-before, and six runs later his partner fell in similar manner. These disasters caused Hammond and Seabrook to adopt methods of such extreme caution that fifty-five minutes before the tea interval yielded only 38 runs.

Seabrook occupied half an hour over 4 runs, and at 49 was taken at the wicket. Hammond and Moore, seldom relaxing from a vigilant policy, pulled matters round, and the 100 was reached in two hours. Hammond left after a stay of eighty-five minutes, and Moore's stubborn innings was ended at 116. At the close, with six men out for 122, Gloucestershire were 50 behind.

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bowden c Hammond, b Sinfield | 7 |
| Smith, lbw, b Sinfield | 3 |
| Lee, c Seabrook, b Parker | 25 |
| G. R. Jackson, c Goddard, b Parker | 20 |
| Townsend, c Barrett, b Goddard | 7 |
| A. W Richardson c Hammond, b Parker | 0 |
| Slater, b Hammond | 57 |
| Hutchinson, lbw, b Sinfield | 20 |
| Worthington, c Dacre, b Goddard | 2 |
| Elliott, c Hammond, b Parker | 16 |
| Mitchell, not out | 2 |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total | 172 |

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sinfield, lbw b Townsend | 11 |
| Dipper, lbw, b Mitchell | 21 |
| Hammond, c Lee, b Townsend | 45 |
| F. J. Seabrook, c Elliott, b Townsend | 4 |
| D. N. Moore b Townsend | 29 |
| Smith, c Slater, b Townsend | 3 |
| Dacre, not out | 9 |
| Neale, not out | 0 |
| Total (6 wkts.) | 122 |

Barnett, Parker, and Goddard to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings: Sinfield 3 for 31, Hammond 1 for 7, Goddard 2 for 45, Parker 4 for 76.

### STEADY SOMERSET.

#### LONGRIGG AND WHITE HIT HANTS' BOWLERS.

The last County Championship game of the season was entered upon at Taunton yesterday, when Somerset received a visit from Hampshire. In slightly cooler weather than has prevailed during the past few days, the Western county made a capital start, and by lunch-time had 107 on the board with only two men out. They opened with Longrigg and Young, who scored freely on a pitch that appeared ideal for run-getting, sending 50 up in three-quarters of an hour. However, at 72, Young, who brought off some fine drives and was always more aggressive than his partner, fell to a particularly good catch behind the wicket. His 41 included four 4's, and, apart from a chance at 10 to Mead at first slip, he made no mistake.

With Ingle and Longrigg together, the scoring slowed down, but Longrigg, who made a number of well-timed strokes to leg, completed 50 ten minutes before lunch, which was taken upon the dismissal of Ingle, who was leg-before to Boyes.

After lunch the bowlers secured the upper hand for a time, both Longrigg and Lyon being sent back with the total 138. Lyon was clean bowled by Newman, while Longrigg fell to Herman. He had batted in faultless fashion for two hours and a-half, and his 62 included a hit from Boyes on to the pavilion roof for 6 and nine 4's.

White and Case made a determined stand, and 150 appeared in two hours forty minutes, but so well placed was the field that many fine strokes which ordinarily would have been boundaries realised only singles. The total had been advanced to 201 when Case gave Mead a catch off the bowling of Herman. He had made 40.

White, batting steadily, found another useful partner in Wellard, and at the tea interval Somerset had made 240 for the loss of five wickets.

Case, who batted an hour, hit five 4's and helped White to add 63 for the fifth wicket. Wellard and White put on 61 in fifty minutes for the sixth partnership, and White and Robertson-Glasgow participated in a valuable seventh stand.

SOMERSET.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Young, c Brown, b Fynn | 41 |
| E. F. Longrigg, b Herman | 62 |
| R. A. Ingle, lbw, b Boyes | 12 |
| M. D. Lyon b Newman | 13 |
| J. C. White, st Brown b Judd | 88 |
| C. C. Case, b Mead, b Herman | 40 |
| Wellard, lbw, b Boyes | 21 |
| R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, not out | 51 |
| P. H. Mermagen, not out | 17 |
| Extras | 28 |
| Total (7 wkts.) | 379 |

A. G. Marshal and Hunt to bat.

HAMPSHIRE.—Lord Tennyson, A. K. Judd, A. E. G. Baring, C. G. Fynn, Brown, Arnold, Mead, Newman Kennedy, Boyes, and Herman.

### WOOLLEY HURT.

#### NOT TO PLAY AGAIN THIS SEASON.

#### KENT OUTPLAYED.

Kent had not a day of unalloyed pleasure at Gravesend. Their earlier batsmen failed dismally against the varied Yorkshire attack, while, to crown all, Frank Woolley was struck on the hand by a swinging delivery and had to retire. A medical examination was made of the injury, and Woolley was advised to go to hospital for an X-ray examination. This revealed that a small bone was fractured, and so Woolley will be unable to play any more this season.

As to the play itself, Kent owed a lot to Ashdown and Legge for their moderate total. Although making a good recovery from rain overnight, the turf remained wet when J. L. Bryan and Hardinge opened the innings, and, hot sunshine quickly taking effect, the batsmen were at a great disadvantage. Hardinge, however, scored 16 out of 18 before leaving to a smart catch at extra mid-off, and then, with 3 runs added, Woolley was compelled to leave the field. Todd showed good defence for three-quarters of an hour while helping Ashdown to add 29 after three wickets had fallen in fifty minutes for 40, and Ashdown, batting confidently, brought off several delightful strokes. Knott played with caution, and during the remaining twenty minutes before lunch, scored only two.

The hundred went up in two hours, but, with one run added, a smart catch at short-leg disposed of Knott. The ball came off the pitch at a much greater pace than before, and the batsmen experienced much difficulty with the swinging deliveries of Robinson and Bowes.

By capital batting, Ashdown, before being taken at the wicket, made his 60 in two hours, and hit eight 4's, while his partnership with Legge realised 55 in three-quarters of an hour. The amateur hit up 48 out of 73 in sixty-five minutes, and, like Ashdown, had eight 4's among his figures.

Freeman obtained 11 off one over from Bowes, but the innings, having lasted three hours and ten minutes, closed for 187.

Opening the Yorkshire innings shortly after half-past three, Sutcliffe and Holmes were forced to work hard for runs against an accurate attack, and when 30 had been scored in thirty-five minutes Sutcliffe was well beaten by an in-swinger from Peach.

Oldroyd then stayed with Holmes until the tea interval arrived with the total at 49. Wright, as well as Woolley, being absent, Kent had two substitutes in the field.

**Yorkshire Forge Ahead.**

Holmes and Oldroyd took the score to 107 before the former, whose share was 57, fell to a catch in the slips. Batting an hour and fifty minutes, Holmes made many fine pulls and drives and sent the ball to the boundary seven times.

This proved to be Kent's last success, for Oldroyd and Leyland stayed together till stumps were drawn. Leyland, who gave a difficult return chance when 47, played a most delightful innings. He started by hitting six 4's and completed 53 out of 60 in forty minutes before the close, when Yorkshire, with eight wickets in hand, were only 17 behind.

KENT.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. L. Bryan, c Wood, b Macaulay | 8 |
| Hardinge, c A. T. Barber, b Robinson | 16 |
| Woolley, retired hurt | 3 |
| Ames, c Sutcliffe b Bowes | 9 |
| Ashdown, c Wood, b Macaulay | 60 |
| Todd, c and b Robinson | 3 |
| C. H. Knott, c Oldroyd, b Bowes | 6 |
| G. B. Legge, b Verity | 48 |
| Wright, c Wood, b Verity | 0 |
| Freeman, c Sutcliffe b Verity | 18 |
| Peach, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total | 187 |

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Holmes, c Ashdown, b Freeman | 57 |
| Sutcliffe, b Peach | 10 |
| Oldroyd, not out | 45 |
| Leyland, not out | 53 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total (2 wkts.) | 170 |

A. T. Barber, Mitchell, Robinson, Wood, Macaulay, Verity, and Bowes to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

KENT.—First Innings: Robinson 2 for 43, Bowes 2 for 53, Macaulay 2 for 44, Verity 3 for 32.

### WARWICK BAT WELL.

#### STEADY SCORING AGAINST VARIED ESSEX ATTACK.

Following their defeat by Middlesex at Lord's, Warwickshire yesterday opposed Essex at Leyton in the home club's concluding county match of the season. The district caught the full force of the storm in the early hours of the morning, and on winning the toss Essex put Warwickshire in to bat.

The pitch played rather queerly at the outset, but Warwick had little cause for complaint regarding their position at the lunch interval, when the score stood at 103 for three wickets. For this satisfactory state of affairs they were largely indebted to Smith, who, playing with complete assurance from the opening, hit up 73 out of 92 in an hour and forty minutes. Always sure in defence, Smith late out and off-drove in delightful style. He lost Croom at 36 and Bates at 84, the last named falling to a clever catch behind the wicket, but when he left the really difficult stage had passed, for the pitch played much more easily and became firm as the day advanced. A great reception greeted Wyatt when the England captain joined Smith.

After the luncheon interval the exercise of ordinary care helped Wyatt and Kilner to carry the score to 160 before the England captain gave an easy catch to Russell at mid-on. With the total unaltered Russell upset Kilner's leg stump, the outgoing batsman having made 39. Santall soon got busy, and had helped the score by 21 when he was stumped off O'Conner's bowling. A. W. Hill and F. C. Davies were in partnership when the tea interval was taken, the score by this time having been carried to 211 for six wickets.

Santall and Hill added 29 for the sixth wicket in half an hour. Santall twice brought off a fine straight drive to the boundary, but, always ready to take risks, he went out several yards to a tempting high trajectory delivery from O'Connor, and was easily stumped.

Nothing could have been brighter than the care-free display of D. G. Foster. Twenty of his 21 runs—hit up in nineteen minutes—came from hits to the ring. In the first over he received he gathered three 4's, two fierce straight drives, and a cut, while later he stepped out to Nichols and drove with fine certainty.

Davies batted well for eighty minutes in a restrained manner, and the Warwickshire innings ended after four hours forty minutes for 257—a creditable figure in view of the difficult conditions prevailing early.

Bowling honours were equally distributed, Hipkin taking three wickets for a trifle over 16 runs apiece.

Cutmore and Pope put on 42 without being separated, Essex at the close being 215 behind.

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Smith, c Nichols, b Smith (P.) | 53 |
| Croom, c Franklin, b Hipkin | 8 |
| Bates, c Sheffield, b O'Connor | 21 |
| R. E. S. Wyatt, c Russell, b Hipkin | 28 |
| Kilner, b Russell | 39 |
| A. W. Hill b Farnes | 18 |
| Santall, st Sheffield b O'Connor | 21 |
| C. S. Davies b Farnes | 23 |
| D. G. Foster, c Sheffield, b Smith | 21 |
| Smart, not out | 6 |
| Mayer, c and b Hipkin | 1 |
| Extras | 18 |
| Total | 257 |

ESSEX.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cutmore, not out | 29 |
| Pope, not out | 11 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total (0 wkts.) | 42 |

O'Connor, Russell, Nichols, Sheffield, N. G. Wykes, H. W. F. Franklin, Hipkin, Smith (P.), and K. Farnes to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings: Nichols 0 for 43, Farnes 2 for 35, Smith (P.) 2 for 76, Hipkin 3 for 49, O'Connor 2 for 31, Russell 1 for 5.

### SPORTS ITEMS.

Lt.-Commander Paul Bridgeman (15 sec. start), 1; W. E. P. Bayly (18 sec. start, 2; A. D. Johnson (15 sec. start), 3. Won by a foot.

A memorial service to the late Mr. Percy L. Fisher, Life vice-President of the Amateur Athletic Association, who died in the Montreal Hospital at the beginning of last week will be held at St. James's Church, High Road, Gunnersbury, five minutes walk from Gunnersbury Station (District Railway), to-day at 3.30 p.m.

Mr. Victor Berliner of the Ring, Blackfriars, London, yesterday received a telegram from Len Johnson at Manchester stating that he was not boxing Preciso on September 8, as the contract was signed without his consent. He expresses willingness, however, to box Crossley for a gold belt. The contract was signed by Len Johnson's father, who is his manager, on the 19th inst., and the Ring management is considering the position.

### MIDDLESEX PUT IN

#### DULL BATTING AGAINST SURREY.

#### CAUTIOUS HEARNE.

Hearne at the wickets for seventy minutes for 35 runs; Hendren pottering about for over an hour for 28. These examples provide some idea of the dull patches in the first day's play of the last first-class match of the season at Lord's.

Though P. G. H. Fender, the Surrey captain, put Middlesex in after winning the toss himself, the pitch did not appear to play with much difficulty from the batsmen's point of view. True, the ball broke quickly once in a while, but not sufficiently often to warrant the caution of the men of Middlesex in a match played purely as an entertainment for themselves and the spectators.

Surrey are without Jack Hobbs, and I. A. R. Peebles is standing down from the Middlesex side. Owen, a young left-handed bowler, is being given a chance to show his paces in the Surrey team. Yesterday Fender gave him a good long opening spell of about an hour. Though he made the ball turn, he was inclined to bowl just short of a length, and did not induce the batsmen to play forward to him.

Friday night's storm had left the pitch soft, and it was the expectation of the sun coming out strongly when the early haze had evaporated that led Fender to put Middlesex in. No pronounced success attended this policy, but Lee was sent back at 28 and Hearne at 61. Hearne was never comfortable with Fender, and his seventy minutes at the wicket was devoid of anything approaching exhilaration. Hendren laboured for over an hour to make 28, and in the last over before lunch Carris was bowled.

During lunch-time the sun shone with considerable power, the haziness by this time having disappeared. It was at once obvious that the pitch had become really difficult, both Owen and Gregory making the ball turn a lot and quickly. Haig joined Mann, but at 115 he made a very tame stroke, sending the ball straight back to Gregory. Mann brought off one glorious on-drive off Owen, but at 130 he was splendidly caught shoulder high at mid-off from a hard drive.

Durston was soon bowled, and at 3 o'clock Middlesex had seven wickets down for 132. Fender's policy was therefore justified, but the Surrey captain took Gregory off at 153, and Newman and Hart, getting over a desperate period, began to hit well. Newman drove especially well, and, favoured by some full pitches from Fender, he brought off the pull with marked effect. In fifty-five minutes 58 valuable runs were added to the score before Hart stepped right in and was stumped.

Newman sent up the 200 with a superb off-drive, and then Fender bowled Price with the longest of long hops, Price having finished his stroke before the ball reached him. Beveridge being thrown out by Sandham, the innings closed at ten minutes past four for 204, Middlesex having batted three hours and fifty minutes. Gregory took five of the wickets at a cost of only 36.

Going in shortly after half-past four, Surrey batted for nearly two hours at the end of the day. The pitch rolled out well and steadily improved as the afternoon wore on, but runs never came at any great pace. Sandham and Ducat—the latter missed in the slips when 9—scored 38 together for the opening partnership. A particularly good catch got rid of Ducat, Hearne, at third slip, taking the ball with right hand outstretched.

The 50 occupied just over an hour, while Sandham made his individual 50 out of 82 in eighty-five minutes. He batted very well for his runs, but directly he had completed his half century Lee went on and bowled him. Gregory and Shepherd then added 22 without being separated, and when play ceased Surrey, with three wickets down for 104, were only 100 behind.

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lee, lbw, b Peach | 8 |
| Hearne, b Fender | 35 |
| Hendren, lbw, b Gregory | 28 |
| H. E. Carris, b Gregory | 10 |
| F. T. Mann, c Allom, b Gregory | 21 |
| N. Haig, c and b Gregory | 9 |
| G. C. Newman, not out | 46 |
| Durston, b Gregory | 1 |
| Hart, st Brooks, b Fender | 27 |
| Price, b Fender | 3 |
| Beveridge, run out | 0 |
| Extras | 16 |
| Total | 204 |

SURREY.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ducat, c Hearne, b Newman | 14 |
| Sandham, b Lee | 50 |
| Gregory, not out | 23 |
| Shepherd, not out | 14 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total (2 wkts.) | 104 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings: Allom, 0 for 32; Peach, 1 for 14; Owen, 0 for 48; Fender, 3 for 52; Gregory, 5 for 36; Shepherd, 0 for 6.

P. G. H. Fender, Wilson, Peach, M. J. C. Allom, Brooks, S. A. Block and Owen to bat.

### FEATURES OF THE PLAY.

BATTING.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Kippax (Australians), v. Sussex | 158 |
| J. C. White (Somerset), v. Hampshire | 88 |
| E. F. Longrigg (Somerset), v. Hampshire | 62 |
| Ashdown (Kent), v. Yorkshire | 60 |
| Holmes (Yorkshire), v. Kent | 57 |
| Slater (Derby), v. Gloucester | 57 |
| Leyland (Yorkshire), v. Kent | *53 |
| Smith (Warwick), v. Essex | 53 |
| A. Hurwood (Australians), v. Sussex | *52 |
| R. G. R.-Glasgow (Somerset), v. Hampshire | *51 |
| P. M. Hornibrook (Australians), v. Sussex | *50 |
| Sandham (Surrey), v. Middlesex | 50 |

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barratt (Notts), v. Worcester | 6 for 21 |
| Gregory (Surrey), v. Middlesex | 5 for 36 |
| Sinfield (Gloucester), v. Derby | 3 for 31 |
| Verity (Yorkshire), v. Kent | 3 for 32 |
| Hipkin (Essex), v. Warwick | 3 for 49 |

### WORCESTER COLLAPSE.

#### BARRATT'S SIX FOR 21.

Worcestershire had a disastrous time at Trent Bridge after an idle morning. As it happened, another pitch had to be prepared before play could begin after lunch, and then Worcestershire, having won the toss, made a shocking start. Three runs came from Larwood's opening over, but with the total only 4 Wright was taken at mid-on. With a run added, Fox was badly missed in the slips, but at 10 a sharply rising ball from Voce struck him such a severe blow on the hands that he had to retire.

Gibbons saw the total raised to 48 before being splendidly caught by a return to Robinson, but the 50 came up in as many minutes. Walters forced the pace of run-getting, and he and Nichol added a useful 35 in half an hour, but at 84 both men were disposed of. Nichol, who hit five 4's, left to a catch in the slips and Walters was bowled.

The breakdown continued, Walford being easily taken at backward point at 97 and Winwood caught at the wicket. Six men were out by tea-time, after which Quaife and Root batted stubbornly. With a 4 to leg by Root off Sam Staples, Root sent up the 100 when the innings had been in progress two hours.

At 110, however, Root went, and although Fox came out to continue his innings and remained undefeated, Barratt sent back Quaife, Brook, and Perks while the total rose by 7 runs. Worcestershire, after batting two hours twenty minutes, were thus all out for 117. Barratt, taking his last four wickets at a cost of 9 runs, had the remarkable analysis of 13 o. 5 m. 21 r. 6 w.

George Gunn and Whysall, beginning Notts' innings, scored 24 together in forty minutes. Whysall then being caught at slip. Nothing more could be done, however, the light turning so bad that at six o'clock play for the day was given up, Notts being 93 behind with nine wickets in hand.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wright, c Hardstaff, b Staples (S.) | 1 |
| Fox (J.), not out | 17 |
| Nichol, c Whysall, b Barratt | 31 |
| Gibbons, c and b Robinson | 13 |
| C. F. Walters, b Staples (S.) | 25 |
| T. L. Winwood c Lilley, b Staples (S.) | 2 |
| Lt. J. E. S. Walford, c Staples (A.), b Barratt | 11 |
| R. W. Quaife, c Staples (S.), b Barratt | 5 |
| Root, c Lilley, b Barratt | 8 |
| Brook, c Staples (A.), b Barratt | 0 |
| Perks, c Larwood, b Barratt | 0 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 117 |

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gunn (G.), not out | 9 |
| Whysall, c Perks, b Walford | 13 |
| Walker, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total (1 wkt.) | 24 |

Lilley, Hardstaff, Staples (A.), Staples (S. J.), Larwood, Barratt, Voce, and Robinson to bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings: Larwood 0 for 9, Staples (S.) 3 for 29, Voce 0 for 30, Robinson 1 for 24, Barratt 6 for 21.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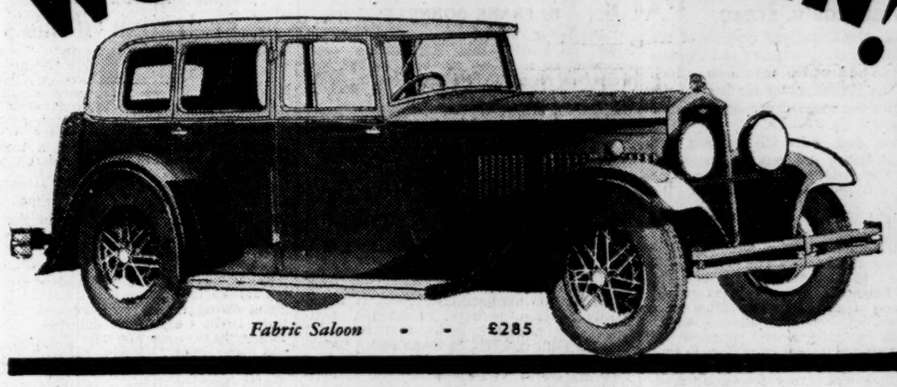

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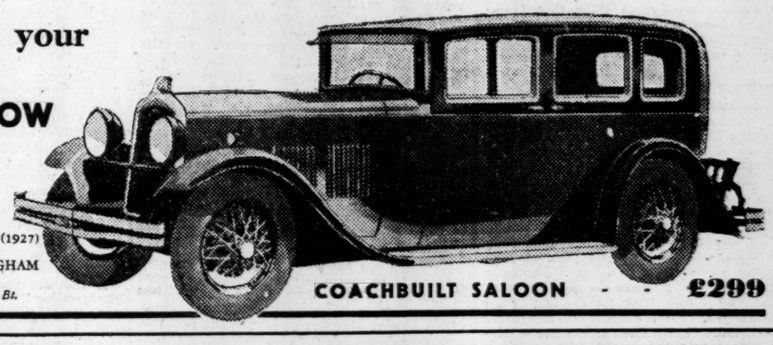

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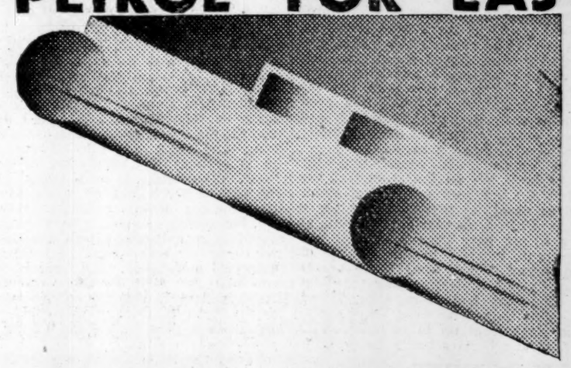

Your car has been standing in the garage all night. The engine is dead and cold. But you switch on confidently. And at the first touch on the starter—it's off! So easily does your engine suck in those 'lighter fractions' of BP—even when turning over slowly!

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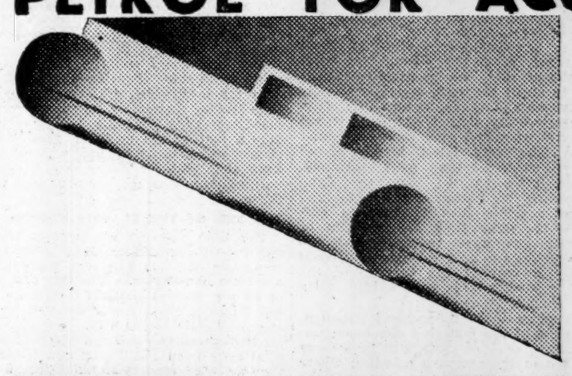

You are driving in traffic. You want to nip round a bus. As your foot goes down on the accelerator, your engine is up and at it at once—swinging you swiftly, smoothly, forward. The 'high overall volatility' of BP means lightning acceleration!

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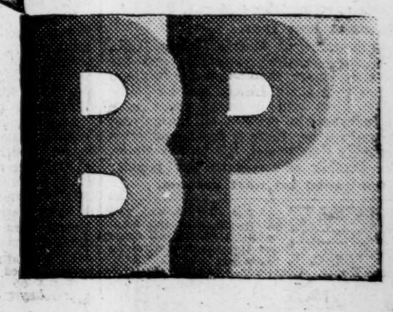

# MOTOR MATTERS

## FAVOURABLE TRADE FIGURES.

## THE ULSTER RACE.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

The British Manufacturers' Section of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders has issued an instructive manifesto, which shows that the British motor industry is not suffering from the same depression as some other trades.

The figures deal with the imports and exports of all motor products for the seven months of 1930, and a comparison is made with the corresponding figures for the previous year.

As compared with last year, the value of motor products imported into the country has dropped from six and a-quarter million pounds to just under four. The exports have not increased to the same extent, and the favourable balance for the year is in the neighbourhood of £170,000. The actual value of the exports is over eight million pounds.

The excess of exports over imports has risen from two and a-quarter million to four and three-quarter millions.

These figures make very reassuring reading, but there are certain facts which must be borne in mind. Owing to restrictions, certain foreign manufacturers have found it to their advantage to set up factories in this country. British labour is almost exclusively employed, and vast sums are, therefore, disbursed in this country in wages and in the purchase of plant and raw materials. It must be admitted, however, that certain of the profits find their way overseas, and these amounts do not figure in the export or import figures.

Again, the figures quoted refer to all motor products. This covers, in addition to cars and lorries, all the components of the car and its accessories, including tyres and electrical equipment. It is thus possible that certain of these components may be showing favourable figures in the returns, while other sections are showing a loss.

### EXPORT OF TYRES.

Detailed figures would be far more instructive, as, for instance, in the case of tyres. I think I am right in saying that quite a large proportion of the export figures is due to tyres. The British-built tyre has been brought to such a high state of efficiency that there is now no need for us to buy from other countries.

Although conflicting reports have appeared concerning the state of the British motor trade, the figures disclosed tend to strengthen the announcements of those manufacturers who state that their businesses are proceeding satisfactorily.

Further evidence of the enterprise of the British manufacturer is afforded by the announcement of many new models, of still lower prices, and of even more complete equipment.

The registration figures show that fewer cars have been purchased this year, and this fact, instead of depressing, has caused progressive makers to seek for new markets and to extend those they already hold.

### THE ULSTER RACE.

The Tourist Trophy Race, run in Ulster, showed what an enormous attraction genuine road racing holds for the British sportsmen. After each of these highly successful affairs, the Englishman returns home with deep regret that there is not the faintest possibility at present of such an event being held in England. All the arguments advanced in this country against the closing of public roads for the purpose of a road race fade into insignificance before the almost wild enthusiasm of everyone in Ulster. The only complaints in Ulster came from those employers who found that their staffs were strangely depleted on the day of the race, but, as many of the employers were also absent, this argument is scarcely a strong one!

The race resulted in a wonderful Italian victory, but the British cars in no way disgraced themselves. Alfa-Romeo have been very unlucky recently, but their Ulster victory has once more strongly established them as the premier race team in Europe. To bring three cars over the line in first, second, and third positions, and with only 2 min. 43 sec. separating the first and third, is no mean achievement. The average speed was over 70 m.p.h., and the course was rain-soaked for a considerable period of the race.

The winning cars have six-cylinder engines, with a capacity of 1,750 c.c., and, of course, are equipped with super-chargers. As soon as the rain came on their chances of victory increased considerably, as they hold the road in a most remarkable way, and their Italian drivers are extraordinarily skilful in turning a skid to advantage.

### FINE PERFORMANCES.

The British Alvis was fourth, less than 1½ m.p.h. slower than the winner, and in addition, the Alvis team were first, second and third in their class. These cars are front-wheel driven.

The Talbots as usual, failed to attract the attention which they deserved. They ran so smoothly and unobtrusively, without a stop, throughout the race that their outstanding performances did not receive the public recognition to the extent they merited. They also were first, second and third in their class. Other class winners in order of size were the Mercedes-Benz, the super-charged Bentley, the Riley, and the Austin Seven.

The inability of Herr Caracciola to start, owing to a technical infringement of the rules, was a great disappointment to everyone. I do not envy the officials their task in coming to their decision regarding the super-charger on the Mercedes-Benz, as the rule under which action was taken (No. 5) is delightfully vague. It is even more unfortunate that last year's winner, and a foreign competitor, should have been the one to suffer.

### ROAD TRAFFIC ACT.

Certain of the new provisions of the Road Traffic Act come into force on November 1. As there are many changes being made in the existing laws, it is advisable that every driver and car-owner should make himself acquainted as soon as possible with the provisions of the new Act.

To facilitate this the Automobile Association has issued a booklet giving a digest of the main features of the law as affecting the owners of motor-cars and motor-cycles. A copy is available to every motorist on post-card application to the Secretary, A.A., Fanum House, New Coventry Street, London, W.1.

I received a copy of this booklet, and I find it very useful. Naturally, I have followed the passage of the Bill through its various stages, but there were still several points about which I was not clear owing to the legal language employed. Most of these points are cleared up by the simple A.A. booklet. The information is arranged under alphabetical headings.

As many important matters referred to in the Act are still subject to regulations by the Minister of Transport, this booklet will be followed at a later date by the issue of an A.A. Legal Handbook, giving a comprehensive survey of the whole of the law and regulations affecting the motorist.

### MORRIS CARS FOR 1931.

The programme of Morris Motors, Ltd., for 1931 was published yesterday, and the most cursory glance shows that Sir William Morris has once again anticipated the public demand. First and foremost there is a general reduction in price of all the current models, and further there is the introduction of an entirely new model, the Morris Major, an elder brother of the extremely popular

Continued on next column.

R.A.C. ULSTER T.T., August 23.—1st, 2nd, and 3rd, all on A.-FA-ROMEO'S (winning the team prize). 4th, 6th, and 7th, all on ALVIS. All chose Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil, the product of an All-British firm.—C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[Advt.]

# FAIR PARTRIDGE YEAR.

## BAD WEATHER SPOILS A PROMISING SEASON.

## DISEASE-FREE YEAR.

By FRANK BONNETT.

"Plenty of birds, no cover; plenty of cover, no birds"—that has always been accepted as a more or less exaggerated truism in regard to the prospects for making a bag of partridges in the early days of the season. If we took the suggestion quite literally it would mean that the chances of sport, so far as walking-up methods are concerned, would never be of much account, but seldom, fortunately, do matters go to such extremes as the old distich would imply. Rarely is the season so wet that all the young partridges must perish; rarely is it so dry that there is no cover for birds to lie in when we try to get near them with the gun.

This year, in fact, provides a marked exception to the rule that has been laid down on rather too hard-and-fast lines. It would hardly be true, perhaps, to say that partridges are plentiful, if by that is meant that we shall find just as many as we should like; on the other hand, we cannot say that they are scarce. At the same time there is plenty of cover—as much as there ever has been in most of our really wet summers, and if birds are inclined to lie at all, they certainly ought to do so on this occasion. But whether they will be prepared to do so or not can never entirely depend nowadays on the plentifulness or the scarcity of cover.

### CHANGED CONDITIONS.

Weather, for example, may have a good deal to do with their behaviour, for every partridge-shooter knows that on a fine, hot and calm day birds are far more disposed to sit tight than on one that is wet and stormy. One fancies, too, that the modern partridge is usually very much more wide-awake than its ancestors, though of that we can never be quite sure. Conditions are so different now from what they were in the days of Colonel Hawker and his contemporaries—indeed, up to the time when agricultural methods were so greatly changed during the first half of the last century, those who went after partridges in September had at least some advantages that we modern gunners may not enjoy. We are at least tempted to believe that before the wholesale introduction of noisy machinery on the farm partridges led a much more peaceful existence up to the day when shooting began, and that they were in consequence less wild. Seldom were they rudely disturbed; never were they harried from the day of their birth onwards, as they are to-day, by the clatter of the mower or of the self-binder, or by the still greater hubbub created by the traction engine or the tractor which at almost any season of the year is so apt to create disturbance in their midst.

Of course, as is the way with all wild creatures, partridges get accustomed to these things in time, but the fact remains that present-day conditions are calculated to keep them always very much on the alert. But we have the advantage of our forefathers in that we possess better weapons in most, if not all, respects. If our partridges are wilder and our shots sometimes longer, we do at least get many chances which the old-time gunners missed simply because it took them so long to reload—not to mention that by no means uncommon "flash-in-the-pan," or that obstinate percussion cap that refused to do its job, either of which would spoil the temper as effectively as it had spoiled the shot!

### ELEMENT OF LUCK.

So when we take the field in these early autumn days we shall be ready to accept things as we find them and do our best, always hoping that that element of luck which almost always enters into the business will come our way more often than not. We may expect to find a very fair sprinkling of birds—a good number of coveys, but probably few, if any, big lots. In the aggregate there ought to be nearly as many birds in the best places as there were last year, but that is only because on the majority of well-ordered shootings good stocks were left over when the close time began. That meant more broods than usual this year, but the number of birds in each brood is a good deal smaller than it might have been had the nesting season gone right through under such good conditions as it began.

Roughly speaking, it seems that the number of birds left on the ground at the end of last shooting season was about twice as great as usual, so that, allowing for a percentage of odd birds that did not mate at all, there should have been something like a 75 per cent. increase in the number of broods produced. That would have meant many more young birds this year than last if the conditions had been so good all through. But there have been losses everywhere, in some cases up to as much as 50 per cent. of the birds actually hatched.

### INROADS OF THE WEATHER.

The weather, of course, is mainly responsible for the spoiling of that which at one time promised to be an exceptional season. Up to about the middle of July things had gone well, for the fine warm days of June had given a splendid send-off to all those broods which came out during the latter half of the month. The unsettled conditions that set in about the tenth of July gradually became worse and worse, so that soon afterwards nearly every district was being visited by heavy showers and sometimes by regular deluges. The very latest broods of all naturally suffered the most severely. In some cases—as we may see from the presence of barren birds here and there—not a single chick managed to survive. At the same time the numbers of the earlier lots were reduced—sometimes badly, sometimes to no great extent. This is essentially a year of the survival of the fittest—the weaker birds have hardly had a fighting chance.

That appears to be the general situation, but in view of the fact that the harvest is late, a good deal of corn still remaining uncut even in the southern counties, where things have been dragging on ever since the third week in July, it is not unlikely that in many places there are still a few coveys that have not yet been seen. If so, so much the better.

Of actual disease there seems to have been very little this year, gapes having been the only trouble of any seriousness, and that has been strictly local in its effects.

Continued from preceding column.

Morris Minor. The new model has a six-cylinder engine of 14.9 h.p. and has side-by-side valves, a combined air-cleaner and fume-consumer in the head-cover, and is priced as a "Salonette" (with four seats) at £215. The Morris Minor is now obtainable as a two-seater at the most attractive price of £125, with a new type of bodywork.

Alterations are announced in the popular Morris-Cowley models. They have been improved in appearance by the fitting of a higher radiator, better body lines, increased power owing to a re-designed cylinder head, and a one-point adjustment for the four-wheel brakes.

A most interesting development on all Morris models, from the owner-driver's point of view, is the grouping of all the grease nipples lubricating the more important point of the chassis, under a flap in the rear footboards. Lubrication is thus difficult to neglect.

As an example of the reduced prices, the following may be quoted:—Morris Minor, tourer, £130; Morris-Cowley, four-seater, £170; Morris Major Six, saloon (folding head), £220; Morris-Oxford Six, saloon (fabric), £265; Morris Isis Six, saloon, £340. (The most expensive car in the Morris range.) All Morris cars are fitted with Triplex glass, shock-absorbers, cellulose finish, bumper-bars, and chromium plating to all external bright parts.

*Light lamps (London):* 8.51 p.m.

# RACING NOTES.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF LORD DERBY'S DECISION.

## THE LAST OF THE CLASSICS.

## ST. LEGER HORSES DISCUSSED.

By "FAIRWAY."

Crowded into a week productive of bright racing at York came news of a most regrettable kind, for it was made known that Lord Derby intends to cut down his establishment at Stanley House owing to its upkeep and the heavy call upon his purse in this age of high taxation. From any other quarter it is probable a report of this character would have been received and accepted without much comment; for there are many big stables that cost a small fortune to keep going owing to so few successes. But in Lord Derby's case it is different. All the classics have come his way of recent years, and many other "valuable events," including the Ascot Gold Cup. We are entitled to regard Stanley House, so ably managed by the Hon. George Lambton and Fred Butters, as a great success, supported by one of the finest studs in the country, and the fact that it is too expensive to keep going is yet another reminder of how costly a string of horses can be to a non-betting owner. It means that, however successful a stable is, its upkeep is very costly, and that the casual visitor to any gathering where the sport concerns the top-class horses gets far more for his money than he thinks. His afternoon's entertainment is at the expense of owners such as Lord Derby, who take nothing from the "ring."

### A MATTER OF INCHES.

Like the Ebor Handicap, and one or two other events at York, the Gimcrack Stakes came near to resulting in a dead-heat, for it was only by a matter of inches that Four Course beat Lampeto. I do not think we saw the Beckhampton filly at her best, although a point we must not lose sight of is that Major McCalmont's filly showed considerable improvement at Kempton Park after being beaten at Goodwood. Possibly she is coming on by leaps and bounds. Sir Charles Hyde's filly, The Leopard, gave a good account of herself, and justified the high figure paid for her as a yearling. She cost 8,000 guineas. A furlong from the judge, she began to move up and threaten danger to the favourite, but the effort did not last long, and very wisely she was allowed to finish without being unduly pressed. Lord Derby's Pisa ran on well at the end to gain third place. Lightning Star did not appear to be able to go the pace that Four Course set, and it made it appear that he had started slowly. I fancy he was carried off his legs.

The same afternoon Parenthesis and British Sailor ran a dead-heat for the Great Yorkshire Stakes, and as Lord Glanely intimated that he was prepared to run his colt in a decider, he was automatically credited with the stake on account of Fred Darling wisely declining to have anything to do with such an arrangement. In ordinary circumstances anything in the nature of a hard race so near the day of the St. Leger is perhaps not in any colt's favour, so that even when it was made known officially that the dead-heat would be run off towards the close of the afternoon, nobody seriously thought it would take place. To have saddled Parenthesis again would have put paid to any chance he has of winning the final classic at Doncaster. As it is, he stands revealed as one with a chance second to none, for of the many other "Leger" fancies that have run none has done as well. To British Sailor, who, by the way, was confidently fancied, Lord Woolavington's colt gave a matter of 24 lb.

### LORD GLANELY'S CHANCE.

We have every assurance that Lord Glanely has something better in his stable for the Doncaster race in the form of Singapore, and on this score we are entitled to give more than a casual thought to this colt should there be any signs of a stable gamble. Confidence in Rameses the Second has been slowly developing of late, until at the moment it is thought that, apart from being the pick of the Manton colts, he is certain to take a deal of beating. It is, of course, a bold policy to pick out one of three Manton horses that hold the same engagement and ignore the other two, for on many occasions the neglected has scored; but I think we can well take the risk this time: both Iliad and Sea Rover have performed moderately. It is said H. Wragg, who won the Eclipse Stakes on Rustom Pasha, will again ride the colt at Doncaster for the Agha Khan, and presumably Beary has chosen to pilot Ut Majeur. Of the two, I am inclined to think Ut Majeur has by far and away the better chance over the distance, and if he is none the worse for his recent spell of coughing, he may easily score.

Since the spring it has been recognised by Mr. Dawson that this colt would be of little use until the autumn, for he showed signs that he would take longer than usual to come to hand. Rameses the Second is a similar stamp, and every spin he has is likely to bring about some slight improvement.

In the meanwhile, F. Templeman is getting Diolite thoroughly tuned up, with the firm impression that his colt is certain to take a part in the finish of the Doncaster classic, and so prove to those who proclaimed from aloft that Sir Hugo Hirst's colt was nothing more than a miler were well wide of the mark.

### THE END OF THE CLASSIC SEASON.

The final classic gives promise of being particularly interesting—much more so than was expected when Blenheim was said to be a certain non-starter. The race was spoken of as the poorest autumn classic for years, but I do not think it will be, with so many improved colts in the field.

Sir Abe Bailey's colt Portlaw won in such good style from Formentor and Glenalmond that we are bound to think of him as being as good as Lemnarchus. Both these colts are in the Champagne Stakes. When they ran at Goodwood, Lord Ellesmere's colt gave the other 7 lb. and won by a neck. We are promised a fine duel between this pair at Doncaster, for there is little doubt Portlaw has improved considerably.

Some nice youngsters, but of second grade, will figure in the Prince Palatine Nursery at Manchester at the week-end. Lady Marjorie is perhaps the most interesting of the ten that have been left in, in view of her smart performance at Kempton Park, where she beat Unlikely and others after taking considerable time to get into her stride. On the strength of that victory, she is likely to be a popular choice on the day, in spite of the promised appearance of Betty Fay, a youngster from Ireland that has built up a wonderful record across the Channel. Cottrill also has a chance of exploiting Clove Hitch successfully here, for his colt has shown a certain amount of improvement. There is, of course, a risk that Lady Marjorie may repeat her form at Kempton Park and again lose ground at the start, but if she is not too far behind at half-way, I shall expect to see her come through with her extraordinary burst of speed to win.

### A MANCHESTER ATTRACTION.

The Prince Edward Handicap, another popular race at Manchester, will include last year's winner, Medarlin, and Old Orkney, who finished third. It should be a good duel between this pair, apart from what the rest may do. In the minds of many who saw Medarlin win last season, the gelding was very lucky, and unless he shows a better turn of speed than he did in a recent race, he is likely to be beaten by Old Orkney this time. I like West Wicklow's chance best of all, although in supporting him I know I am taking the risk of his declining to put his heart into the finish if it becomes a real

Continued on next column.

*Yesterday's Racing.*

# FAVOURITES' DAY.

## TWO SUCCESSES FOR LORD WOOLAVINGTON.

## MUSICAL PRINCE WINS

FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT.

GATWICK, Saturday.

The meeting was but moderately attended. The chief prize, the County Mid-Weight Handicap, went to Mr. A. Gemmell, whose five-year-old Musical Prince scraped home by two heads from Ellenborough and Clarette. John Silver helped Ellenborough to make the running, but was beaten in the seventh furlong. The latter resisted the challenging Clarette, but found Musical Prince coming through on the rails and failed by a head to hold off this second challenger. Gang Warily might have been concerned in this tight finish had he not been shut out when beginning an effort below the distance.

Lord Woolavington had two runners in the Lowfield T.Y.O. Plate. They were his recent purchases, Knight's Orb and Blairmore, the former from Gilpin's stable and the latter from the Beckhampton establishment. Knight's Orb started an odds-on favourite, and, leading all the way, won easily by a length from the second favourite, Eastern Queen.

Lord Woolavington's colours also figured successfully in a selling race when his four-year-old colt, Green Willow, won the Rostrum Plate. Green Willow raced past the veteran Invermark in the straight, and proceeded to win on a tight rein. Mr. Bob Jeffery bought the tubed Son-in-Law colt for 510 guineas.

The executive and the owner of the runner-up also shared a nice surplus from the auction of Valid, winner of the Mart Selling Plate. The filly won this race easily, and was bought in for 530 guineas. Details:—

2.0.—MART (S.) PLATE (£200) (2-Y.O.) (6f.).
**Valid** (Mr. H. P. Nickalls), br f by Chosroes—Valesa, S st. 11 lb. .....(L. Tidey) 1
**Chips** (Mr. V. T. Thompson), br g by Pommede-terre—Ayah. 8 st. 11 lb. .....(M. Wing) 2
**Bestobell** (Mr. T. W. Blenkiron), b c by Spearwort—Molly O'Hara, 9 st. 0 lb. (Dick) 3
Also ran: The Stalker, Young Master, Queenetta colt, Merry Bull, Slave Trade filly, Little Strudgates, Damson Gin filly, Many Waters, Blush Rambler, Monday, May Bush gelding. (Winner trained by Cundell.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 2 agst VALID, Monday, 4 to 1 Chips, 7 to 1 Queenetta colt, 10 to 1 Slave Trade filly, 20 to 1 others. 1½ l., ½ l.
Totalisator (2s. stake).—Win, 6s.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d., 17s. 9d.; win pool, 6,989; place pool, 7,276.

2.30.—ROSTRUM (S.) PLATE (£200) (1¼m.).
**Green Willow** (Lord Woolavington), br c by Son-in-Law—Willowmore, 4 yrs., 9 st. 7 lb. (P. Beasley) 1
**Courtesy** (Lt.-Col. Wingfield), b c by Noblesse Oblige—Drifting Cloud, 4 yrs., 9 st. 7 lb. .....(R. Jones) 2
**Invermark** (Mr. T. Richards), b g by Invincible—Brilliant Star, 9 yrs., 9 st. 4 lb. (R. Dick) 3
Also ran: Citron, Summer Princess, Souchong, Huncoat, Norman Abbot. (Winner trained by Gilpin.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 6 to 4 agst GREEN WILLOW, Invermark, 11 to 2 Courtesy, 100 to 6 others. 1½ l., 3 l.
Totalisator.—Win 5s.; places, 2s. 3d. 2s. 6d., 2s. 3d.; win pool, 6,685; place pool, 6,966.

3.0.—COUNTY MID-WEIGHT HANDICAP (£500) (1m.).
**Musical Prince** (Mr. Gemmell), ch g by Prince Galahad—Head Note, 5 yrs., 8 st. .....(Dines) 1
**Ellenborough** (Mr. Esmond), b c by Ellangowan—Waiontha, 4 yrs., 8 st. 3 lb. (Jelliss) 2
**Clarette** (Mr. S. Wootton), ro f by Milesius—Lady Claro, 4 yrs., 8 st. 3 lb. (Caldwell) 3
Also ran: John Silver, Sediranda, Gang Warily, Budaiya Lane, Merton Abbey, Moonstruck. (Winner trained by Sneyd.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 2 to 1 agst Budaiya, 5 to 2 Clarette, 11 to 2 Ellenborough, 7 to 1 MUSICAL PRINCE, 8 to 1 Gang Warily, 10 to 1 Sediranda, 100 to 6 others. Head. same.
Totalisator.—Win, 16s. 9d.; places, 4s. 6d., 5s., 3s. 9d.; win pool, 8,610; place pool, 7,456.

3.30.—LOWFIELD (2-Y.-O.) PLATE (£200) (5f.).
**Knight's Orb** (Lord Woolavington), br c by Flying Orb—Knight's Mate, 8 st. 13 lb. (P. Beasley) 1
**Eastern Queen** (Mr. H. Smith-Turberville), ch f by Cellini—La Sultane, 8 st. 4 lb. (Jelliss) 2
**Careful Sailor** (Mr. E. Robson), ch g by Beresford—Alarmed, 8 st. 10 lb. (R. Dick) 3
Also ran: Seeress colt, I'm Funny That Way, Grindleton. The Eccentric, Diary, Peter's Fair, Blairmore. (Winner trained by Gilpin.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 5 to 4 on KNIGHT'S ORB, 3 to 1 agst Eastern Queen, 7 to 1 Blairmore, 100 to 8 The Eccentric, 20 to 1 others. 1 l. neck.
Totalisator.—Win, 3s. 9d.; places 2s. 3d., 3s., 6s. 9d.; win pool, 7,691; place pool, 7,651.

4.0.—MODERATE PLATE (£150) (1¼m.).
**Phalarette** (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), ch f by Phalaris—Willonette, 3 yrs., 7 st. 7 lb. (F. Fox) 1
**Bank Rate** (Sir Richard Garton), br c by Swynford—Eagle's Cage, 3 yrs., 8 st. 3 lb. (R. James) 2
**Mrs. Siddons** (Mr. J. A. Dewar), b f by Gainsborough—Good Game, 3 yrs., 8 st. 7 lb. .....(G. Richards) 3
Also ran: Persevere, Mr. Film, Bobbie Burns III., Step Forward, Hiandry. (Winner trained by Lawson.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle:* 15 to 8 agst PHALARETTE, 100 to 30 Mrs. Siddons, Bank Rate, 8 to 1 Persevere, 10 to 1 Bobbie Burns III., 20 to 1 others. 4 l., 2 l.
Totalisator.—Win, 6s. 3d.; places, 2s. 9d., 3s., 2s. 9d.; win pool, 6,341; place pool, 5,029.

4.30.—SUTTON H'CAP PLATE (£200) (6f.).
**Caballero** (Mr. H. E. Steel) b h by Ybro—Queen of Spain 5 yrs., 9 st. ..... (Wing) 1
**Royal Lad** (Mr. S. Wootton) b c by Herodate—Eaton Lass, 4 yrs., 7 st. 8 lb. .....(Rook) 2
**Land o' Burns** (Mrs. Bendir), br c by Buchan—Campbell Kid 3 yrs., 7 st. (A. Richardson) 3
Also ran: Speyside, Maryland Point, Brer Fox, (Winner trained by Walls.)
Betting.—*Sporting Chronicle* 7 to 4 agst Land o' Burns, 5 to 2 CABALLERO, 7 to 2 Brer Fox, 11 to 2 Royal Lad. 100 to 8 others. 1 l., same.
Totalisator.—Win 7s. 3d.; places, 4s. 9d., 8s. 6d.; win pool, 7,073; place pool, 3,369.
Total Investments.—Win. £4,336 18s.; place, £8,116 12s.

Continued from preceding column.

battle. He is not the most courageous of horses nowadays, but in this small, select field he appears to be worth taking a slight risk with. Joyous Greeting and Boss of the Show are two others expected to run well, but I am satisfied to take my chance with Lord Derby's gelding.

The Nurseries will be interesting features this week. I append a few selections:—

BIRMINGHAM.—Tuesday.
Coventry Nursery.—WENCESLAS.
Midland Maiden Plate.—PUTTING GREEN.
Packington Plate.—FAIRY STORY.

BIRMINGHAM.—Wednesday.
Solihull Nursery.—ARIADNE FILLY.
Sutton Handicap.—SEA HUSSAR.
Burton Nursery.—PRINCIPESSA.
Kenilworth Plate.—DON PAT.

BIRMINGHAM.—Thursday.
Birmingham Plate.—FILAMENT.
Nantwich Plate.—PEACE PACT.

MANCHESTER.—Friday.
Ellesmere Handicap.—MELLIN.
Breeders' Foal Plate.—OJALA.
Palatine Nursery.—LADY MARJORIE.

MANCHESTER.—Saturday.
Wilton Nursery.—FROISSEE.
Prince Edward Handicap.—WEST WICKLOW.
Spindle Nursery.—QUEEN OF MARS.

### LATEST LONDON BETTING.

(St. Leger. Run Wednesday, September 10. About 1m. 6f. and 132 yds.)

5 to 1 agst PARENTHESIS.
5 to 1 — DIOLITE.
10 to 1 — THE SCOUT II.
100 to 8 — RAMESES THE SECOND.
100 to 8 — SEER.
100 to 8 — SINGAPORE.
100 to 6 — RUSTOM PASHA.
100 to 6 — UT MAJEUR.
25 to 1 — ILIAD.
(All offered.)

There will be a call-over on the St. Leger at the Victoria Club to-morrow at 12.30 p.m.

### OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

ST. LEGER.—Banchor, Delicacy, at 11.20 a.m., yesterday.

DONCASTER MEETING.—Cleveland Handicap: Lord Marcus. Portland Stakes: Midlothian. Bradgate Park Nursery: Tivoli Boy. Parkhill Stakes: Delicacy. Alexandra Handicap: Charnwood.

LEWES MEETING.—Stanmer Claiming Plate: Goosander. Firle Two-Year-Old Selling Plate: Sylvan Poet. Southdown Water Handicap: Irish Monarch. Newhaven Handicap: Golden Rain. Fillies Nursery: Bery Ode filly. Brandyball filly Apprentices' Plate: Uncle Woody.

FOLKESTONE MEETING.—Leas Nursery: Solly, Orlebar, Caramello. Dymchurch Welter: The Dauphin. Canal Plate: Board Walk. Elham Mid-Weight Handicap: Lucky Break. Thanet Two-Year-Old Plate: Jonathan Buttall. Folkestone engagements: Drin, Monduco, St. Germaine, The Moy.


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*Three reception, 2 bath, and 6 bedrooms.*

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MODERN HOUSES in this district at prices from £2,500 to £5,000, within easy reach of the Heath, Tube stations and road services, secluded in semi-rural surroundings of the Hampstead Garden Suburb; 5 miles of Charing Cross.—Agents, COPARTS, LTD., Temple Fortune House, Finchley Road, and 12, North End Road (opp Tube stn.), Golders Green, N.W.11. Speedwell 2103 and 3441.

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A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE IN TOWN. Detached Double-fronted. Non-basement.

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Within 5 mins. of the West Heath.

A MODERN DETACHED DOUBLE-FRONTED NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.

63, REDINGTON ROAD.—Approached by a carriage drive; 8 bed, dressing, 2 bath, 3 reception rooms, lounge; domestic offices with maids' sitting room.

LOVELY GARDEN WITH TENNIS LAWN.

Part central heating. GARAGE. FREEHOLD. To be SOLD by AUCTION, SEPTEMBER 30th.—Sole Agents, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

WITH STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL DECORATIVE SCHEMES.

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326, FINCHLEY ROAD.—A really fine up-to-date non-basement RESIDENCE; drawing room, dining room, lounge hall, 3 bath, dressing room, 5 bed, and a beautiful billiard room (would make one or two more bedrooms); picturesque garden with lily pool, etc. To be SOLD by AUCTION.—Apply, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

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"NORDEN," CROMWELL ROAD, BASINGSTOKE.—Detached RESIDENCE; 3 rec., 5 bed; garage; stabling. FREEHOLD. VAC. POSS. £1,000, or to Let, £60 p.a.

"TALLY HO" LODGE, CROMWELL ROAD, BASINGSTOKE. — Gentleman's RESIDENCE, standing in own grounds; 3 rec., 6 bed; stabling and garage. FREEHOLD. VAC. POSS. £2,500, or to Let, £120 p.a.

"GRENESTEDE," WINCHESTER ROAD, BASINGSTOKE.—Detached RESIDENCE; 3 rec., 4 bed. FREEHOLD. VAC. POSS. £1,250.

"LANESWOOD," MORTIMER, BERKS. — Country RESIDENCE, in delightful surroundings; 3 rec., 9 bed; stabling, garage; charming grounds, in all 4 Acres F